
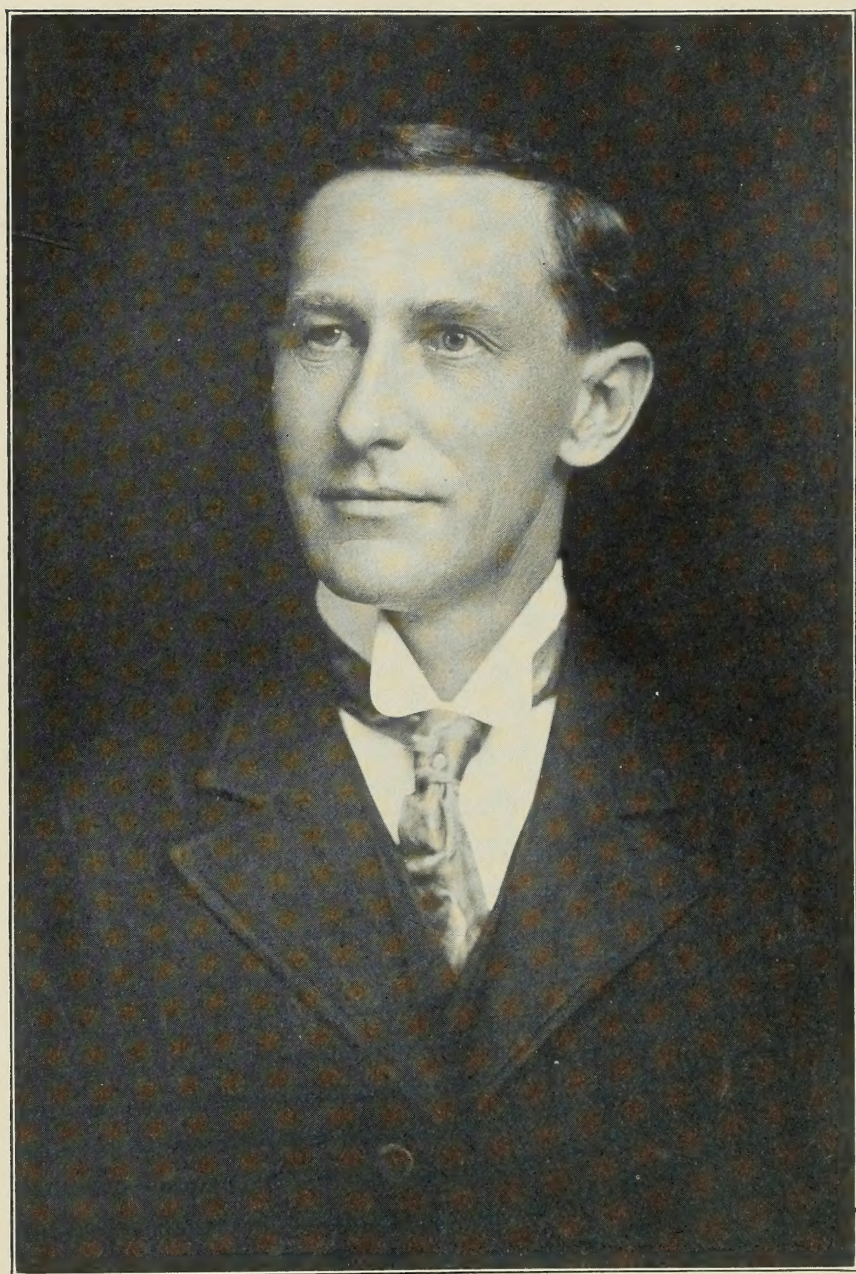


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JACOB L. HASBROUCK.

HISTORY
of
MCLEAN COUNTY
ILLINOIS

By
JACOB L. HASBROUCK

IN TWO VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME ONE

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EDITOR'S PREFACE

McLean County has just rounded out its first century of civilized life. During the autumn of 1922 there were held certain ceremonies commemorating the Centennial Anniversary of the first settlements of the county by white men. From that distant time to the present, stretches a period of years marked by the most momentous events in the world's history at large, and the entire recorded history of this county. In the space of less than four generations, the territory now comprising McLean County, has changed from an unbounded wilderness, rich in potential greatness, but all undeveloped, into an e and a kingdom in wealth, prosperity, and the influence of its people.

The history of the pioneer times of this county has been written pretty fully in years gone by by able men who were personally acquainted with its conditions and the men and women who made it. To these historians I am indebted for most of the facts connected with the strictly formative period of the county. They include E. M. Prince, Capt. J. H. Burnham, Prof. Duis, publisher of "Good Old Times," Prof. John W. Cook and many others who have passed to their reward, and to E. Rhoads, custodian of the McLean County Historical society and its officers, and to Milo Custer of the Central Illinois Historical society. Especially have the records and relics of the McLean County Historical society museum been of value in this connection.

It is hoped in presenting this work to bring the history of the county down to date and to make note of many of the modern phases of life and its people. We put it forth and commend it to the charitable judgment of our contemporaries and of future generations.

JACOB L. HASBROUCK.

Bloomington, Ill., May 1, 1924.

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Stautz, William A. -----	610	Trautman, John A. -----	1206
Steele, B. W. -----	590	Trimble, Charles Edwin -----	1287
Steele, Hazel -----	724	Trimmer, D. F. -----	635
Stephenson, C. A. -----	494	Trimmer, Manfred J. -----	655
Stephenson, John H. -----	1028	Trimmer, Walter Havens -----	941
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Stevenson, Lewis Green -----	928	Truckenbrod, J. C. -----	1169
Stewart, John H. -----	979	Tyner, Arthur P. -----	914
Stewart, Walter R. -----	753		
Sticklen, H. W. -----	810	Ulmer, George -----	1241
Stine, H. D. -----	1155	Ulmer, H. B. -----	1162
Stone, Hal Marot -----	484	Umstatt, Charles F. -----	1260
Stoppenbeck, Fred -----	1066		
Strange, Algy F. -----	989	Van Alstyne, H. C. -----	774
Strayer, L. B. -----	615	Vandervort, Franklin Cady -----	410
Strimple, William O. -----	604	Van Dolah, James W. -----	765
Strubhar, Valentine -----	459	Van Ness, Sidney B. -----	893
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Stubblefield, Henry B. -----	996	Vaughan, John G. -----	919
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Stutzman, David M. -----	951		
Stutzman, U. G. -----	883	Wait, Guy F. -----	975
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Supple, Frank -----	844	Wakefield, F. L. -----	876
Sutter, Joseph -----	915	Walden, Wayne -----	1196
Sweet, F. C. -----	1013	Walker, Frank Albert -----	575
Sweeting, Frank E. -----	1064	Wallis, William -----	982
Swinehart, George -----	888	Walsh and Sons -----	447
Sylvester, Thomas -----	456	Ward, J. F. -----	760
		Ward, J. R. -----	1201
Talbert, John C. -----	990	Washburn, Frank L. -----	567
Tanton, T. O. -----	761	Watchinski, Joseph A. -----	948
Taylor, J. Earl -----	925	Watt, Lawrence -----	934
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Welch, C. W. -----	1284	Wilson, David -----	1223
Welch, Henry A. -----	577	Wilson, Frank L. -----	1030
Welch, William Henry -----	623	Wilson, James -----	666
Weldon, Lawrence -----	501	Wise, Frank C. -----	636
Wells, Matthew B. -----	1199	Wissmiller, Frank -----	1000
Wernsmann, Fred -----	778	Wochner, Adolph -----	1220
Wersch, A. W. -----	1257	Woodard, B. F. -----	838
West, Simeon H. -----	1216	Woodmancy, George W. -----	895
Westhoff, F. W. -----	553		
Wheaton, Lewis C. -----	645	Yarrington, Wesley -----	1141
Whitehouse, Carl E. -----	603	Yolton, John L. -----	399
Whitesell, Ray -----	1188	Youle, Frank B. -----	1161
Whitmer, Leroy G. -----	418	Youle, George -----	1285
Whitmore, W. W. -----	506	Young, Edward V. -----	465
Whitney, W. H., Jr. -----	916	Young, George K. -----	734
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Bracken, William K.	808	Gillespie, Frank M.	936
Braley, Theodore A.	584	Gillespie, Park C.	480
Brand, Rev. and Mrs. E. P.	472	Goodwin, John A.	784
Britt, Mr. and Mrs. John C.	1116	Graves, Clinton E.	856
Brokaw Hospital	321	Green, Benoni S.	744
Buck Memorial Library	185	Hall, C. S.	712
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Buila, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick	1256	Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Alex.	1068
Champion, Thomas E.	424	Hanna, George S.	736
Chapin, Charles E.	624	Harris, John C.	872
Chenoa School Building	120	Hart, Edson B.	624
Colaw, William and Amos	952	Hart, Harley H.	624
Consistory Building	336	Harwood, Thomas F.	600
Country Club	104	Harwood, Thomas Fitch	600
Court House	65	Harwood, Willis S.	600
Crumbaugh, Amanda M.	1077	Hasbrouck, Jacob L.	Frontispiece
Crumbaugh, J. H. L.	1077	Hawks, Joseph K. P.	624
Crumbaugh, Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram H.	1077	Hay, Louis C.	632
Curry, A. Bernice	944	Heafer and Company, Edgar M.	1081
Davis, David	793	Heafer, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M.	1080
Davis, Judge David	257	Hill, Dr. and Mrs. William	592
Davis, George P.	792	Hilpert, Mr. and Mrs. John W.	1112
Dawson, O. F. and Family	680	Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob N.	576
Dooley, George E.	1184	Holton, Thomas T.	504
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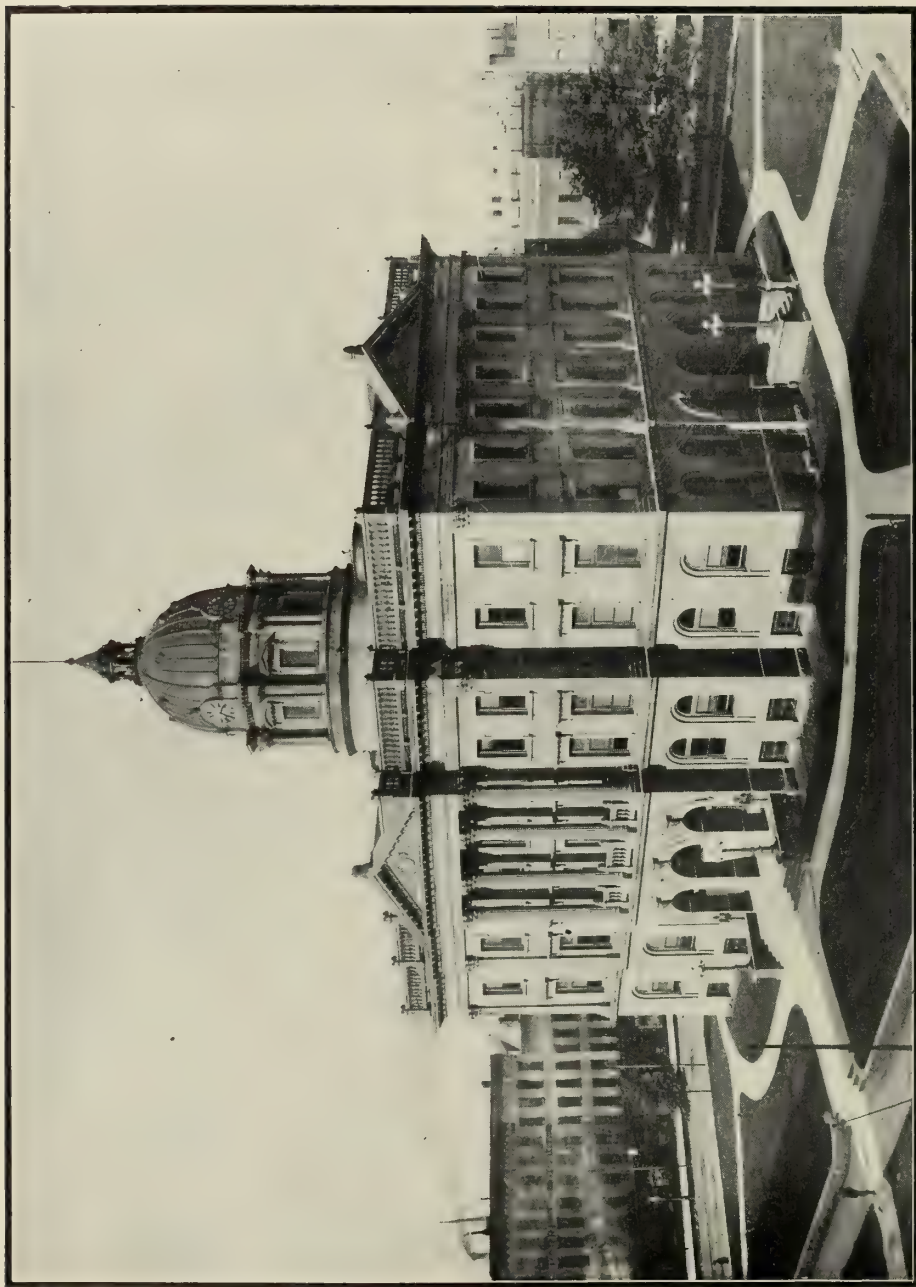
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Illinois Wesleyan, Main Building---	185	Peasley, Granville and Family -----	1048
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Johnson, Dr. L. M. Hospital-----	1232	Peterson, Albert W. -----	1160
Jones, R. G. -----	1024	Pierson, Arthur Van Dyke -----	640
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Kerrick, Thomas C. -----	394	Quinn, M. F. -----	1032
Kickapoo Indian Fort Marker ----	96	Rhodes, O. M. -----	1100
Kilgore, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B.--	616	Richmond Family, Joseph E. -----	464
Klein, John -----	768	Rigby, Della H. -----	568
Koch, Christian F. -----	1056	Riley, James F. -----	608
Krum, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. -----	1224	Risser, Mr. and Mrs. Peter -----	1104
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Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. ----	1264	Robinson, James Edwin -----	512
LeRoy, High School at -----	176	Rocke, John -----	1136
Lexington Public School -----	120	Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley H.----	1124
Long, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. -----	648	Russum, C. H. -----	1060
McBarnes Memorial Building -----	373	Rust, Florinda Bishop -----	1008
McCann, B. H. -----	1040	Rust, Thomas J. -----	1008
McDowell, Samuel K. -----	528	Ryburn, Edward -----	1072
McFee, Pulaski and Family -----	1128	Sailor, Daniel D. -----	880
McNemar, Sarah E. -----	664	Saxton, J. F. and Family -----	1248
McNutt, J. C. -----	920	Schad, W. D. -----	1016
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Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. ----	536	Soper, Clinton P. -----	728
Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Rolla B. -----	552	Stanford Community High School--	180
Normal High School -----	175	Stevenson, Adlai E. -----	256
Oberkoetter, Frank -----	1176	Stevenson, Letitia Green -----	928
Oberkoetter Frank, Sr. -----	1176	Stevenson, Lewis Green -----	928
O'Donnell, James F. -----	1152	St. Joseph's Church, Chenoa -----	840
Olson, Ola and Family -----	1120	St. Joseph's Hospital -----	319
O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. -----	560	St. Patrick's Church -----	1193
Patton-Pierson House -----	72	Stubblefield, Mr. and Mrs. D. R.---	1208
		Sweeting, Frank E. -----	1064
		Swinehart, Mr. and Mrs. George----	888
		Sylvester Family, Thomas -----	456

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Trotter Fountain -----	352	West, Simeon H. -----	1216
Umstattd, Residence of Charles F.-----	1260	Wiley, J. J., and Residence -----	992
Vrooman, Carl -----	800	Williams, C. C. -----	976
Wakefield, Cyrenius -----	408	Wissmiller, Jacob -----	1000
Ward, J. F. -----	760	Withers Public Library -----	352
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PROPERTY OF THE
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MCLEAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE, BLOOMINGTON.

History of McLean County

CHAPTER I.

PRIMITIVE McLEAN COUNTY.

McLEAN COUNTY A CENTURY AGO AND NOW—SOIL, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION—ANIMAL LIFE—INDIANS—KICKAPOOS MOST NUMEROUS—CHIEF MACHINA—OTHER TRIBES—INDIAN SETTLEMENTS—REMOVAL OF INDIANS TO THE WEST.

Two airplanes sailed over central Illinois, 100 years apart in time. Of course, the first of these was purely mythical, for there were no airplanes in the world 100 years ago. But imagination can serve as the pilot, and when the plane hovers over the territory which is now McLean County, we can picture in our minds the scene as the pilot would have seen it. As far as the eye could see, only stretches of prairie, broken here and there by the thread-like line of the streams and the darker patches of woods or groves. Just at the edge of Blooming Grove could be seen a curling column of smoke from the cabin of the first one or two white families who had settled there. More distant, another column of smoke from the wigwams of the Kickapoo Indians at the edge of what we call Old Town timber. Perhaps up toward the Mackinaw river might have been seen faint outlines of a camp of Delawares, last remnants of their tribe, and to the northwest the last camp of the Pottawattamies. No road or highway crossed the vast stretches of the prairie, but sloughs or ponds at intervals marked the undrained depressions in the landscape.

Wild animals roamed at large, but over the scene brooded a strange silence, as of expectation of the coming of the white man to take charge of this domain.

The second airplane, pausing in mid-air in the summer of 1923, saw nestling beneath him, beautiful and busy Bloomington, county seat of a populous and well-cultivated county. Just north lay embowered Normal, and as the eye of the pilot explored the more distant scene, he saw clusters of houses marking the site of the many villages and towns—Hudson to the north, Danvers and Carlock west, Shirley and McLean to the southwest, Heyworth to the south, Downs and Leroy southeast, Saybrook and Arrowsmith to the east, Cooksville and Colfax to the northeast, and Chenoa, Lexington and Towanda to the further north. Crossing the scene at many places were the well-defined roads, many of them paved, along which rolled hundreds of motor cars. Twin lines of rails marked the course of the steam and electric railroads, along which trains passed at frequent intervals. Between the railroads, highways and towns lay hundreds of farms, with their golden grain harvests just ready for the reapers, with their flocks and herds browsing in the pasture lands. Large barns and comfortable houses denoted the habitations of a well-fed rural population, and school houses at intervals indicated the means of their enlightenment. The whole picture was of a contented and prosperous empire where once the wilderness existed.

The part of Illinois now comprised in McLean County was and is one of the most fertile sections. It is composed of rich black alluvial soil, on which for thousands of years before it was settled by the white man had grown luxuriant crops of prairie grass. The wide spaces of open prairie were broken here and there by more rolling sections of land bordering along the streams, and at intervals there were groves or small forests of native trees, oaks, elms, hickory and other varieties. The prairie grass would grow from six to eight feet in height in the more watered sections. Some of the lands, on account of the lack of drainage, would in the wet seasons assume almost the character of swamps. The rank growth of grasses gave rise to great danger of prairie fires in the fall of the year when the season was dry. If started by some accidental means, even by the lightning, there was no way of stopping their spread until the white settlers grew numerous enough to offer some serious resistance. Great stretches of the prairie lands were often left black and

barren after the sweep of these fires. The fires would also invade the timber and cause the destruction of thousands of trees.

The land was not without its inhabitants even before the white settlers came. There were thousands of wild creatures who lived on the prairies, in the groves or along the streams. These were deer, wolves, rabbits, raccoons and probably even bear in the more distant times. Numerous kinds and numbers of wild birds furnished a sort of companionship for the white settlers when they first came. But they also furnished a more practical assistance in the form of game and the wild meat which the settler secured with his guns and traps was his chief supply of that kind.

There were human beings here also long before the white settlers arrived. These were the Indians who roamed over these prairies and haunted the woods. There are today traces of Indian villages in some parts of the county, notably in the vicinity of Arrowsmith and in West township. The tribe of the Kickapoos were the most numerous in this immediate vicinity. They formed the first neighbors of the white settlers, and from the time when the first families of whites located in the county, until the Indian tribes finally disappeared from the scene, there was never any scene of bloodshed resulting from collisions of the two kinds of races. Machina, known as Old Machina, was the name given by the white men to the great chief of the Kickapoos who inhabited this region at first. He was pictured as a real chief in stature and bearing. He never displayed any great hostility toward the whites in the form of violence, but soon after the first families came to Blooming Grove he appeared at the settlement one day and gave them warning in his symbolic language that they must leave the country soon. This he did by throwing leaves into the air and letting them fall, indicating that the whites must not remain after the leaves on the trees should fall in the autumn. The warning was not heeded, and Old Machina was obliged to accept his fate. After the final dispersal of the Kickapoos from central Illinois, some people of the tribes settled in the west, and it is said that a remnant of the tribe remains there to this day.

In addition to the Kickapoos which inhabited this part of the country, there were detachments of tribes of the Delawares and the Pottawatomies. The Kickapoos, who were living in what is now McLean County when the white settlers came, removed here from the vicinity of Danville

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after a treaty in 1819 gave that territory to whites. The Indians established a village on the Mackinaw River 17 miles northeast of the present site of Bloomington.

Four localities in McLean County are notably connected with Indian history. One is in Randolph Township; one in Arrowsmith, known as the Indian battle ground; a third in West, known as the Kickapoo fort; and the fourth in Lexington township, where was a small Indian town as late as 1829. In this latter village, according to tradition, were Indians from the three tribes of the Kickapoos, the Delawares and the Pottawatomies. A Kickapoo chief, known as Ka-an-a-kuck, was famous for his religious exhortation, having become a Christian under influences of some religious sect in the East.

About 1828, the Kickapoos who had been living in McLean County, removed their headquarters to a point within the present boundaries of Livingston County, where they erected a council house and village on the east side of Indian Grove. In 1830 they removed again, to Oliver's Grove, known as Kickapoo Grove, where a census showed 630 souls, men, women and children. In 1832, the government moved the remnants of the tribes to a place west of St. Louis. The remnants of the tribe are still in Kansas, where they were visited a few years ago by Milo Custer, a local historian, who collected valuable information concerning their present ways of life.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY WHITE SETTLEMENTS.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1822—PIONEER FAMILIES—BLOOMING GROVE—NATURAL RESOURCES—DIGGING SALT—SETTLERS OF 1824-1825—EARLY CONDITIONS—BREAKING THE PRAIRIE—HAVENS GROVE—STERLING QUALITIES OF PIONEERS—FIRST MINISTER AND ORGANIZED CHURCH—WEATHER AS A GOVERNING FACTOR—DEEP SNOW OF 1831—"BIG FREEZE" OF 1836—HARDSHIPS OF PIONEERS—PASTIMES AND SPORTS.

It was four years after the state of Illinois had been admitted to the Union, that the first white families came to make their homes in that part of the state now known as McLean County. The state had only 45,000 people within its confines when it sought admission to the Union in 1818. At that time the settlers were all in the southern part of the state. Vandalia had been made the state capital and also the county seat of Fayette County, which then included a large territory stretching far up into the central portion of the state.

John Hendrix and John M. Dawson with their families came west from Ohio in the fall of 1821 and settled in Sangamon County, which included the present area of McLean County. The following April, 1822, they moved northward, and reaching a beautiful grove of timber decided to build themselves cabins. This was the beginning of the settlement of Blooming Grove, about four miles southeast of the present site of the city of Bloomington.

One can imagine the hard conditions under which these first settlers lived. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix were the first white couple to build a home in the Grove. Mr. Dawson came with them, but left his family in Sanga-

mon County. There was a man named Segar also in the party. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix became parents of eight children. They lived on the farm where they first settled until their deaths. The Hendrix place afterward became the property of O. H. P. Orendorff. When Mr. Dawson finally brought his family to Blooming Grove, he settled on a farm afterward owned by David Cox. John Hendrix was a native of Virginia, and John W. Dawson was a native of Kentucky. They met in Ohio prior to their migration to Illinois in 1821.

The little colony at Blooming Grove formed the whole world in this vicinity, so far as white men were concerned. There were no other houses north of this settlement until Chicago were reached. A few men engaged in digging salt at where Danville now stands, and a few miners near Galena composed all the northern Illinois settlements.

Reports from this part of the country having drifted back to the older settlements, other pioneers soon began to arrive. Gardner Randolph and family came in December, 1822. In the spring of 1823, John Benson, a soldier of the war of 1812, came with his family and lived in a linn bark hut at the Grove. In the same year, the Stringfield family, consisting of the widow and her sons, Severe and Alfred, settled at what is now known as Randolph Grove.

Isaac Funk and Absalom Funk came to this county in 1824 and settled at the timber which became known as Funk's Grove. William and Thomas Orendorff came to Blooming Grove the year previous. Then there was an old Quaker, Ephraim Stout and his son Ephraim, Jr., settled at what became known as Stout's Grove. Robert Stubblefield and his family and Thomas O. Rutledge were among the other arrivals at about this time.

The year 1825 saw many accessions to the McLean County settlements. Rev. Peyton Mitchell came to Stout's Grove in March, and in the fall of the year Jonathan Cheney made a settlement at the Grove now called Cheney's Grove. William Evans, Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes and Rev. James Stringfield were others who arrived at the Blooming Grove settlement.

These early settlers had to live the simple life. They had to go as far as Attica, Ind., to get their grain milled. They lived largely on game and milk from their few cows, with some little flour which they ground from corn. Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes had erected a mill in the year 1825.

Breaking the tough prairie sod with the crude plows of that day was

no child's play. It required five or six yoke of oxen to draw the plow. The settlers raised their own wool and flax and wove their own cloth. The wolves were the chief enemy of the sheep. Large bounties for wolf scalps were offered by the settlers, and at last the legislature also offered rewards for killing these beasts. If the settlers succeeded in raising a number of cattle, they had to drive them to market at Pekin, Peoria or Chicago. From the very first, the Funk family were the largest cattle raisers.

The name for the first settlement came about in a natural way. There were many flowers blossoming in the Grove, and Mrs. William Orendorff suggested that it be called Blooming Grove. Thomas Orendorff and John Rhodes in letters written about this time first gave the name to the settlement. One story is to the effect that previously it had been called Keg Grove, because the Indians had found a keg of whiskey there.

Between the years 1823 and 1830 there were many other settlements made in various parts of what is now McLean County. In August, 1826, the Trimmer family arrived and located at Smith's grove. Jacob Spawr, who afterward became one of the oldest men in the county, at first lived with the Trimmers.

During the early summer of 1827, Stephen Webb, William McCord, George and Jacob Hinshaw settled either at Blooming Grove or Dry Grove. Matthew Robb and Robert McClure came to the county at the same time, settling at Stout's Grove. In 1828 the Francis Barnard and the Henline families settled on the north of the Mackinaw river on Henline creek. The Conger family settled near Stout's Grove the same year.

The year 1830 saw important accessions to the county settlements. Jesse Havens settled at a grove near where Hudson now stands and which became known as Havens Grove. Benjamin Wheeler also settled there. Most of the early settlers chose the timber tracts for settlement, owing to their natural protection from storm, wild animals and Indians. At that time nobody thought the prairie would ever be settled up at all.

From the earliest days, the population of McLean County has been known for its strong and substantial character, its religious cast, if you please. This may be due in large part to the sterling qualities of the first settlers. John Hendrix was a deeply religious man, and the first church services held in this county were held at his home, conducted by Rev. James Stringfield. Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes, the first minister who settled at Blooming Grove, in 1824, soon organized a congregation of eight per-

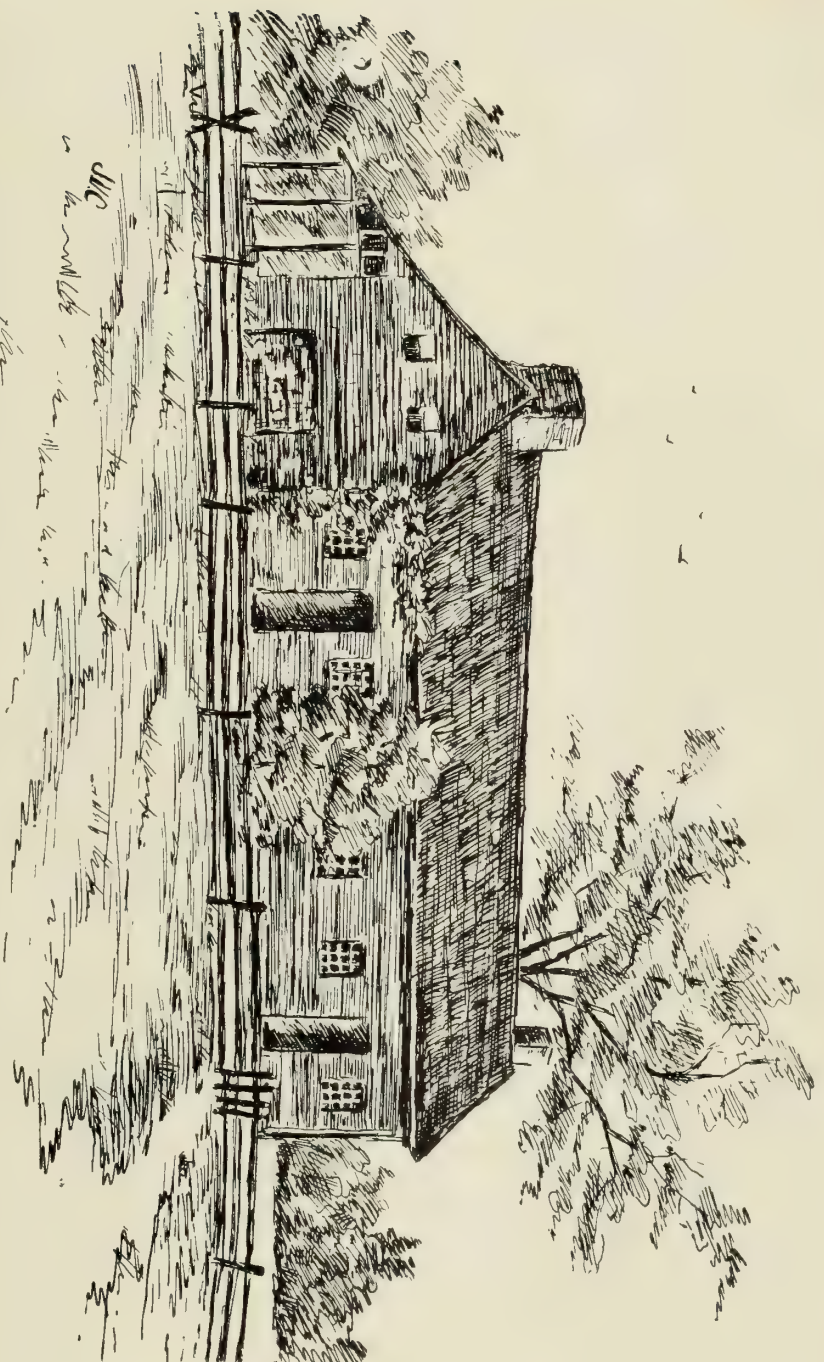
sons who held regular meetings and formed the first organized church in this county.

In the earlier settlement of this state there was a class of immigrants who formed a floating population. They never stayed long at any one place. They drifted about seeking the easiest places to eke out a precarious livelihood. This class of settlers did not find much welcome in the Blooming Grove neighborhood. Messrs. Hendrix, Dawson and the others wanted men and women of substantial character to come and live here, and these always found genuine welcome and what help could be afforded them in getting established. By the time of the organization of the county government, there were several hundreds of families, nearly all of this solid and substantial character.

So near to nature did the early settlers live, that the weather was one of the governing factors of their lives. Therefore any great natural phenomenon was recorded in their memories. One of these great red letter events was the deep snow of the winter of 1830-31. The weather during the fall had been dry and so continued until late in the winter, with mild temperature. But in the latter part of December there came a snow the like of which none of the settlers had ever known. It snowed from four to six feet deep all over the landscape. The settlers were literally penned in their cabins, and could do little but grind their corn to eat and keep their wood fire burning to keep warm. A great deal of stock was frozen to death. Deer grew tame, and wolves came to the settlement for protection and to scout for food. Stories of the "deep snow" formed a stock in trade for reminiscences by the old settlers until all the generation who had remembered it had passed away. In the spring of 1831, when the snow melted, the whole country was covered with sloughs and ponds.

Another of the natural phenomena which created a lasting impression on the early settlers was the big freeze of December, 1836. The weather had been mild, with rains following the snows, changing to slush. One afternoon the temperature dropped 60 degrees in a few hours, falling from 40 above to 20 below zero. The country assumed the aspect of the arctic regions. Stock and men alike who were caught out in the storm were frozen to death if they were unable to reach shelter. Chickens were frozen fast in their tracks, and great suffering resulted to man and beast.

The families who first settled this county came here with little or no money. In spite of this fact, with their own hands they wrung from



THE PATTON-PIERSON HOUSE, SECTION 22, LENINGTON TOWNSHIP, BUILT BY
JOHN PATTON IN 1829, SUPPOSED TO BE THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE
COUNTY IS STILL STANDING.

12-10-1912

the soil and their surroundings enough of the actual necessities to keep them in fair comfort, although they lacked all of what we consider today the luxuries of life. They provided food and shelter, clothing and some means of transport. They traveled long distances on horseback or with a crude wagon to get their wheat or corn milled and to barter for or buy the other necessities of their lives. Owing to the constant danger of prairie fires, they never left their homes without the fear that when they returned they would find their fields, houses and barns a mere blackened waste. And yet they lived on and built up here this great community of civilized and educated people of McLean County today.

And yet the people of the early settlements, especially the young people, had their amusements of the kind that their circumstances afforded. There were no theaters, clubs, daily papers, magazines, or libraries. The people therefore sought most of their pastimes in the great outdoors. Horse racing was the favorite sport for the men, since nearly every family had horses, and it was an event when the young men met to test the speed of their favorite animals against each other. Foot-racing by the men themselves, wit hwrestling, boxing and other athletic pastimes furnished diversions from the hard everyday life of the pioneer. There was no baseball in those days, no schools with their football and basketball teams; no coaches nor uniformed teams in various lines of athletics as there are today. Life in sport as well as in everything else was of a simpler sort in the early days of the county.

For the women, dancing and other indoor games were the pastimes of most popularity. Whole neighborhoods would come for miles to attend a dance, and some of the young people of that day developed remarkable skill and grace in waltzing, quadrille, Virginia reel and other forms of the dance. Spelling bees and singing schools were also of common occurrence.

Hunting was indulged in both for the sport of it, the chase and to furnish meats for the families. Deer, wild turkey, geese and ducks, quail, and prairie chickens were common among the food animals; while wolves, foxes, wildcats and other "varmints" were killed to rid the settlements of their destructiveness. Many times a large wolf hunt was organized, and the really dangerous beasts were rounded up and killed in numbers. The advent of the railroads took away the truly pioneer character of the country; made communication more rapid and convenient, and began the modern era of the county.

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

MOVEMENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COUNTY—NAME—TERRITORY COMPRISING McLEAN COUNTY—FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT—McLEAN COUNTY CREATED DECEMBER 25, 1830—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES—FORM OF GOVERNMENT—EARLY ROADS—VALUATION—MERCANTILE METHODS—OFFICIAL ACTS—NEW TOWNS—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Tazewell County had been formed from part of the vast area originally comprised in Sangamon County. By the year 1830, there were many small settlements in this immediate vicinity, and the people began to talk about forming another county of their own. Mackinawtown was the county seat of Tazewell, and the people there were opposed to cutting off any of the territory from Tazewell. But one of the young men who had come here in 1829, James Allin by name, became the leader in the movement for forming a new county. He with others circulated the petitions addressed to the legislature asking permission for organizing the new county. When finally signed by numbers of settlers, the petitions were taken to Vandalia, the state capital, by Thomas Orendorff, James Allin and James Latta. The speaker of the house at that time was William Lee E. Ewing, who took an interest in the proposition. After several days of waiting, Mr. Ewing called Messrs. Allin, Orendorff and Latta into his room and asked them what name they would have for their county.

Hendricks was suggested in honor of Mr. Hendricks of Indiana. But it was decided not to name the county after any living man. Finally the name of McLean was suggested, in honor of John McLean of Shawneetown, who had been speaker of the house, member of Congress and United

States senator. The bill then organizing the new county with the name of McLean was passed by the house of the legislature in the morning of one day, and by the senate in the afternoon.

It is interesting to trace the origin of the political unit of McLean County from its very beginning. By the year 1824 there were 40 or 50 families living in the vicinity of Blooming Grove, but they were over 100 miles from the county seat at Vandalia, and there was no voting place near. Consequently, no one of the settlers cast his vote at the election of 1824 when the slavery question was at issue in this state. As the election of 1826 drew near, the people of this region agitated for a voting precinct in their neighborhood. It was accordingly created and named Orendorff precinct. This was the germ of the future county of McLean. At the session of county commissioners of Fayette County in March, 1826, it was decided that all that part of the county north of township 17 shall compose an election district, and that William Orendorff, John Benson and James Latta were named judges of election there. William See and W. H. Hodge were clerks of the election. The area of the precinct was enormous, taking in all of the present McLean County, part of DeWitt and Piatt, also territory north to the Wisconsin line, the latter mostly unsettled. The Blooming Grove settlement was the most important between Vandalia and the Wisconsin line.

Settlements grew in number and population from 1826-27 and especially after the Indians had been removed from the county in 1829 and the prairie lands began to be settled. In the year 1827 Tazewell County was organized with Mackinawtown as its county seat. The western row of townships, Danvers, Allin, and Mt. Hope, belonged to Sangamon until Tazewell County was formed. In June, 1827, the Tazewell board of supervisors created an election precinct called Blooming Grove precinct and embracing territory east of the third principal meridian and north of township 22, which would include all of the present county east of the Danvers-Mt. Hope strip. The first election here was held at the house of John Benson, county treasurer. Population continuing to grow in this region, the number of families residing in the territory of the present county had grown to 350 by the year 1830. There were 350 votes cast at the election that fall in the precinct. Many of the leading men of the time then began to talk of forming a new county, for they saw that the immense territory of Tazewell County could not always be held together

as one political unit. It was at this time that James Allin came here, he being a young man of much push and having been county commissioner of Fayette County in the years 1823-25. Allin therefore at once agitated the forming of a new county and establishing a county seat at or near Blooming Grove. A petition was therefore circulated and largely signed, and sent to Vandalia, the state capital, in December, 1830. Thomas Orendorff and James Latta took the petition to Vandalia, and Allin furnished them letters to prominent men at the capital, Mr. Allin himself being unable to go. The law creating McLean County was passed by the legislature on December 25, 1830, and commissioners were appointed to go to the neighborhood and select the site for the county seat, which should be known as Bloomington. This month was the month of the historical "deep snow," and on that account the site committee did not make the trip until the following spring. When it did finally make the journey of inspection, the committee selected a part of the tract of land which James Allin had entered from the government, having first obtained the rights therein of William Evans, a former claimant. This was at the north side of Blooming Grove, where James Allin had already established a store. It is said that the settlers in the grove itself did not care to have the new village located in their vicinity. John McLean, for whom the county was named, had died just the previous year, hence his name was then prominently honored by Illinois people.

The original boundaries of the county as formed when the bill was passed were these: Bounded on the north by the Illinois river; on the east by range six east of the third principal meridian; on the south by the township line of township 21 north; on the west by range One west of the third principal meridian.

In 1898, the McLean County Historical Society erected in the east corridor of the courthouse in Bloomington, a very handsome memorial tablet in honor of John McLean, for whom the county was named. This tablet contains the following inscription: "1791-1830. In Memory of John McLean, of Shawneetown, Illinois, for Whom This County was Named. First representative in Congress, 1818; U. S. Senator 1824-25 and 1829-30. Erected by the board of supervisors and McLean County Historical Society, Dec. 6, 1898."

The business of McLean County was first transacted by a board of three commissioners. Their first meeting was held May 16, 1831. The

members were Jonathan Cheney, Timothy B. Hoblit and Jesse Havens. Isaac Baker was appointed first clerk of the commissioners' court, and held the office for many years. The first tax levy was one-half of one per cent. This was a small levy, but the settlers were poor, and the tax was no light matter for payment. Thomas Orendorff was first treasurer of the county, but the money that he handled would be considered a laughable quantity at the present time. Of the first commissioners, Cheney came from Cheney's Grove, Hoblit represented the Waynesville neighborhood, now in DeWitt County, and Havens came from Havens' Grove, in the northern part of the county.

Five voting precincts were formed from the territory of the county: Kickapoo precinct, in the southwestern part, comprising some of the territory of the present Logan and DeWitt Counties; Salt Creek precinct, the eastern portion of the county; Bloomington precinct, taking in the county seat and territory to the west and north; Mackinaw precinct, covering an immense tract which was sparsely settled, including Lexington, Money Creek and north of the Mackniaw river to the north county line; lastly Panther Creek precinct, mostly in the present area of Woodford county and extending down to Stout's Grove and Danvers. There were 2,016 sections of land in the county, which comprised at that time approximately 1,290,000 acres. After various tracts had been cut off the county from time to time, its area was narrowed down to 1,166 square miles, or 1,068 sections, about one-half its original area.

For the first 18 years of the history of the county, from 1831 to 1849, the commissioners' form of government prevailed. In addition to the first three commissioners, the names of men who served in this capacity while the form of government prevailed included Andrew McMillan, Seth Baker, Joseph Bartholomew, William C. Johnson, James R. Dawson, William Orendorff, Nathan Low, John B. Jones, William Conaway, Jesse Funk, William Bishop, Henry Van Sickle, Ezekiel Arrowsmith, Israel W. Hall, and James Van Dolah. At the adoption of the constitution of 1848, there were two forms of county government provided in Illinois. One was the County Justices' Court, consisting of three judges, one probate and two associates; or the people of any county could by proper adoption on popular vote take on the system of township organization. The southern section of the state generally used the county commissioners' form of government, having taken it from the southern states,

whence most of the settlers came. In northern and central Illinois the township form was more popular.

Some items from year to year taken from the official records of the commissioners' court of McLean County serve to designate the progress which the county was making in population and other material interests. Much of the business of the commissioners' court during the earliest years was connected with the laying out of roads, as this was one of the first requisites of the new settlements. As early as July 27, 1831, on petition of Jacob Spawr and others a road was laid out from Rook's place on the Vermilion River past Money Creek, Sugar Creek at a point north of Bloomington, through Randolph Grove and Long Point to the south line of the county. In the January term, 1832, a road was laid out from Bloomington to Funk's Grove. In the March term a road from Bloomington southeasterly to the county line.

To give an idea of the small total of property values in the county in the early years it may be stated that the total revenues of the county for the year 1829 were \$1,061.89, and the expenses \$898.53. At the March term of 1832 the county levied a tax of one-half per cent on the following property: All horses, mules, meat cattle three years old, town lots, sheep one year old, pleasure carriages, wagons, household property, watches and all distilleries. The county taxes collected for 1832 were \$2,313, and the assessor was paid the sum of \$40. An interesting item of business for the December term, 1832, was the appearance of John Scott, Ebenezer Barnes, and William McGhee and making application for the privilege of proving themselves to have been Revolutionary soldiers. After due investigation, the court confirmed their declarations as true. The same was done in the case of Thomas Sloan.

A matter of business indicative of the crude mercantile methods of that day was the application before the county commissioners of a number of men who applied for license to sell goods. These men were James Allin, M. L. Covell, John and Samuel Durley, and Benjamin Haines. The merchant of the early times carried a miscellaneous collection of articles such as he thought would supply the needs of the pioneer. When he wanted to replenish his stock, he would go among his neighbors and try to collect enough of their outstanding debts to at least pay his expenses on a trip to Pekin or St. Louis, which he made partly by wagon and partly

by boat. Chicago in those days was little known or patronized by McLean County people.

In the March term, 1833, a license was granted to Greenbury Larison for \$5 to keep a tavern in the town of Bloomington. This same term levied a tax of one-half per cent on all personal property and town lots. The first instance of granting public aid to the poor was in the case of a girl by the name of Maryann King, who was 8 years of age, and she was bound as an apprentice to the house of Gervis Gaylord until she should reach the age of 18.

New election precincts were formed at the June term, 1833, and election judges were named. At the March term, 1834, it was reported that the total amount realized from the sale of lots in the town of Bloomington was \$963.92½.

In March, 1835, a permission was granted to George W. Wallis to erect, under certain restrictions, a milldam and mills on the Mackinaw, and to Tebulan G. Cantrill and Metthew McElhiney each a permit to build a mill on the Kickapoo. The sheriff was authorized at this session to rent the court house for a school house under certain restrictions, at \$3 per month. The taxes for the year 1835 were reported as \$1,241.42½.

The first case on the county records of advertising for public bids was that of the October term, 1835, when the court was directed to insert in the "Illinois Republican" a notice that proposals would be received for the erecting of a court house 40 feet square two stories high, of brick. The county treasurer was authorized to pay for this little "adv."

New towns were springing up at this time, as evidenced by the fact that in December, 1835, a plat of the village of New Castle was presented to the county commissioners by Timothy B. Hoblit and James Allin, and of the town of Leroy by Asahel Gridley and M. L. Covell. Applications for license to sell goods in Leroy was made by John W. Baddely; in Waynesville by David Duncan and R. Post, and in McLean county by A. Gridley, Ortagal Covell and Calvin Carpenter. The county commissioners appointed Thomas H. Haines their attorney to effect a loan of \$5,000 at not to exceed 8 per cent interest, in preparation for the building of a court house.

From 1850 to 1857 the discussion of the question of what form of county government should prevail in McLean was waged with intensity.

Three elections on the question were held, one in 1850, the second in 1856, and the third in 1857. In the first two, the proposal for township organization did not receive a majority of all the votes in the county, although it received a majority of all votes cast in each case. The discussion was brought to a head by the act of the County Justices' Court in 1857 in donating \$70,000 worth of swamp land for the location of the State Normal University in this county. This land had been given the county by the federal government, and up to that time its disposal was a matter of uncertainty. The county court's liberal offer of this land was the deciding factor in the location of the Normal University, but when the offer to give this land for the purpose was made, it stirred much discussion, and many people thought the county court had exceeded its authority. The action of offering the land was done in secret session, so as not to let the chief competitor, Peoria, know of this liberal donation. Although this secrecy was much criticised, the action was ratified by the first meeting of the board of supervisors after county reorganization was adopted. The final vote on township organization was taken on Nov. 3, 1857, and stood as follows: For township organization, 2,109; against township organization, 786; majority in favor, 1,323.

The last meeting of the old County Court was held in March, 1858, and the new form of township organization was perfected at the elections in April, when supervisors were elected from the various townships which had been created. This board met on May 17, 1858.

Several changes of the names of the townships have been made since they were first organized in 1858. Savanna township has been changed to Downs; Leroy is now Empire; Lee was changed to Padua; Kickapoo to West, in honor of Henry West; Pleasant to Arrowsmith; Prairie to Bellflower; Mosquito Grove changed to Allin, in honor of James Allin, the pioneer; Padua changed to Dawson, in honor of John Wells Dawson; Cropsey was divided into two townships, and the new one was named Anchor, the division being made in 1877. Chenoa was divided in 1863, the new township being named Union, which was afterward changed to Yates, in honor of Richard Yates, the Civil war governor of Illinois.

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BLOOMING GROVE MARKER.

CHAPTER IV.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

ALLIN—ANCHOR—ARROWSMITH—BELLFLOWER—BLOOMINGTON—BLUE MOUND—
CHENEYS GROVE—CHENOA—CROPSEY—DALE—DANVERS—DAWSON—DOWNS
DRY GROVE—EMPIRE.

A condensed story of the early settlement and development of the various townships of McLean County, together with the founding and incorporation of the towns and villages is told as follows:

Allin Township.—Originally this township was called Mosquito Grove, in honor of one of the three groves which were located there. On May 3, 1867, the name was changed to Allin, in honor of James Allin, the pioneer. The groves were Mosquito, Brown's and Brooks' groves. With the exception of these, totaling 1,400 acres, the township was prairie land. The first settler was Miles Brooks, in whose honor the grove was named. William Brown was the man after whom the other grove was named. Mosquito Grove was early inhabited by a family by the name of Reddon, a notorious band of outlaws and horse thieves who were supposed to be one link in the chain of such characters which stretched across Iowa and Illinois. Robert Stubblefield at one time caught one of the Reddons red-handed with stolen horses and he was indicted and convicted. At another time Isaac Funk, Robert Stubblefield, John Stubblefield, Ebenezer Mitchell and others made a midnight call at the Reddon home looking for stolen horses, but found none. It was after a famous murder of one Col. George Davenport at Rock Island, with which the Reddon gang was supposed to have had some hand, that the decent people of the neighborhood decided to rid the community of them, which was effectively done by a

“ring hunt” which had the desired effect and scared the men away, never to return.

Stanford, the town located in Allin township, was laid out by John Armstrong in 1867 on the Jacksonville branch of the Alton road, and was incorporated as a village. It was first called Allin, but the name was changed to Stanford. The town is among the richest in the county, having two general stores, a fine school house, one bank, two implement and hardware stores, three elevators, and many other places of business. For many years Stanford has maintained a fair which attracts many people every autumn. The population is about 700.

Anchor Township.—This township is practically all prairie land, and it remained unsettled for many years after other parts of the county were populated to more or less extent. R. M. Rankin entered the first lands in Anchor township in August, 1850, and Robert Cunningham was the second claimant in 1851. Robert Stackpole settled in the township in 1853 and bought a tract of over 2,300 acres. He incurred large expenses for fencing and other improvements, and crops failed for a year or two after he started farming, hence his lands were sold for debt about the time of the Civil war. Anchor township was first a part of Cropsey, but in 1877 was separated from it, leaving Cropsey only half the area of a congressional township. George R. Birch, its supervisor, gave it its name. After the Civil war the township was rapidly settled up, A. R. Jones acquiring most of the lands formerly owned by Stackpole. Among the earlier settlers after the war were A. S. Dart, John Ingram, N. Brinley, Henry Gilstrap, M. H. Knight, R. H. Arnold, Daniel B. Stewart, W. H. and F. M. Anderson. The settlers of this vicinity were largely of German extraction for the last 30 years, and being of a thrifty character the farms of Anchor are among the best in the county. With the building of a branch of the Illinois Central railroad through this township in 1880, a town, also called Anchor, sprang up on a site covering part of Daniel B. Stewart's land. It formed a trading center for the people of Anchor and Cropsey townships. The village was incorporated soon after it was settled. The source of the Mackinaw river is generally presumed to be in Anchor township.

Arrowsmith Township.—This township has one of the most romantic histories in the county so far as the times before the white settlers came

is concerned. It was here that one of the chief Indian settlements in the county is said to have existed, and here too, are evidences of an Indian fort and scenes of battles, either between hostile tribes of Indians or between white men and Indians. The township was first called Pleasant, but afterward named Arrowsmith in honor of Ezekiel Arrowsmith, who was supervisor of the township in 1858, when the change of name was made. Jonathan Cheney entered the first land in the township, having laid claim to a tract near the grove in the southwest part, which was in fact part of the Old Town timber. Here was located, according to evidence of early settlers, quite an Indian town, and also an Indian burying ground belonging to the Kickapoos. John Wells Dawson, the first settler, had personal knowledge of these two Indian habitations. The Indian burying ground was just over the line from West township in Arrowsmith, while the Indian town was a few miles northwest of this, near the home of John Dawson. But the most notable Indian relics were those found near a grove in the eastern part of the township, first owned by Jacob Smith, on section 24. At the headwaters of the Sangamon river in this vicinity is a hill or mound some 20 feet in height and an acre in extent at the top. Early settlers found there many excavations or pits, which later became overgrown with grass and underbrush until they were almost lost to sight. Some distance away, about the distance which may be calculated as a gunshot, are located zigzag pits or ditches.¹ Here have been found from time to time many leaden bullets. From all these evidences the local historians have concluded that a battle occurred here between an attacking party in the ditches and the defenders of the hill with its pits. The course of the Sangamon, the location of the hill and the "rifle pits," and the finding of bullets in the vicinity, all point to a battle. The McLean County Historical Society, under the direction of the late Capt. John H. Burnham, made many attempts to excavate these pits and mounds for historic evidences, and they were in part successful. The society obtained some two pounds of leaden bullets by their several explorations. Those who do not credit the theory of a battle between the Kickapoos and some hostile tribe, say the battle might have been between the Kickapoos and a band of French soldiers from Fort Chartres, who were once said to have been sent out to "chastise" the Kickapoos, known as the "Indians of the prairie." A half-breed Indian of the Pottawatomie tribe, is quoted by one authority as having heard traditions among his people of a battle between

the Kickapoos and Foxes on one side and the Ottawas and Chippewas on the other, which occurred in a fortification near the Sangamon river. This seems to identify the Arrowsmith "battle ground" as the site of an ancient struggle of hostile tribes. The late Hiram Beckwith of Danville, a noted Illinois historian, held to the theory that the McLean County Indian battle ground was the scene of a fight between Indians and French garrisons from Fort Chartres.

The village of Arrowsmith was founded when the railroad, afterward known as the Lake Erie, was built through the township, for which Arrowsmith township voted the sum of \$25,000 in bonds to aid in its building. Trains began running through the village in 1872, and at once it became an important grain and stock shipping point. The only stone quarry in McLean County was located near Arrowsmith for many years, but was later abandoned, since the stone was of poor quality. The land upon which this village is located belonged to Anderson Young, Jonas Fry, James Crosson and M. Ullmer, ten acres each. When it was decided in 1871 that the railroad would run through this place, the town was platted. S. E. Cline put in a scales the same year and he and James Larimer began buying and cribbing corn. The railroad switch was put in and a depot built in 1872. Larimer & Jones built the first store north of the railroad, and W. H. Thompson moved his store from Cross Roads in 1873. The postoffice was also moved to Arrowsmith from that place. R. S. Crum built the first residence. The village of Arrowsmith was organized in 1890 and since has had a good growth. The population is 400 and it is well supplied with religious and educational facilities.

Bellflower Township.—This township was originally named Prairie when the township organization was effected in 1858. It was the only township in the county which possessed no timber. The first supervisor, Jesse Richards, chose the name of Bellflower, that being his favorite apple. It is the most southeasterly township of the county. It was first used as a cattle range by the pioneers of Cheney's Grove and other sections. The township possessed much wet land, classified by the government as swamp land, and this was donated by the county commissioners in 1857 to secure the location of the Normal University in the county. Springfield parties bought up this land, but it was not drained and occupied until after the Civil war. Much of the land of the township has al-

ways been owned by nonresidents and operated by tenants. Nevertheless it has become one of the best farming sections of the county. The people voted in 1871 \$30,000 in bonds to secure a branch of the Illinois Central railroad through their township. It was the first township in the county to erect a township high school, the structure costing \$9,000, being built in 1905. Its example in this respect was in later years followed by many other townships. With the I. C. railroad running through the center of the township and the Wabash cutting off a corner, there are six shipping stations in the township, namely the village of Bellflower, McNulta Switch, and Laurette on the main line of the I. C.; and Meharry and Sumner on the Rantoul branch of the Central, and Osman on the Wabash. Just over the line in Champaign County are two others, Harpster and Lotus. — *in Champaign*

The village of Bellflower was platted and laid out by George N. Black of Springfield, who owned much land in that vicinity. The first man who engaged in business in the town was R. E. Moreland, who began buying grain in August, 1871. A. and A. J. Henry started in business there the following winter. John Nichols built the first residence and started a grocery in 1871. A. Libairn started a general store about the same time. T. B. Groves erected a home and started a hardware store in 1872. Other early business men were J. W. Eyestone, E. L. Rush, R. Rome, Hiram Rush, and G. W. Stokes. The first postmaster was A. H. Marquis. Bellflower has always been a great grain market. Many churches and several fraternal organizations are included in the community interests. Originally an entirely prairie township, yet the people have planted many trees and the town and countryside are well supplied. The population is about 500 people.

Bloomington Township.—The settlement of Bloomington township grew out of the original settlement of the county, at Blooming Grove. As stated elsewhere, the grove was first called Keg Grove, owing to the tradition that Kickapoos had found a keg of rum there soon after the white men arrived. Before the whites came here there had been an Indian village at the timber farther east, known to early settlers as Old Town timber, after the old Indian town. The nearest white settlements prior to that of Blooming Grove were at Peoria, 40 miles distant, and at Starved Rock, old Fort St. Louis, 60 miles north. John Hendrix and

John Dawson came to Blooming Grove in April, 1822, and next year Dawson's family followed. Dawson in 1826 moved to Old Town timber, later named Dawson township in his honor. Other settlers followed the first two, until by the year 1831 there were 50 families living in and around Blooming Grove. Burnham's history of Bloomington gives the names of these families as follows: John Hendrix, Rev. E. Rhodes, Jeremiah Rhodes, William and Thomas Orendorff, Rev. James Latta, Henry Little, John H. S. Rhodes, William Goodheart, William H. Hodge, William Lindley, Mrs. Benjamin Cox, David Simmons, John Benson, James Benson, George Hinshaw, William Chatham, Moses Dunlap, William Waldron, Anthony Alberry, William Thomas, John Canady, James Canady, Oman Olney, Joseph Walker, Sr., William Michaels, John Lindley, Joseph Bailey, Harbord, Achilles Deatherage, William Walker, Timothy M. Gates, William Lucas, John Cox, Dr. Isaac Baker, Maj. Seth Baker, H. M. Harbord, Parr Rathbone, John Mullins, Michael Allington, Nathan Low, John Benson, Jr., and Benjamin Depew. There were also a number of single men living in the grove at the time. Just north of the grove and within the territory afterward inside the city limits lived Henry Miller, James Toliver, James Allin, John Greenman, William Evans, John Maxwell, John Kimler and James Mason. The young single men in the city limits when first laid out were William Dimmitt, William Evans, jr., Frank Evans, William Durley, Merritt L. Covell, W. H. Allin, William Greenman, Esek Greenman, Samuel Durley, John Durley and Samuel Evans.

James Allin seems to have been the first man to see in this flourishing young settlement the chance to secure the county seat of a new county and to build up here a little city. He therefore platted the town, and on July 4, 1831, the first auction sale of lots was held. There were probably between 250 and 300 people in the settlement at that time. A postoffice had been established at Blooming Grove in 1829, and it was moved to the town in 1832, being named Bloomington, probably as a natural adaptation of the original name of Blooming Grove. This was the third place in the United States to be called Bloomington.

From Milo Custer's investigations it appears that James Allin entered the east half of the southwest quarters of section 4, township 23 north range 2 east of the third principal meridian, eighty acres, on Oct. 27, 1829. This roughly comprised the land now in the city of Bloomington between East, Monroe, Roosevelt avenue and Oakland avenue. Allin

later bought from Robert H. Peebles another 80 acres lying north of his entry. A commission of the legislature in the winter of 1831 had been appointed to investigate a site for the county seat of a new county to be organized under act of the legislature of Dec. 25, 1830, and named McLean County. This commission reported to the county commissioners at their session on May 16, 1831, that James Allin had obligated himself to donate 22 acres at the north end of Blooming Grove settlement. Dr. Baker was employed to plat this tract into town lots and advertise their sale on July 4. The sale was held accordingly at the date advertised. Timothy B. Hoblit, one of the county commissioners, acted as auctioneer, and Dr. Baker as clerk. The people in attendance followed the auctioneer around from lot to lot until all were sold. There were six lots to a block, three fronting each street running east and west, with an alley between. The record of the county commissioners of date Feb. 10, 1833, shows that deeds were executed to buyers of the lots in the original town plat as follows: James Latta, Martin Scott, A. Gridley, Nathan Low, William R. Robertson, John Maxwell, Ebenezer Rhodes, Cheney Thomas, Solomon Dodge, Caleb Kimler, Jesse Frankeberger, Jesse Havens, Fredrick Trimmer, M. L. Covell, John W. Dawson, David Wheeler, Alvin Barnett, Jonathan Cheney, Joseph B. Harbert, Eli Frankeberger, Hezekiah M. Harbert, Richard Gross, William Harbert, Samuel Durley, Orman Robertson, Bailey Kimler, Bailey H. Coffey, Lewis Sowards, John W. Harbert, Isaac Baker, Absolom Funk. Several of the lots offered at auction on July 4 were not disposed at that time but were sold at later dates, as shown by deeds of record.

The block which had been set aside for the site of the court house, bounded by Main, Jefferson, Center and Washington streets, was not all held out from the sale, but two lots fronting on Jefferson street were sold, that at Jefferson and Center to James Latta for \$16, and that at Jefferson and Main to M. L. Covell, who paid \$80 for this and four other lots. The buyers of these two lots afterward disposed of them to other parties, and finally the county commissioners purchased the lots for the county, the Latta lot for \$100 in 1847, the Covell lots for \$210 in 1849. Thus the entire square became county property.

The young county seat had a steady growth at first, and by 1836 had a population of 450 people. It was the center of trade for all the settlements in McLean County. The country around was farmed after

a crude fashion, wooden plows being more common than iron, and wheat was cut with a sickle. Markets were distant and not of easy access. Stock, mostly hogs, were allowed to run almost wild, and driven long distance to market. The town had a comparatively slow growth until the advent of railroads in the '50's gave it a new impetus.

The history of Bloomington township and the city of Bloomington were so closely interwoven as to be inseparable for many years. More of the details of the growth of the city is given under its proper heading. The territory of the original town or village was approximately one mile square. It was incorporated as a village in 1843 and elected trustees until 1850, when it was organized as a city with mayor and aldermen. The city council thereafter made many additions to the city.

The city was finally divorced from Bloomington township, when in 1911 the voters of the city voted favorably on the proposed organization of the township of the city of Bloomington, whose boundaries should be co-extensive with the city limits. This left a strip of land lying on three sides of the city which is now known as Bloomington township. The cutting off from this outlying township of much of its revenue by transferring all the taxable property of the city to the township of the city of Bloomington, left Bloomington township much handicapped from a financial standpoint. Normal Township also lost by the change, for part of the Normal township lay inside the city limits of Bloomington. Since the date of this reorganization, the city and township have been governed jointly, very little difference being made in the procedure except as to the collection of taxes.

The part of the former Bloomington township which was left after the organization of the township of the city of Bloomington maintains its township government, with school trustees, highway commissioners and other necessary officers. Its business relates mostly to roads and school affairs. It is handicapped in many ways by smallness of its revenues due to the exclusion of a large portion of its taxable property from the present township by the formation of the city township. The present supervisor of Bloomington township is George W. Knight.

Blue Mounds Township.—This township, consisting entirely of prairie land, takes its name from a ridge which was to be seen in the early days located in section 28, but which is now not visible from a distance

owing to the obstructions of hedges, orchards, etc. Being prairie, the township was not settled until a later period than sections of the county which had timber. The land composing the township was largely government or railroad lands, which were held off the market for some years after settlements had been made elsewhere. The first settler was supposed to have been Thomas Arnold, who located in 1853 on section 27. In the next year came J. S. Stagner and W. L. Burton and others. There were several farms taken up before the years 1857 and 1858, when the general panic and failure of the wheat crop bankrupted many farmers. James H. Doyle was the first supervisor when the township was organized in 1858, and David Wheeler was supervisor when the civil war broke out. Many soldiers went into the army from this township, but owing to there being no postoffice their enlistments were credited to other townships. After the close of the civil war was the great rush of settlers, and most of the farms were taken up by 1867, many by returning soldiers, who married and established homes.

When the Kankakee branch of the Illinois Central road was built in 1884, it resulted in establishing two villages or grain shipping points. One was Cooksville on the eastern border, the other Fletcher, on the western. Cooksville was named after F. W. Koch of Bloomington, who owned land in the vicinity. The German form of the name was anglicized. The village was incorporated in 1901 with about 300 inhabitants. Blue Mound township possesses on an average about the best prairie soil in the county, and its farms are prosperous and well kept of late years in spite of early hardships. Money Creek flows through the southwestern part of the township, while two small streams unite in the northeast and flow into the Mackinaw river.

Cheney's Grove Township.—Jonathan Cheney, who with his family had lived at Blooming Grove, set out to find another location in 1825, and decided to build his home at another grove to the north and east. This grove of 3,000 acres of timber ever after took the name of Cheney, and his home became the center of the new settlement which grew into a township and the town of Saybrook. The grove is located at the headwaters of the Sangamon river, which flows through it and makes a delightful place in pioneer times or the present. Until about the year 1829, the Cheney's were the only settlers at this grove, but in the latter year

came James Van Scoyoc and the Robert Cunningham family, followed the next year by the Means, Riggs and Myers and the Ball families. During the year of the Black Hawk war, 1832, some of the families were removed to locations farther east in Champaign County, for the sake of safety. The settlement grew in permanent character, and many of the families intermarried. The land of part of this township is not as rich and deep as some of the other black soil townships. Being hilly and rolling, it suffered from hard rains. The settlers in the early years had to go long distances for their milling and supplies, to Bloomington or Mackinawtown, or eastward to the Wabash river, since most of the mills of the time were run by water. A village called Saybrook was established, but it had a very slow growth in the first years, until after the railroad was built in 1871. Robert Cunningham built a grist mill and a saw mill on the banks of Sangamon, but the flow of water was uncertain. In 1850 he changed to steam power. The postoffice which was established in 1831 under the name of Cheney's Grove was changed to Saybrook in 1865. The Methodist church and school board united and built a two-story building along in the '60's.

Cheney's Grove furnished many soldiers for the civil war, and one company recruited here became Co. F of the 116th Illinois. In the world war the township furnished its full quota of soldiers for every branch of service.

A new era dawned for Cheney's Grove when the charter for the railroad was obtained from the legislature in 1867 through the efforts of W. H. Cheney, son of Jonathan Cheney, who was then state senator. Senator Cheney was elected in 1865 to fulfill out the unexpired term of Isaac Funk, who died that year. Cheney defeated Col. John McNulta, who ran as an independent republican. Cheney tried to get the road built through the south side of the grove near his own farm. By the gift of \$10,000 from the village of Saybrook and \$50,000 from the township, a station was secured for Saybrook, deflecting the line to the south a considerable distance from a straight line. After the railroad was built, Saybrook had a more rapid growth than formerly, and became one of the flourishing towns of the county, in spite of several bad fires it experienced.

Saybrook's business section is among the best built of any town in the county. It has several large brick structures of two and three stories. Flourishing lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows are located here, and a live

post of the American Legion. The churches are the United Brethren, Methodist and Christian. The school system includes a community high school and the grades, with a gymnasium in a separate building where basketball and other sports are carried on. There is a live Parent-Teachers' Association. Two live clubs for women are the Fortnightly and the Progressive Literary club. They are both devoted to serious studies. The little park in the center of the city is the scene of annual chautauquas, band concerts and other public entertainments. The Weekly Gazette supplies Saybrook and vicinity with readable weekly news, conducted by Frank Woolley. J. S. Harper, a veteran newspaper man of McLean County, made his home at Saybrook for many years. The city has a volunteer fire department of ten men, with horse-drawn gasoline pump for equipment. In case of emergencies, water from the railroad tanks can be used.

Chenoa Township.—The name of this township was meant for Chenowa, which Matthew T. Scott, its earliest settler, gave it. He came from Kentucky, and Chenowa was the Indian name of Kentucky and he bestowed it upon his new settlement. The postoffice department made a mistake in first noting the name, leaving out the "w", and refused ever afterward to correct it, hence Chenoa was the word that stuck. The prairie lands of Chenoa Township long remained unsettled after other portions were taken up. The Chicago & Alton railroad having been built through the township in 1854, settlers began to come after that. By 1856 there were rumors of a new road to be built east and west. Matthew T. Scott, a young man from Kentucky, had taken up a large tract of land in the vicinity, and he wanted to found a town where the new road would cross the Chicago & Alton. To locate the spot, he went east and found engineers running lines. Being an amateur engineer, he was able to calculate about the place where the line would reach the Alton road, and there he took up land and laid it out in town blocks. Meantime, another man, W. M. Hamilton, formerly a friend of Mr. Scott, started a rival town east on his own land lying considerably east of the Scott tract. The Hamilton plat was called "East Chenoa." The latter plat became the more popular section of the town for residences. In 1854, J. B. Lenney, then living in Pennsylvania, was informed by friends living along the Mackinaw river that there was a good site for a town at the new railroad

crossing. He sent his brother-in-law, John Bush, to erect a building there for store and shop, but after arrival Bush was dissuaded from building. Next year Mr. Lenney himself arrived and put up the building which became known as the Farmers' Store, west of the Alton and south of the T. P. & W. tracks. Mr. Bush erected a building for a hotel known as the Bush House, and Mr. Lenney put up a residence in "East Chenoa." John M. Bryant built the "National Hotel" in 1856. The first drug store was built back of the Bush House in 1857 by Dr. Stevenson, the first practicing physician. In the same year George Lounsberry built a blacksmith shop and he with Louis Ziegler erected a wagon shop. The first depot was built on the Wye, some distance north of the present one, and occupied by Samuel Emery as a hotel along with the station uses. But it caught fire while the first meal was being prepared and burned down. The town was organized in Aug., 1864, and elected J. B. Lenney as president, Thomas Sandham as clerk, and R. C. Rollins as treasurer. The town's charter of 1868 forbade sale of liquors within the village, but in 1873, the place was incorporated under the general law for towns and villages, which permitted saloons, resulting in Chenoa having saloons for many years when other towns of the county were without them. The first mayor under the city corporation was J. R. Snyder. In fixing the boundaries of the town, the board included the plats of both Chenoa as laid out on the Scott land and East Chenoa on the Hamilton land, with the territory lying between. The election on organization as a city was held Aug. 5, 1873, with 150 votes cast for it and 18 against. Chenoa has many churches. The Presbyterians organized a congregation in 1860, the Catholics in 1863, and the Methodists built a church in 1867. A Congregational church was organized July 21, 1867. The Masons formed a lodge in Chenoa in 1859, and The Times was started as the first newspaper in 1867 by Silas P. Dryer and James McMurtrie. Chenoa now has a population of 2,000, has many good business buildings, a fine school house, many blocks of paved streets, a modern brick railroad station and one newspaper, the Times-Clipper, edited by W. H. Hawthorne.

The township of Chenoa formerly comprised the territory now included in Yates Township, which was later separated and formed a separate organization. Being located within a mile of the Livingston County line, much of the trade of Chenoa is drawn from Livingston. The farms were taken up in large tracts in the early days, and even yet much of the

land is farmed by tenants rather than by owners. The estate of Matthew T. Scott still owns a large tract of land, Mr. Scott having left it to his widow, Mrs. Julia G. Scott, who died in 1923.

Chenoa at present is a modern little city, having much pavement, good schools and other advantages. It is on the main line of the Illini trail state hard road. It has several churches and one newspaper conducted by W. H. Hawthorne. The Roman Catholic church was built in 1869, the Baptist church founded in 1866 and the Methodist church the same year. One of the strongest Congregationalist churches in the county existed there for many years, and there was a Presbyterian church also. Chenoa has suffered much from fires, having been swept by several which were very destructive.

Chenoa adopted the commission form of city government in 1916, and in April, 1917, held its first election for commissioners. Park C. Gillespie was elected mayor over John H. Ketcham, and the commissioners elected were W. A. Chapman, C. F. Churchill, S. T. King and L. J. Schultz. The second election for mayor and commissioners was held in 1919, when the following were elected: Mayor, W. A. Chapman; commissioners, Jacob Balbach, B. F. Elfrink, L. L. Silliman and T. W. Weatherwax. In the quadrennial election of 1923, Mayor Chapman was re-elected, and Messrs. Balbach, Silliman, Elfrink and Weatherwax were also chosen again. The city clerk in 1923 is F. M. Power, the treasurer V. L. Nickel, and the police magistrate is M. F. Quinn. The 1923 supervisor for Chenoa was V. L. Nickel.

Cropsey Township.—Col. A. J. Cropsey came to this county in 1854 from Joliet and settled in the northeasternmost part, which was named Cropsey Township in his honor. It was nine miles by six, in 1877, the six miles to the south was cut off and named Anchor township, leaving Cropsey only half a township in extent. After a short residence in Cropsey, Col. Cropsey moved to Fairbury, where he became an influential citizen and was elected to the Legislature. In the Civil War he became major of the 129 Illinois regiment, which was made up in Livingston County. However, many of the enlisted boys were from McLean County. Being far removed from the county seat, the people of Cropsey in 1858 sought connection with Ford County, but the project was voted down by the voters of other sections of McLean County. In the year 1877

the Illinois Central railroad projected a branch from Kankakee to Bloomington which should pass through Cropsey township. For this road the people gave liberally, Daniel B. Stewart donating \$10,000 for the ten miles in McLean County. The first extension of the Kankakee line in McLean County was to Colfax, giving both Cropsey and Anchor a road; then the line was later extended to Bloomington. This was the first connection by railroad between the county seat and the neighborhoods to the extreme northeast of the county. At one time a village named Potosi was started on the line between McLean and Livingston counties, but twenty years afterward, when the railroad passed some miles away, it dwindled and died. The village of Cropsey is almost on the county line, and draws as much trade from Livingston and Ford as from McLean.

Dale Township.—This township was settled among the first in the county, along about 1827 or '28. Robert H. Johnson was among the early settlers, and William Beeler came to this section about 1830. There were still many Indians in the vicinity when Beeler settled here. This township was blessed with much timber, Twin Grove being one of the larger tracts, located on the northern border; Hougham's Grove, or Harley's Grove in the center, and the west point of Blooming Grove in the eastern. Dr. Isaac Baker and Deacon James Tomkins of New York were among the first settlers on the prairie lands. Sugar Creek and its branches furnished the water courses of the township. A water mill for grinding corn was built by Abraham Harley about 1847 on section 47, which ran for several years. There are two unincorporated villages in the township, Shirley and Covell. Shirley has two elevators, a school house, two churches, stores and several residences. Covell has a union church, a school house, stores and some residences. A Methodist church which stood on section 2 was blown down in the big storm of 1902.

Danvers Township.—This township contains more territory than the ordinary one, having 45 square miles. It is located in the northwest part of the county, containing much prairie land and over 10,000 acres of timber, of which Stout's Grove is the most important part. The timber attracted early settlers, and Ephraim Stout came here from Tennessee in 1825, being followed in 1827 by Matthew Robb, Robert McClure and Peyton Mitchell, Jonathan Hodges and his sons, U. S. and W. F. Hodges. Five years later Stout built a mill, which was a head-

quarters for farmers for many miles during several years. Wheat was a staple crop of the farmers of this section for many years, and is still raised to some extent, but not so profitably. The old state road from Danville to Peoria passed through Danvers, and much east and west travel went that way. An early tavern was Wayside Inn, located in the west part of the township and kept by Alvin Goodenough. The first school was a private one taught by Archibald Johnson in 1832-33. The second teacher was Lyman Porter and the third Hosea Stout, who was converted to Mormonism and went to Nauvoo and became an apostle. Matthew Robb acted as school treasurer and justice of the peace. He was also elected to the legislature. James Wilson was the first supervisor from Danvers township. The present supervisor is Chester R. Ewins, who served many years and was chairman of the board for a time. There have been many religious organizations in Danvers, the Friends, Cumberland Presbyterians, United Brethren, Methodists, Congregationalists, Christians, Baptists and Mennonites being represented. The fifth house built in the settlement was erected by Thomas Walker for a church, building it of hewn logs. Many earlier religious bodies have disappeared. The Friends moved away, leaving no organization. Lutherans and Mennonites have prosperous organizations. Danvers had honorable records in all the wars, from the Mexican War to the World War. George H. Fifer, a brother of Governor Fifer, who went from Danvers in the Civil war, was killed in battle in Texas. Several young men from Danvers lost their lives in the Word war.

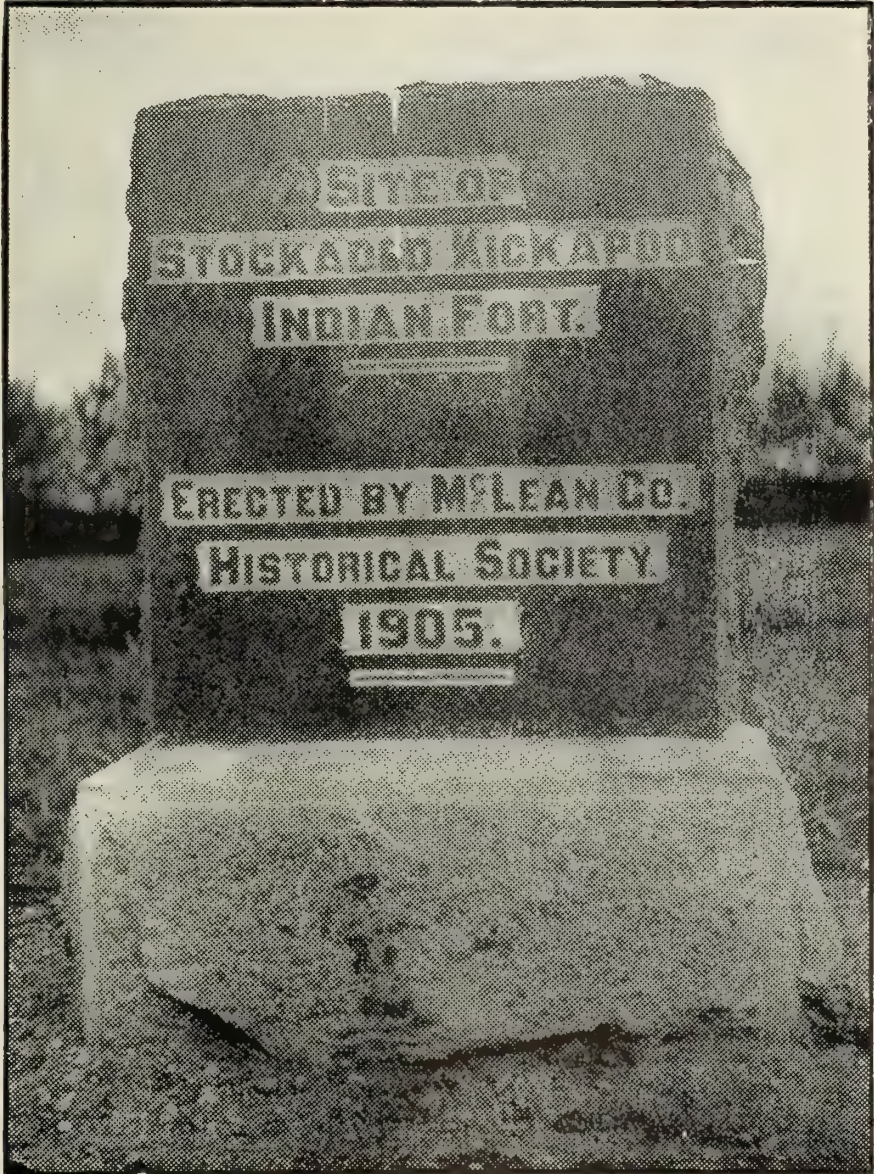
The village of Danvers, laid out in February, 1836, was first called Concord, for the sake of Israel W. Hall, who came from Concord, N. H. The name was changed to Danvers in 1861. The first postoffice was called Stout's Grove, founded in 1848. Danvers is now a progressive and modern little city. It has a water works deriving its supply from wells; a public library, two banks, three elevators, an electric interurban road and steam road, and for years the Willow Park sanitarium, a drink and drug cure, was run by Dr. Parkhurst. The Danvers Independent is a weekly newspaper. The village population is about 650.

There are lodges of the Masons and Modern Woodmen in Danvers, and a post of the American Legion. The Danvers club is a progressive social organization. The schools are up-to-date, and live parent-teachers' association keeps the women in touch with the schools. Five churches

are functioning, the Presbyterian, Zion Lutheran, Mennonite, Methodist and Baptist. Danvers has no pavement, but the streets are well oiled.

Dawson Township.—This township was named in honor of John Wells Dawson, one of the two early settlers of Blooming Grove, who made his home for a time in 1826 in a site that is a part of the area of the township. The Dawson home was on the land afterwards occupied by John Wirt, near where the Old Settlers picnic was held for many years. There were many Indians in the vicinity when Dawson settled there. In fact, they had a small village near his home, having moved from the older site at Old Town timber. The Indians remained in this vicinity for a few years, when they moved to Livingston county. Other settlers joined Dawson in 1827 and 1829 in the persons of William Goodheart and Jesse Frankeberger, the latter a local preacher. Dawson was but one of the several townships which were formed from the settlements grouped about Old Town timber, a body of 12,600 acres of fine grove. There were 4,600 acres in Dawson, 6,620 acres in Old Town, about 250 acres in West, 320 acres in Arrowsmith, 300 acres in Downs and 600 acres in Empire. The Indians naturally grew attached to this fine grove, and great was their grief when they finally departed. The late Hon. Simeon H. West donated to the county 20 acres of the timber which he owned in West Township, to be a perpetual county park. About one-fourth of the total area of Dawson Township was originally in timber, much of it being very wet and needing drainage to make it good farming land. The headwaters of the Sangamon River and Money Creek were in this township.

When a railroad was proposed to be run through this region from Bloomington east, many of the townships voted bonds to aid in its construction, and of this sort of aid Dawson voted \$30,000. The road was first called Lafayette & Bloomington, later the Lake Erie, and finally absorbed as part of the Nickel Plate system. Two stations were located on this road in Dawson Township, one in the east called Ellsworth, the other to the west called Padua. The township was also called Padua at first, but the board of supervisors in 1891 changed the name of the township to Dawson on request of the citizens. Ellsworth was named for Oliver Ellsworth, who with Jonathan Cheney and A. B. Ives owned the land on which the town was located. Cheney and Ives were directors in the new railroad. The station of Holder, just across the line in Old



KICKAPOO INDIAN FORT MARKER NEAR ARROWSMITH.

Town, was named for Charles W. Holder of Bloomington, another director in the railroad. At one time there was a settlement called Stumptown south of Ellsworth, where a mill had been erected in the timber; it disappeared after the railroad went through. A village settled largely by Quakers was named Benjaminville, in the northwest corner of the township, but the station of Holder attracted nearly all the business that Benjaminville formerly enjoyed. Annual meetings are still held at the Quaker church at Benjaminville. On July 11, 1885, there was an Old Settlers association formed by a body of citizens assembled in Shinkle's hall in Ellsworth, and for 25 years an annual meeting and picnic was held at Betzer park, south of Ellsworth. The first president was Mark Banks, who served till 1902, when he retired. He died in 1907. The organization was incorporated in 1898, the incorporators being Mark Banks, William Van Gundy, H. R. Arrowsmith, C. H. Whitaker, and G. W. Bane. The continued interest in the picnic was remarkable, the attendance often reaching from 5,000 to 8,000. In the years of its prosperity, many notables addressed the meetings, including Judge Weldon, Gen. McClermand, Hon. T. C. Kerrick, President David Falmley, Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, Hon. J. H. Rowell, Judge Thomas F. Tipton, Rev. J. J. Burke, Hon. John A. Sterling, Judge Roland A. Russell, L. H. Kerrick, I. N. Phillips, Dr. Richard Edwards, Dr. A. E. Stewart, Hon. Simeon H. West, and many others. Judge Tipton served as president of the day from 1891 until his death. On Aug. 8, 1901, the McLean County Historical Society met with the Old Settlers association and the papers on this occasion were of great historical value, recounting the early history of that region. They have all been preserved in the archives of the Historical society, and will some day be published, no doubt. The paper of Simeon H. West on the history of Old Town Timber was the best ever given on that subject. The farming lands of Dawson Township are not so large in extent nor so rich in soil as some other townships, but values have gradually increased with the years.

Downs Township.—When township organization was perfected in 1858, this township was named Savanna, but owing to there being another township of that name in the state, the name was changed to Downs in honor of Lawson Downs, who settled in 1829 at a tract of timber known as Diamond Grove, part of this township. There were 1,300

acres of timber land in the county originally. Downs served under Captain Covell in the Black Hawk war shortly after he settled here. Henry Jacoby became one of the first neighbors of Downs. Thomas Toverca, a preacher, settled here in 1830 and John Price came in 1836. The village of Downs as first laid out was called Priceville, but afterward changed to Downs. Sylvester Peasley was an early settler who left his mark upon the community. He began farming in a crude way in 1837, breaking the ground with an iron plow drawn by oxen. He raised cattle and razor-back hogs, which he drove to market in Chicago. He was elected supervisor for 15 years, and served as chairman of the board two years. John Cusey was another influential early settler who came here in 1836. He was employed by Jesse Funk in the cattle business. He was a republican, an anti-slavery man and was elected state senator. Several saw mills were erected in Downs Township along the Kickapoo Creek, but they thrived awhile then died out. Sevier Stringfield built a grist mill in 1831, using stones picked up from the land. In 1840 John Rice built another mill. The village of Downs was laid out in 1870 by P. B. Price. It thrived from the first, and is one of the prosperous villages in the county. It was incorporated about ten years ago.

Dry Grove Township.—This is one of the few townships of the county which has no town or village. Its name is taken from the grove of timber which is located in the southwestern part. William McCullough and his son, Peter, first came to the neighborhood in 1826. The son of Peter McCullough, William McCullough, became circuit clerk and sheriff. He served in the Black Hawk war in his youth, and at the time of the Civil War was lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, being killed in battle at Coffeeville, Miss., on Dec. 5, 1862. Henry Van Syckle came in 1828 and was afterward one of the county commissioners. James Garton and Wilton Williams were among the first teachers who conducted schools in this township. Matthew Harbord built the first mill, which ran with horse power, and known as the "corn cracker" variety. A Mr. King built another mill which ground flour for years, and which was later abandoned and used for a barn, which is still standing. Stephen Webb, one of the earliest settlers of this vicinity, came from Tennessee in 1827 with William McCord, George and Jacob Hinshaw. Stephen Webb was one of the characters of the settlement, tall and

straight, being over six feet in height. In later years his hair and beard were white. He was full of cheerfulness and optimism.

Empire Township.—Ever since the settlement of the county, Empire has had a leading part in its history. It formed a desirable place for first settlers, being provided with timber, water and rich prairie land. John Buckles came to this section in 1827 and settled at the grove which bears his name. This and other groves in the township comprise 8,700 acres. Buckles and his family of thirteen children always bore a leading part in the township's history. Michael Dickerson came in 1830. He had two sons, Henry and Frank, who were leading citizens. The Greenman family settled at Blooming Grove in 1829 and afterward removed to Buckles Grove. The Crumbaughs came in 1830. Henry Crumbaugh kept a noted pack of hounds. David Crumbaugh was another well-known member of the family. Squire Hiram Buck was a settler in 1837 and was the first postmaster at Leroy. He also served as justice of the peace for eighteen years and was one of the members of the county court in the '50's. Mahlon Bishop came to Buckles Grove in 1835 and was elected to the legislature in 1837. He was one of the first known "farmer candidates." A school was built in 1837, known as the Clearwater School, of which William Johnson was the first teacher.

Empire Township was early the home of the most prosperous farmers and cattle raisers of the county. There was timber for building, water for the stock and rich prairie lands for grazing. The earliest mill in this township was built in 1835, and shortly afterward there were mills built on Salt Creek by David Phillips and Isaac Williamson. They were crude affairs, but helped to grind the grain of the settlers.

A new era dawned for the township on the construction of the first railroad, the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin, later the Big Four and now part of the ~~Nickel Plate~~. The township donated \$75,000 toward the construction of the road, and got two stations, Leroy and Empire. Later a branch of the Illinois Central was built from Leroy to Rantoul and West Lebanon, Ind.

Asahel Gridley and Merritt Covell laid out the village of Leroy in 1835, but owing to hard times it made slow progress the first few years. In 1838 Edgar Concklin built a frame store and next year a post route was established with Hiram Buck as postmaster. The route ran from

Danville to Pekin via Leroy and Bloomington. John W. Badderly had started a town called Monroe a mile south of Leroy, but moved to Leroy when that place was laid out. Badderly and Amos Neal were Leroy's first merchants. Other early merchants were Baker & Greenman, L. H. and B. F. Parke, E. L. Morehouse & Son, and T. J. Barnett. Joseph Keenan was merchant, farmer and banker. The first church was established about 1830 by James Latta. In 1838 the Methodists built a church on a lot given them by Edward Concklin. In 1902 the Methodists built their present large and modern church. The Christian church was organized in 1888. Universalists have carried on services for many years and erected a chapel. The Cumberland Presbyterians organized a congregation very early and in 1898 erected a brick church, also conducting the Leroy Seminary for higher learning for some years. The Spiritualists had a flourishing congregation at one time, and the late J. T. Crumbaugh left them an endowment for a church which is to be built at some time in the future. In 1904, on April 22, the McLean County Historical Society sponsored a celebration of the 75th anniversary of the settlement of Buckles Grove, at which papers recounting all the early history of Empire Township were read by Simeon H. West, Thomas L. Buck, John McConnell, George Hedrick, Mrs. J. V. Smith, Mrs. Adam Murray, Mrs. E. B. Young, Mrs. John McConnell, Mrs. A. L. Rike, John M. Harper, Nelson G. Humphrey, J. R. Covey, Charles Williams, Joseph Keenan, S. D. Baker, Rev. W. E. Leavitt, A. B. Conckling. Leroy had several grist and saw mills in its day, the owners of these being Elisha Gibbs, and Buckles & Farmer. The first burned down and the second was eventually dismantled. Leroy has always had a good school system. It now has one of the best township high schools in the county. The Eugene Field school houses the grades. Leroy has one large factory, a branch of the Bloomington Canning Company, which is a busy place in certain seasons. It has one newspaper, the Journal, run by Melvin A. Cline. There are all kinds of retail stores. Leroy is the third largest town in the county, having a population of about 1,700.

Modern Leroy has some two miles of fine paved streets and one of the best city water plants in the state for a place of its size. Just at the west end of the main business section is a pretty little park and fountain, the gift of Simeon West, a pioneer. The city has several fine churches, flourishing lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias,

Red Men, Modern Woodmen, Eastern Star, Rebekahs, and a large post of American Legion named for Ruel Neal. The churches are the Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, and Universalist. Leroy is one of the few places of its kind which maintains a Commercial Club, it being ten years old and having a record of much activity. There is a women's auxiliary to this club. Fine club rooms are kept up. The women of the city maintain an active Parent-Teachers' Association for co-operation with the schools. Other organizations of women are the Woman's Relief Corps and the Garden Club, besides several strictly social and literary bodies. There is a Country Club in Leroy, with a fine golf course and club house. Some day the city will enjoy a public library as a gift from the Crumbaugh estate. They have a splendid new high school building.

The Leroy fair is one of the best managed and most prosperous public enterprises of its kind to be found anywhere. It has continued for many years and drew great crowds for a whole week by its agricultural exhibits and entertainment features.

CHAPTER V.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS, CONTINUED.

FUNK'S GROVE—GRIDLEY—HUDSON—LAWNDALE—LEXINGTON—MARTIN—MONEY
CREEK — MOUNT HOPE — NORMAL — OLD TOWN — RANDOLPH — TOWANDA —
WEST—WHITE OAK—YATES.

Funk's Grove Township.—Taking the name of the earliest and most prominent family of settlers, this township is one of the most noted farming tracts in McLean County. Isaac and Abraham Funk came to this county in 1824, and after looking at the conditions at Blooming Grove and Old Town Timber, they decided to locate at the grove to the west, which afterward took their name. William Brock came with them from Ohio, and he with the Funks set to work in the business of raising cattle. Brock built his cabin on Section 30 and the Funks built theirs on Section 16. Having built up a good business in cattle, Brock was driving a lot to the market in Ohio, when he was taken sick at the home of John Dawson in Old Town, where he died of typhoid fever. The first spring the Funks were here they planted a crop and cleared off a tract in the edge of the grove, meanwhile building a house such as they could from poles and bark of the linden trees, 12 by 14 feet. One window was put in and a puncheon floor laid. Eighteen persons lived in this cabin in the winter of 1824-25. The cabin stood till 1832, when it was burned down. Isaac Funk was born in Kentucky Nov. 14, 1797. The family moved to Ohio in 1807 and from there to McLean County in 1824. Isaac Funk had little education, but he was a man of great practical knowledge, being wise in matters of handling cattle. He went into debt \$2,000, a great sum for those times, and acquired his first land. Every dollar he could get he invested in more land, until he acquired 20,000 acres. He was

married to Cassandra Sharp in 1826, and they had eight children. Land values greatly increased with the coming of the Illinois Central railroad, and shortly after that time Mr. Funk added 12,000 acres to his holdings, for which he contracted debts of \$80,000. He fed and marketed large numbers of cattle and hogs, and became known far and wide as the largest dealer of that kind in Central Illinois.

Mr. Funk took an interest in politics and was a man of positive convictions. He was a Whig for years, then joined the republican party. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, and in the campaign of 1860 he appeared in a Lincoln parade in Bloomington driving twelve yoke of oxen hitched to a wagon on which was a "float" representing the rail splitter. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate, and finding there much sentiment in opposition to the Lincoln and union war policy, he made a thrilling speech denouncing the opponents of Lincoln as traitors. It thrilled the whole state by its vigor and directness. In the winter of 1865 Mr. Funk came home, was taken sick and died on January 29. His wife died the next day.

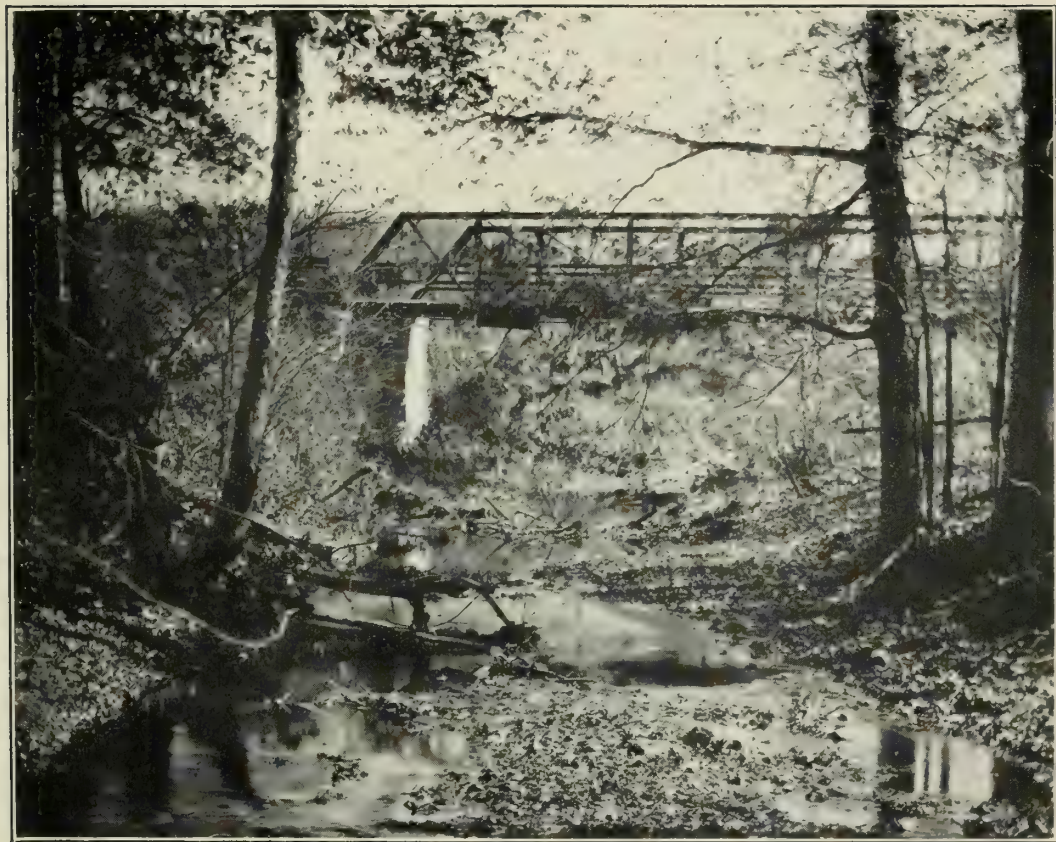
The Funk lands were amicably divided among his sons after his death, and they remain largely in the hands of the family to this day, the third and fourth generation being now in charge. The lands were developed along lines different from that of ordinary farms, being devoted to "corn breeding," where new varieties and better qualities of seed are constantly bred, after the manner of breeding stock. The Funk Bros. Seed Company was the outgrowth of this kind of agricultural methods, and this company built up a business in seed corn and other grains which extends all over the country and to many foreign lands. Many of Isaac Funk's sons and grandsons have attained local distinction in other lines than purely agricultural. Benjamin F. Funk, one of the sons, was mayor of Bloomington and congressman, while his son, Frank H. Funk, grandson of Isaac Funk, is the present member of congress from this the Seventeenth district (1923). Another grandson, Eugene D. Funk, was member of the government food commission during the World War. Lafayette Funk, son of Isaac, was state senator for some time; also member of the board of supervisors and chairman of the board at one time.

Gridley Township.—This, the northwestern township of the county, is the largest in extent, being nine miles by six. Its southern border is

along the Mackinaw River and there are 3,180 acres of timberland in the township. The first settlers came in 1833 and 1835, being James Bigger, Reuben and Taylor Loving, locating in the Mackinaw timber. John Sloan and John B. Messer arrived in 1833 and 1834. Messer had previously lived at Lexington and was a great hunter. He had given names to Turkey Creek and Buck Creek from the kind of game he had found along the streams. Loving Creek, in south Gridley Township was named for one of the Loving Brothers. After the first settlers came, Gridley did not get many new inhabitants until along in the '50's, most of the settlements being along the edge of the Mackinaw timber. The Mackinaw River runs for five miles through the township.

The village of Gridley was laid out by Thomas Carlyle and George W. Kent on land they had bought from General Gridley, and they consequently named the place in his honor. It was platted in 1856, and the new railroad, the Toledo, Peoria & Western, ran its first train through the town on Feb. 28, 1857. The village grew slowly for some years owing to the backwardness of the farming country around it. A great storm swept over the country May 13, 1858, causing much damage to timber and property of all kinds. The villages of Gridley and Chenoa were both great sufferers. The first school house was built in the village in 1859. The town was incorporated in 1869, the first trustees being H. E. Stevens, president; W. H. Boies, George Juett, D. E. Sloan and S. L. Martin. A great windmill was built in Gridley in 1874 which for many years successfully competed with water and steam mills of the county in the way of making flour and grinding the grain of the farmers for feed and other uses. It was one of the notable institutions of the county during its existence, but finally went out of business. Gridley has prosperous churches of the Methodist, Congregationalist and Mennonite denominations. Among the notable characters of Gridley for many years were the Drum brothers who were great hunters, and made annual excursions to Arkansas, to the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere to hunt big game. Gridley has many good stores and is a point for much trading from northern McLean and southern Livingston counties.

Hudson Township.—The township and village of Hudson took their names from Hudson, New York, which had formerly been the home of some of the men who organized a colony and entered most of the land



SCENE ON ADAMS BRANCH, LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP.



COUNTRY CLUB, BLOOMINGTON

which comprised this township. The very earliest settlers of the vicinity were Bailey Harbert, his son-in-law, Richard Gross, and Mosby Harbert, who arrived here probably in 1828 or '29. Jesse Havens came in 1830, from Blooming Grove, and bought out the claims of the earlier settlers. Havens had been a soldier of 1812 and served as county commissioner after his settlement in this county. His son, Hiram Havens, grew to be a leading citizen. David Trimmer was the first blacksmith of the neighborhood. The Illinois Land Association, organized at Jacksonville, in Feb., 1836, entered large tracts of land in this township in the names of Horatio N. Pettit, one of the three charter members, the other two being John Gregory and George F. Durkitt. This was one of the many colonization schemes which flourished about that time as land speculating enterprises. Each member paid \$235, for which he was to receive 160 acres of land, four lots in the town of Hudson and a share in the net profits of the whole scheme. Some timber land was also promised to each, but finding a limited amount of timber to give out, caused discontent among members of the colony. Some left, but of those who remained there were Pettit and Gregory, John Magoun, James H. Robinson, Oliver March, James and Joseph Gildersleeve, Jacob Burtis and Samuel P. Cox. The colony had got a good start when the panic of 1837 hit it, and things were at a standstill until about 1850. Among the buildings erected at the start was a frame structure used as school house and church. The first preacher was John Dunham, a United Brethren missionary. Rev. James Latta organized the first Methodist church. The German Baptists or Dunkards also had a congregation here. The first man buried in the township was Solomon Lewis, a soldier of Captain Brown's company en route from Danville to the Black Hawk war. The company camped here, Lewis was taken sick and died at the house of Jesse Havens. The houses built by the Hudson colonists were of frame, in contrast to log houses erected in other settlements. This required sawed lumber, and a saw mill was among the first structures erected. J. Moats erected such a mill in 1836, and George Mason built a grist mill on the Mackinaw. Among the earlier settlers aside from those composing the colony, were James Smith, who removed here from Smith's Grove in Towanda Township, Benjamin Wheeler, the Hinthorns, Elijah Priest, Isaac Messer and Isaac Turnipseed.

The village of Hudson was laid out Aug. 13, 1836, by Horatio Pettit. The main street was laid out 120 feet broad, and other streets 80 feet wide. When the Illinois Central Railroad was built it passed through the township and the village, going along one side of the main street, or "Broadway." A celebration was held at Hudson under auspices of the McLean County Historical Society, at which time a boulder was set marking the site of the last camping ground of the Pottawatomie Indians in that vicinity. It stands just at the turn of the road in front of F. A. Carrothers' residence. Mrs. Carrothers was a Havens.

Lawndale Township is made up of rich prairie lands and contains many excellent farms. The settlement of the township took place between 1851 and 1854, when emigrants bought lands from the government. Hon. John Cassedy, one of the early settlers and members of the Legislature, was the one who suggested the name, the land suggesting to his mind a great lawn. Cassedy was a man of great stature and equally great brain, a marked character of his time and station. Henline Creek, which crosses the township and flows into the Mackinaw, was named for John Henline, who settled here in 1828. He with his three sons, David, William and Martin, were the only settlers living here at the time of the deep snow. By the year 1832, when the Black Hawk war broke out, there were many settlers living in Lawndale, Martin and Lexington townships. They banded together and built a stockade and block house for mutual protection against roving bands of hostile Indians. Jacob Spawr, an early settler, says this stockade was about six rods long and four rods wide. McLean County at that time extended beyond the present site of Pontiac, and was almost on the Indian frontier. Some of the settlers being in terror of the unknown extent and ferocity of the Indians, fled the country and went back east. The only known Indian band in this immediate vicinity at that time were the "praying Indians" of the Kickapoo tribe, then located at Oliver's Grove in what is now Livingston County. This fear of them caused the government to remove them west of the Mississippi River in September of that year. This panic over supposed Indian dangers probably lost the county many permanent residents at that time, some leaving never to return.

While Lawndale Township contains no town or village, the town of Colfax is within a half mile of the township line and forms the trading

center for Lawndale residents. Anchor and Lexington also furnish convenient trading places.

Lexington Township.—Indians still had their villages in this township when the first white settlers came, one band of Kickapoos being located near where Selma was afterward, and the Delawares with a band farther up the Mackinaw. In 1828 several white men arrived, including Conrad Flesher, John Haner and his sons, Jacob, John and William; Isaac and Joseph Brumhead. John Patton and family reached the settlement next spring, having wintered near the home of John W. Dawson at Blooming Grove. When Patton arrived he found the deserted wigwams of the Kickapoos, who had moved out. The Indians came back in the summer, but found their habitations occupied by white men. The red men stayed around the vicinity all summer and helped Patton build his first cabin. In the fall they removed to Livingston County to remain. Patton's house was turned into a block house or fort during the Black Hawk War, but no Indians attacked it. Valentine Spawr and Milton Smith were the next additions to the settlement. The latter became a prominent citizen and member of the county commissioners' court. The Mackinaw River and its surrounding timber proved an attraction to settlers and several mills were early built along the stream. William Haner, John Patton, John Haner and Harrison Foster were those who erected grist and saw mills. Patrick Hopkins was a newcomer about 1831 and he became well known. He and General Bartholomew made a noted trip to the Indian settlement at Oliver's Grove in Livingston County, to see if the Indians were disposed to be hostile. Instead, they were given a friendly greeting. Hopkins was in demand by Judge Davis as a jurymen and served many times in different court houses. James R. Dawson arrived at about the time of the Black Hawk war and he became county commissioner in 1845.

Lexington Township had two villages, one of which survived, the other passed away. The village of Lexington was laid out by James Brown and Asahel Gridley in 1837, taking its name from Lexington, Ky. The panic of 1837 struck the town as it did everything else, and it got a slow start. Jacob Spawr, who was born in January, 1802, in Pennsylvania, settled here in 1826, and located in Money Creek. He lived in the vicinity of Lexington until his death on Aug. 20, 1902, having attained the remarkable age of 100 years, six months and 26 days. Spawr's tavern was a

favorite stopping place for lawyers and others going from one county court to another, and among the other guests at the place was Abraham Lincoln on several occasions. The village of Lexington began its prosperity when the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was built through the place. Noah Franklin and his bride rode to Bloomington on the first train that ran through the village. Franklin and Long built a hotel, and among the early merchants were J. C. Mahan, George Dement, and men by the name of Gregory and Knotts. Soon after the village was incorporated on July 12, 1855, the citizens held a public meeting to denounce intemperance and take measures to put the rum sellers out of business. There were two of them, Edward Gleason and Albert Hancock. They set a price upon their stocks, which sum was raised by public donations, and the liquors then emptied upon the streets. No liquor was afterward sold in Lexington for many years. William M. Smith, a prominent resident of Lexington and member of the Legislature, secured the passage of a law giving power to the town council to prohibit the sale of liquors. Attempts to incorporate under the general law were defeated until 1901, when the change was made and Lexington had licensed saloons until prohibited under the local option law in 1914. There were three saloons in 1907 each paying \$1,200 annual license. William M. Smith was perhaps Lexington's most distinguished citizen for many years, being legislator, speaker of the House, and member of the Railroad Commission. Bernard Claggett, another resident of Lexington, was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer on one occasion. He afterward moved to Oklahoma and died there. W. M. Claggett, of Lexington, was superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal for several years and was very successful in the position. Lexington always had progressive schools and churches. The United Brethren, Methodists and Baptists were the earlier denominations. The Christian Church later organized a congregation, and the Catholics also formed a church there.

The town in Lexington Township which once was and is not now, was Pleasant Hill, in section 21, which was laid out in 1840 by Isaac Smalley. It had a fine location and good prospects until the location of the Chicago & Alton Railroad left it isolated, when it began to go backward. Mr. Smalley tried to get the proposed east and west line, the Peoria & Oquawka road, to pass his town, but he died before success crowned his

effort, and when the road was finally built it ran considerably north of Pleasant Hill. Only one or two buildings now mark the site of the village.

Lexington held a notable celebration on July 4, 1901, when a meeting under the auspices of the McLean County Historical Society commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the upper Mackinaw. Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman was the speaker of the occasion, and Joseph Spawr, then in his 100th year, was the guest of honor. Governor Fifer, Judge Tipton and others gave talks, and at night there was a concert and fireworks in the city park.

Lexington Township made the first attempt at making hard surfaced roads in McLean County. Using the beds of gravel that abound in the township, the road commissioners in 1887 began hauling it to the roads forming a central bed ten feet wide with earth roads at the side. It cost about \$1,200 a mile and served the purpose of travel in wet weather better than any other form of improved highway in the county up to that time. Thirty miles of such road was constructed in the township.

Lexington people have always believed in education, and have now two as substantial schools as can be found in any place of similar size. The primitive churches have given way to beautiful and substantial edifices. Lexington has one of the best town parks in the county. The public library is one of the things of which Lexington is proud, being well supplied with books and also serving as a public meeting place. The business district is well built, mostly of brick buildings two and three stories in height. It is electrically lighted, with some paved streets and sewer systems. It is a fine trading center and is well known as a grain and stock shipping point. The city has two banks and one weekly newspaper, the *Unit-Journal*, edited by Miss Florence Wright.

Martin Township.—This township took its name from Dr. E. Martin, of Bloomington, who owned a tract of 1,700 acres in the township. The land is largely prairie, with originally about 1,040 acres of timber. The Mackinaw River runs west along the northern tier of sections, and here most of the timber is located. One grove was known many years as Funk's Bunch, being on a tract of 1,000 acres which Isaac Funk owned. It was later sold to Peter Harpole and the timber became known as Harpole's Grove. William and L. R. Wiley, brothers, bought land near the

Mackinaw in 1835, partly located in Lawndale and some of it in Martin Township. Curtis Batterton came about 1837, both he and the Wileys being from Kentucky. Martin Batterton bought land on the north side of the Mackinaw in Lawndale Township. The Batterton and Wileys were hunters and spent much time in trying to exterminate the wolves which preyed on the stock. Deer were found in the vicinity as late as 1865. When the rush for prairie land was on from 1865 to 1870, most of the tracts in Martin Township were taken up. Martin long sought to secure a railroad when the new lines were being platted across this part of the state. It failed in the effort to get the extension of the Wabash south from Forrest, for the line was built through Gibson to Decatur. But the Clinton, Bloomington & Southwestern, now known as the Kankakee branch of the Illinois Central, was built from the northeast into the township and for two years had its terminus at the new town of Colfax. This town boomed at first, being platted on W. G. Anderson's land. A coal mine was soon started and continued in operation for many years, but finally discontinued. It was 200 feet deep and had a two-foot vein.

The village of Colfax was incorporated in 1880, and from the start was growing and prosperous. There was a large amount of grain shipped through the three elevators located there. The business district was laid out on a wide street, and the residences were of substantial and modern character. It has always had schools of a high grade for the size of the town, and modern school facilities have been provided. There are several churches. For many years the question of "license" or "no license" formed the main question at the local elections, but finally saloons disappeared under the state local option plan of voting and then by the enactment of national prohibition.

The news of Colfax and vicinity is purveyed by the Colfax Press, edited by H. C. Van Alstyne, and this paper has a page devoted to news of Anchor and vicinity. The mercantile interests of Colfax are varied, and it has one bank and one modern moving picture theater.

Money Creek Township.—The township takes the name of the creek which enters its borders near the southwestern corner and passes to the northwest. The Mackinaw River crosses its northeast corner. Being well supplied with water and timber land, the township was settled very early, Lewis Sowards arriving here in 1825. Jacob Harness came about

the same time and Jacob Spawr in 1826. Being accustomed to the wild life of the frontier, Sowards moved to Wisconsin when his neighbors became too "thick"—that is, when there were several within a few miles of him. Gen. Joseph Bartholomew was perhaps the most distinguished of the early settlers of this township, coming here from Bartholomew County, Ind., in 1830. He had a distinguished military record in the Revolutionary War, in the Indian wars that followed and was an officer in the battle of Tippecanoe, where he was wounded. He was a distinguished citizen of Indiana, when he met financial reverses and emigrated to Illinois to attempt to recuperate his fortunes. When the Black Hawk War was on in 1832, the people of this sparsely settled county were in fear of attacks by the red men, hence sent General Bartholomew to the Indian village in Livingston County to learn the real intentions of the Indians. They met a friendly reception, and their report served to allay many of the fears among the settlers of this county. Nevertheless, General Bartholomew believed in "preparedness," hence he advised the building of rude forts or block houses as means of defense. One such was erected at the home of John Patton near Selma in Lexington Township and the Henlines also erected one. General Bartholomew and his son Marston laid out the village of Clarksville on July 13, 1836. In a few years it had grown to quite a town, with a hotel, store, shoe shop, carding mill, cabinet shop and saloon, there being about twenty buildings. General Bartholomew died in 1840, leaving his plans for bridging the Mackinaw River incomplete, and the town of Clarksville gradually lost prestige and population until there are only two buildings left on its site. Always interested in public affairs, General Bartholomew took an active part in the campaign of 1840 for his friend and old commander, Gen. William Henry Harrison. His exertions in the campaign resulted in his collapse and death on Nov. 2 that year. Many mills were built in Money Creek Township in the early days, but none of them remain. Among the proprietors of these mills were George W. Wallis, Adam Hinthorn, W. G. Bishop. There is one village in the township, Fifer by name, but it has no postoffice. United Brethren and Methodist churches were organized in the township, but only two U. B. churches remain at present, people of other denominations going to Towanda or Lexington. The C. & A. railroad crosses a corner of this township, but there is no station in the township.

Mt. Hope Township.—Another of the townships of the county which was settled mainly by a colonization scheme. Located in the southwestern part of the county, it contains 48 sections of land, of which 940 acres were originally timber. Among its earlier settlers was William Johnson, who located at a grove on Sugar Creek named in honor of him. He was justice of the peace and county commissioner 1837-40. Among the other early settlers of the region were Phillip Cline, James Murphy, Jacob Moore, John and Robert Longworth, Daniel Proctor, Ezra Kenyon and Nicholas Darnell.

The Mt. Hope colony was formed in Rhode Island in 1835 with \$12,500 in capital and composed of many men of means and intelligence. It was proposed that each one's share in the new settlement would be 320 acres of land and four lots in the village of Mt. Hope. Twenty-two sections, 14,000 acres, were entered, and the village of Mt. Hope laid out. There were 6,000 acres also held in trust for the general purposes of the colony. Fifteen families formed the advance guard of the colony in the spring of 1837, coming by way of New York, Pittsburgh, down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis, then by wagon to this county. The settlers soon established their distinctive New England institutions, the school house, Thanksgiving day and the Congregational church. However, owing to the hard times of that period, the colony had rough sledding and lost many of its original members. In 1845 the trust lands were sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre. A proposed railroad from Pekin to Bloomington along in the '40's was never built, and the hopes of this colony for a railroad were deferred till the building of the Chicago & Alton road in 1853, which had a station at McLean. The township of Mt. Hope was organized in 1858 with Daniel Windsor as first supervisor. The village was laid out by Franklin Price, former mayor of Bloomington, in June, 1855. Among the first settlers in the village were G. L. and F. A. Wheelock, E. G. Clark, John Kellogg, H. W. Wood, and Dr. F. P. King. The Wheelocks and Wood opened stores. The first postmaster was John Goodhue. Early grain buyers were A. H. Dillon and Mark Marions, J. S. and G. P. Barber. The grain elevator erected in 1868 by C. C. Aldrich was conducted by him many years and now belongs to his son, Frank W. Aldrich. Many saw and grist mills were built in this township in the early days, but all of them eventually were abandoned, the latest survivor being Moore's grist mill on Sugar creek in Johnson's grove,

built about 1840. Schools and churches were among the first institutions of the Mt. Hope colony, the first school being in the village of Mt. Hope. There are now four churches in McLean, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian. The town has one newspaper, the McLean Lens, published by Carihfield from Atlanta. Mt. Hope Township is the center of the chief dairying industry of McLean County, there being several farmers who keep large dairy herds. Snow & Palmer of Bloomington is the principal distributing means for the milk and cream. Barnes & Tudor and Leach & Sons are two others dairying firms.

The village of McLean has one of the best community high schools in the county, it having been completed in 1921 at a cost of \$200,000. The grade schools are housed in good substantial buildings. Practically all lines of trade are represented in the stores of the village. A fine little park in the center of the town adds to its beauty and utility.

Normal Township.—The boundaries of Normal Township and the city of Bloomington formerly overlapped each other, that part of the city of Bloomington between Empire and Division Streets being located within Normal Township. This made a confusing state of affairs especially in election precincts. This was remedied in the year when the voters of Bloomington organized the township of the city of Bloomington, whose boundaries were co-extensive with the city limits. Normal Township thus lost some of its territory and population.

Jesse W. Fell, who located his home on a high rise of ground north of the then city of Bloomington in 1833, began at once to secure public improvements for his neighborhood. When the crossing place of the two new railroads, the Illinois Central and the Chicago & St. Louis, was fixed, the site was first called the "Junction," and later North Bloomington. Jesse Fell early conceived the idea of locating here some kind of educational institution, and when on June 15, 1854, a sale of lots was held at North Bloomington, one block was named "Seminary Block." Being a strong temperance man, Mr. Fell provided in every deed for a lot sold that no liquor should be sold on that lot, thus establishing the new town as an anti-liquor community. In 1867 on a petition of the people of Normal, this prohibition was enacted into special statutory form. Pursuing his intention to secure an educational institution, Mr. Fell went to work after a convention of educators held in Bloomington on

Dec. 26, 1853, had decided in favor of founding a state institution for the training of teachers, and this had been followed by a bill passed by the Legislature on February 18, 1857, providing for such a training school. Mr. Fell, Prof. D. Wilkins and others started in to gather funds for making an offer for the location of the normal training school at "North Bloomington." They were successful, making a much better bid than Peoria, their nearest competitor, and the State Normal University was thus founded and located here. In honor of the new school, the name of the Junction was changed from North Bloomington to Normal, and the township was likewise named. The change officially took place April 6, 1858. Mr. Fell had for many years after his first settlement here been busy in planting trees, and hence when the state committee to locate the normal school visited this new community they saw in it possibilities for great future beauty. This was one of the deciding factors in the location of the new school. The lands of Normal Township had originally been rich black prairie.

A second state institution was secured for Normal in 1867, when through the generosity of Jesse Fell, Judge Davis and others, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was located here.

Normal has been from its beginning a center of the nursery industry in Illinois. Jesse W. Fell had a nursery of limited extent, while along from 1855 to '59 Cyrus R. Overman conducted a nursery in company with his brother-in-law, Capt. W. H. Mann, a veteran of the 94th Illinois and father of the famous congressman, James Mann, who died in 1923. The F. X. Phoenix nurseries were famous in their day, and later Capt. Henry Augustine conducted a large nursery, which is now owned by his son, A. M. Augustine and run under the name of the Augustine Nursery Co. George J. Foster, H. K. Vickroy and B. J. Vandervoort were other nurserymen of later years.

The town of Normal was incorporated in 1865 under the general law. The first trustees were L. A. Hovey, Wesley Pierce, D. P. Fyffe, John A. Rockwood and S. J. Reeder. For many years the town struggled under the handicap of lack of paved streets, but some fifteen years ago, under the mayorship of O. L. Manchester, an era of improvement struck the citizens and practically every principal street of the town was paved before they stopped. Broadway, which is a boulevard, is one of the handsomest drives to be found in any town of the state. Two of the state

paved highways passed through Normal in 1923, one from the southwest to northeast, the other from north to south. The population of Normal is made up largely of families who originally moved to the place to educate their children and became permanent residents. The town has a modern business district and several small factories. Several paved streets connect it with Bloomington, making the two corporations practically as one town, which some day they may become in name as well as in fact.

Old Town Township.—The belt of timber across the southern border gave its name to this township, the grove in turn taking its name from the old Indian town. The grove covered 6,620 acres, being 18 miles long and three miles wide. It was at the headwaters of the Kickapoo Creek. William Evans was the first settler within the township borders, coming in 1826. His farm buildings were destroyed by a tornado in September, 1827, and he gave up and moved to Blooming Grove. His land afterward became a part of the city of Bloomington and was quite valuable. John Bishop was a settler in Old Town in 1830 and William Bishop in 1832. John Hendryx and Lewis Case also came about that time. The first school was in Lewis Case's home, taught by Callista Stanton in 1838. The same house also sheltered the first church meeting. In 1853 the Methodists built a church at Benjaminville, which was later moved to the village of Holder and sold to the United Brethren. The Society of Friends formed the religious influence at Benjaminville. When the railroad afterward known as the Lake Erie road was built, the village of Holder was laid out in 1871 by Charles W. Holder. It occupies ten acres in section 13. The hamlet of Gillum is located in the southwestern part of the township and is on the New York Central, or Nickel Plate railroad. Pleasant Grove church and cemetery are located on section 26, and an older cemetery on section 22, not now in use.

Randolph Township.—Gardner Randolph was the first white man to settle in this immediate vicinity, and for him the grove where he settled was named, and in turn gave the name to the township formed. This was a favorite resort of the Indians before the white men came, and many relics of the red men have been found by Milo Custer and others in the vicinity of Randolph Grove. Gardner Randolph reached his stopping place in December, 1823, and set up a hut formed of brush, hay and

the canvas cover of his wagon. Born in North Carolina, Randolph had first moved to Alabama, then to White County, Illinois, then to Sangamon County, thence to McLean. After this region was pretty well settled, he moved on to the west, locating in Kansas, and at last went on to California, where he died in 1866. It was a hard life indeed for the Randolph family the first year, as they had little to subsist upon, not even milk from a cow until the second year. Other settlers joined Randolph in the grove in the following two years, the Stringfields, John Moore, Samuel Stewart, Thomas O. Rutledge and Jesse Funk. Gardner Randolph was a religious man, an adherent of the Methodist Church, but in politics opposed to the Abolitionists. John Moore came into prominence in the early years of the county, was elected to the legislature, became lieutenant governor of the state and later state treasurer. His grave is in one of the old cemeteries of Randolph neighborhood. Jesse Funk was a sturdy stockman. He raised hogs and drove them to Galena to market. In one of these trips in the winter of '31 he was caught en route with other men in the deep snow, but they finally got out alive. He was instrumental in retaining the north tier of sections in township 2 for McLean County instead of giving them to DeWitt as was proposed when the latter county was organized. Jesse Funk was a county commissioner 1844 to 1849. Capt. John Karr, a Revolutionary war soldier, came with his sons in 1835. The Rust family, the Nobles, Stewarts and others were among the earlier settlers. Dr. Harrison Rust and Dr. A. E. Stewart were prominent citizens, soldiers, writers and farmers. Campbell Wakefield and Isaac Van Ordstrand were also early and prominent settlers. Randolph Township was famous for its mills in the early days, these using the water power of the Kickapoo Creek, which was sufficient to turn wheels about half the year. Probably the first water mill in the county was one built by Michael Dickerson, and later sold to William Hampton and Martin L. Bishop. James Hedrick put up a sawmill on the Kickapoo at the then young village of Lytleville. John Baldwin bought this mill and was really the founder of Lytleville, which was once a flourishing and ambitious village, but died out when Heyworth was started as a station on the new Illinois Central railroad, two miles away from the Lytleville site. G. Kimler and a Mr. French were other owners of early time saw mills on the Kickapoo. Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes conducted the first

church in 1823. Jesse Walker, a missionary and Rev. John See, a Methodist, were also pioneer preachers.

The village of Heyworth was laid out by Campbell Wakefield Sept. 11, 1858, and incorporated in 1869. It is one of the most flourishing and up-to-date towns in the county, with modern homes, two banks, churches, a newspaper and other business enterprises. Heyworth has good churches. The Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1844 by Rev. Josiah Porter and has a good building and parsonage. Flourishing Methodist and Christian congregations are also in the town. Heyworth is supplied with modern grade and high schools. Heyworth's weekly newspaper is named the Heyworth Star. The paper is edited by P. A. Chapman. The town is a grain and stock shipping point. It has many good stores, two banks, elevators and lumber yards. The Illinois Central and the Illinois Traction System supply its transportation. An excellent school system includes a community high school, among the best in the county, with grade schools. A progressive Parent-Teacher association is at work. The churches of the city include the Christian, Presbyterian and Methodist. There are many lodges, numbering among them the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, both of which own buildings of their own; the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors, Masons and Eastern Star, Pythian Sisters, Rebekahs, and Court of Honor. There is a large post of American Legion.

Towanda Township.—Being a prairie district, Towanda was not settled as early as some of the townships having timber. There is only 460 acres of timber in the township and the rest of the land is rich prairie soil. Smith's grove, named for David Smith, who settled there in 1830, is in the center of the township, while in the north part is a strip of timber along Money Creek. John Trimmer and family were the first settlers, coming in 1826, following an Indian trail from the Wabash country and settling at the grove. Frederick Rook came soon afterward, but later moved to Livingston County. William Halterman settled on the prairie in 1840. About 1837 Elbert Dickason and John Pennell erected a sawmill on Money Creek. David Trimmer had a blacksmith shop at the head of Money Creek timber as early as 1828. Jacob Spawr and Eliza Ann Trimmer were married on Dec. 3, 1826. Notices of the proposed

wedding were posted, in lieu of getting a license from the county seat. W. C. Orendorff performed the wedding service. The postoffice of the township was at the home of William D. Moore, on the site of the present town of Towanda. The first preacher was John Dunham at Smith's Grove in 1832. Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes visited this section in his rounds. There are now Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic churches in the township.

Peter Badeau and Jesse W. Fell laid out the village of Towanda on Dec. 7, 1854. Charles Roadnight, then treasurer of the Chicago & Alton road, established here a country place which became famous in its time for the elaborate expenditures which he lavished upon it. He tried to boom the town and built there a two-story building 50 by 100 feet, the upper part of which was designed for a public hall. But the structure fell to decay and finally burned down. A good flour mill was erected by Roadnight and Strothers, but did not long continue in use. Henry Warner's mill met with a similar fate. William R. Duncan was one of the earliest breeders of fine cattle in this vicinity. Towanda at present is a village of some considerable prosperity in trading. It is located on the state paved road forming the direct line of travel between Chicago and St. Louis. The Chicago & Alton railroad runs through it and has a new station there.

Two other railroad stations are in the township, both Barnes and Merna being on the branch of the Illinois Central. Merna is the center of a large and prosperous farming district mainly composed of adherents of the Catholic church, and they have a large church at the town. There are two community halls and two elevators.

West Township.—It was first attempted to name this township Potawatomie in honor of the Indian tribe of that name; then Kickapoo for that tribe, but at last the board of supervisors gave it the name of West in honor of Henry West, one of the early settlers and largest landowners. The first entry of lands from the government in the southeast part of the county was by Jonathan Cheney, this land being located near the old Indian town. Absalom Funk entered a large tract in the same vicinity, on which was the site of the supposed Indian fort. Henry West entered a tract of 2,500 acres in 1850, while John Weedman took up a large tract in the southeast part of the township. These two men early developed

a large cattle business. The tract of timber on section 5 was named Weedman's Grove. Henry West was elected first supervisor when the township was organized in 1858 and continued for 20 years. During the civil war he distinguished himself by his activity in providing means for caring for the families of soldiers. Mr. West also prevented the sale of the school lands owned by the township, so that the school tract grew to 720 acres which yielded an income of \$2,000 to \$3,000 annually, which income was applied to school maintenance for many years, thereby reducing the school taxes of the township. He served the people well in his day and generation.

West township is distinguished by having within its borders two of the most notable Indian relics of the county. These are the sites of an old Indian town and also that of an Indian fort. The late Capt. John H. Burnham was most active in seeking to trace to authentic records some of the facts concerning this town and fort. The town was deserted before the white settlers came, after the Kickapoos had suffered from a scourge of smallpox, and they moved to the grove further north, which became known as Old Town timber, and so remains to this day. According to researches of Captain Burnham and the late Hiram W. Beckwith of Danville, there were traditions that the Indians here had been attacked by white troops and driven away. By some it was said to have been a detachment sent by General Harrison from Indiana, but in other quarters it was said to have been a squad of state rangers who attacked the Indian camp and drove them off. A survey was made in 1880 of the site of the old Indian town and fort by the McLean County Historical Society. It was figured that the fort consisted of some kind of trenches and parapets surmounted by stakes driven into the ground, but which were afterward pulled up and used for fuel. In 1906, at the instigation of Hon. Simeon West, son of Henry West, the Historical Society took steps to erect a marker for the site of the old fort. Accordingly, on a plot of ground two rods square, donated by its owner, George W. Funk, a granite monument costing \$100 was erected, on which was inscribed: "Site of Ancient Kickapoo Fort. Erected by the McLean County Historical Society." This was mostly paid for by Mr. West and George P. Davis, president of the society, in order to preserve from oblivion this most valuable historic relic.

West Township assisted by public subscription in building two lines

of railroad. One was the I. B. & W., later called the Big Four and now the Nickel Plate, to which West Township gave \$20,000 and which crossed the southwest corner of the township. It was built in 1870. The largest town on the road that is near to West Township is Farmer City, in De-Witt County. Another road to which West contributed in 1878 was a narrow gauge, which was afterward purchased by the Illinois Central and standardized. The station of Glenavon, in Bellflower Township, is nearest to West on this line. A branch of the Illinois Central was built across the southeast corner of the township in 1872, without aid from the public. Weedman is the station on this line in West Township. Sabine is near the center of the township on the former narrow gauge line.

Hon. Simeon H. West, son of the first settler of that name, was long a member of the supervisors, and in 1883-85 was a member of the Legislature. He owned hundreds of acres of land which he inherited from his father. In later years he moved to Leroy and built a fine home. His act of most public interest was his donation of 20 acres of timber land to the county to be perpetually used for park purposes. This is in section 6 and was donated in 1906. It has been suitably marked and named West Park.

White Oak Township.—This, the smallest township in McLean County, contains only about one-half the ordinary area of a congressional township. Its peculiar shape is due to the politics of two families, the Benson and the Carlocks. When Woodford County was formed, the Carlocks wanted to be in that county, because it was Democratic, while the Bensons wanted to be in the Whig county of McLean. Consequently the line was drawn half way between the Benson and the Carlock farms. Only one-half of White Oak Grove is in this township, the remainder being in Woodford County. Smith Denman was the first settler, in Sept., 1829. He was followed next year by Elisha Dixon, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Phillips, and a little later by John, James and William Benson. The father of the Bensons was a soldier of Tippecanoe under General Harrison, who had come to Blooming Grove in 1823. He afterward became the first treasurer of Tazewell County. The sons served in the Black Hawk war, and the grandsons in the Civil War. Oak Grove was one of the towns of McLean County which was destined to arise, flourish for a time, then die out. It was situated in White Oak Township, and there a town hall was built, a postoffice established, several stores and shops opened. But when the Lake Erie Railroad was built and a station placed



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, LEXINGTON, ILLINOIS.



SCHOOL BUILDING, CHENOA, ILLINOIS.

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at Carlock, Oak Grove dwindled away. White Oak Grove was a resort of the Indians, and a camping place was at Indian Point, west of the Carlock farm. There was an Indian trail leading from Blooming Grove along the high lands past Dry Grove and Twin Grove to White Oak Grove, thence west to Peoria. Another trail came from the Wabash country on the east by the north side of Cheney's Grove, thence by Money Creek passing near where Hudson now stands, to Indian Point. The village of Carlock was laid out Jan. 5, 1888, by John P. Carlock, after the building of the Lake Erie Railroad had left the town of Oak Grove sidetracked off the line of the road. Most of the buildings of Oak Grove were removed to Carlock. The latter has grown slowly since it was founded. It has modern business buildings for a town of its size, churches, elevators, good schools and a newspaper. It is located on one of the trunk line's hard roads built by the state in the years 1922-24.

Yates Township lies in the extreme northeast part of the county. The T. P. & W. Railroad crosses the township. Chenoa and Lexington are the nearest trading towns in McLean County for the Yates Township people. Owing to the lack of timber, Yates was not settled early, the first entries of lands being in 1855-6. It was part of Chenoa Township from its organization in 1858 until 1862. This was first called Union Township owing to the sentiments of its people, but there were others of the same name in the state, and the name was changed to Yates in honor of the Civil War governor of Illinois. Yates Township had a great influx of population just after the Civil War, and after the prairie land was properly drained it became some of the most fertile in the county. Yates Township is one of the two townships in the county which still owns school lands, there being 240 acres unsold of the original assignment, while West Township has 720 acres. The township school fund is \$50,000, being next to West. David Ogle, an early settler, donated to the township school fund \$5,800, and later a further sum of \$2,000, subject only to a small life annuity.

The village of Weston, on the T. P. & W. railroad, is the only station in the township. It was laid out in 1868 by Nelson Buck, county surveyor of Livingston County. Two elevators handle great quantities of grain. Weston has never been incorporated as a village, though several attempts were made. There are Methodist and Christian churches in the township, and also one called the Zion church.

CHAPTER VI.

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON.

COUNTY SEAT—LOCATED AND NAMED BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SALE OF
LOTS—INCORPORATION OF TOWN—OFFICIALS—PARKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT
—WATER WORKS—PAVEMENT—SEWERS—ELECTRIC LIGHT—FORMS OF GOV-
ERNMENT.

Bloomington was a paper city. That is, it existed on paper before it existed in fact. When a committee from the settlement at Blooming Grove went to Vandalia in 1830 with a petition for the formation of a new county out of the east part of Tazewell County, the Legislature granted the petition and chose the name for the county and for the county seat. The county was named McLean in honor of Hon. John McLean, one of the great men of Illinois at that time, who had just recently died. The county seat was given the name of Bloomington, partly as an easy adaptation of the name of Blooming Grove, and perhaps following the names of other Bloomingtons in one or two other states.

The act of the general assembly provided that the county seat should be located on land donated for the purpose, not less than 20 acres. Of this donated tract sufficient land should be reserved for the county building, the remainder to be platted into lots and sold and the proceeds used for county purposes. In the previous year, on Oct. 27, 1829, James Allin, who came here from Sangamon County, had entered from the government the east half of the southwest quarter of section 4 in township 23 north, range 2 east of the third principal meridian, containing 80 acres. The 80 acres north was entered by Robert H. Peebles on Aug. 11, 1830. Allin later acquired the Peebles land, probably under a prior contract. Lemuel Lee and Isaac C. Pugh were appointed by the Legislature to

choose the site for the county seat of McLean County, but they were deterred by the "deep snow" of the month, December, 1830, and did not make the trip to this county to decide on the location until some time in the spring, and their report was first acted upon at the May meeting of the county commissioners in 1831. The report of the commissioners was that the county seat should be located "on the land of James Allin on the north end of the Blooming Grove, for which we have his obligation for the donation of 22½ acres of land." On the same date Dr. Isaac Baker, the first county surveyor and county clerk, was appointed to advertise a sale of lots on the following July 4th. At the next meeting, June 7, he was employed to plat the land. This original plat of Bloomington is on record on the first page of the book of deed records in the court house.

The auction sale of lots was duly held on the advertised date, and the lots were bid off at small prices. Milo Custer, the local historian, made a careful study of records and compiled a list of buyers of these lots on the first sale, from which the following appears, giving the name of buyers and the prices paid: Bailey H. Coffey, lot 10, \$15; Joseph B. Harbert, lots 7, 9 and 53, \$20; William Harbert, lots 11, 12 and 47, \$50; John W. Harbert, lot 8, \$15; M. L. Covell, lots 4, 5, 29, 30, and 37, \$80; Rev. James Latta, lots 1, 2, and 3, \$15; Ebenezer Rhodes, lots 22 and 23, \$20; Jonathan Cheney, lots 17, 19, 21, 24, 31, 56, and 57, \$80; John Maxwell, lot 20, \$10; Jesse Havens, lots 15 and 16, price unknown; James K. Orendorff, lot 18, \$29; David Trimmer, lots 13 and 14, \$10; David Wheeler, lots 27 and 28, \$10; Bailey Kimler, lots 25 and 26, \$10; Cheney Thomas, lot 34, \$20; Asahel Gridley, lot 33, \$50; William K. Robertson, lot 35, \$30; Nathan Low, lots 36 and 62, \$40; Orman Robertson, lot 32, price unknown; James Latta, lot 39, \$16; Alvin Barnett, lot 46, \$20; Frederick Trimmer, lot 48, \$10; Samuel Durley, lots 45 and 52, \$50; Jesse Frankeberger, lot 44, \$30; John W. Dawson, lot 43, \$30; Seth Baker, lot 58, price unknown; Caleb Kimler, lot 59, \$22; Asahel Gridley, lot 60, \$52; Samuel, John and William Durley, lot 55, \$50; Lewis Bunn, lot 54, price unknown; Absalom Funk, lot 51, price unknown; Amasa C. Washburn, lot 50, \$11.50; John Kimler, lot 49, price unknown.

The three lots fronting south on Washington Street between Center and Main, together with the center lot fronting on Jefferson Street in the same block, were reserved as the site for the court house. The northwest and the northeast corner lots of this block were sold to M. L. Covell

and James Latta, respectively. However, at a subsequent date the two lots were deeded back to the county commissioners, so that the whole block afterwards became the property of the county. There were twelve blocks of six lots each in the original plat.

For seven years after the embryo village was laid out, there was no sort of legal government other than that of the voting precinct and the county government of three commissioners. Some of the names of the early commissioners were Seth Baker, Jonathan Cheney, Timothy B. Hoblit, Jesse Havens, Andrew McMillan, Joseph Bartholomew, William C. Johnson, William Orendorff, James R. Dawson, Nathan Low, William Conaway, Israel W. Hall and Henry I. Clark.

The legal incorporation of the town of Bloomington took place in 1843, when a majority of its citizens voted for incorporation. The government was transferred from the county commissioners to a board of trustees. Matthew H. Hawks was the first president according to records that have been preserved, Merrit L. Covell the first clerk, Wells Colton attorney, and William McCullough constable. The board of trustees, aside from the president, were Bailey H. Coffey, John Magoun, James T. Walton and William Gillespie. All these names have become historic in the annals of Bloomington. Bailey H. Coffey became second president, and the board was made up of Abram Brokaw, Samuel D. Luce, Goodman Ferre and William H. Allin. The later members of the board by years were: 1846—Goodman Ferre, president; A. Brokaw, J. E. McClun, William Platt. 1847—Bailey Coffey, president; Joshua Harlan, Charles P. Merriman, William McKisson, Hugh Taylor. 1848—C. P. Merriman, president; John Foster, William G. Thompson, John W. Ewing, George W. Minier. 1849—G. W. Minier, president; John Foster, W. G. Thompson, Ezekiel Thomas, John W. Ewing.

By the time the village of Bloomington had lived a corporate life of four years, its population was 800, that is in the year 1845. It doubled in the next ten years and in 1850 was 1,600, while by the year 1855 it had reached 5,000. This growth was remarkable, when it is considered that it was a time of general business depression, and also that the Mexican War had taken place in the period mentioned.

The era of permanent and steady progress was coincident with the building of railroads to the thriving new town. In 1850, the legislature legalized the incorporation of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, now the

Chicago & Alton; also the Illinois Central Railroad. These two pioneer steam transportation lines crossed at Bloomington, or more exactly at North Bloomington, now Normal. This fact assured the young city of a future expansion and substantial growth. There was a spirit of progress and enterprise among the people of that date which boded much success in future plans for the enlargement of the city. Chief among the reasons for confidence of the public was the leadership of such men as David Davis, Asahel Gridley and Jesse W. Fell, all of whom worked and planned for the great future which they confidently believed would be Bloomington's.

On Feb. 19, 1850, the legislature had passed a law by which the city of Bloomington should become specially chartered on an affirmative vote of the people. This election was held March 5, and 164 voters favored the act and 26 opposed. Thus the city became legally incorporated under a special charter. A city government was soon afterward elected with Rev. David I. Perry as the first mayor.

The complete list of mayors of Bloomington from its incorporation until the present time with the years of their incumbency are as follows: David I. Perry, 1850; Charles P. Merriman, 1851; John H. Wickizer, 1852; William Wallace, 1853; John W. Ewing, 1854; Franklin Price, 1855-56; Amasa J. Merriman, 1857-58; John M. Stillwell, 1859; H. S. Herr, 1860; George W. Parke, 1861-62; Amasa J. Merriman, 1863; Joel Depew, 1864; E. H. Rood, 1865-67; John M. Stilwell, 1868-69; T. J. Bunn, 1870; B. F. Funk, 1871-75; John Reed, 1876; T. J. Bunn, 1877; E. B. Steere, 1878; John Reed, 1879; E. H. Rood, 1880; John W. Trotter, 1881-83; B. F. Funk, 1884-85; Lewis B. Thomas, 1886-88; J. R. Mason, 1889-1890; C. F. Koch, 1891; D. T. Foster, 1892-94; G. M. Smith, 1895; Edgar M. Heafer, 1896; D. T. Foster, 1897; C. F. Koch, 1898-99; Lewis B. Thomas, 1900-03; George C. Morrison, 1904-05; James Neville, May 1, 1905, to Aug. 17, 1906; A. G. Erickson, Aug. 17, 1906, to May 6, 1907; Edward Holland, 1907-09; Richard L. Carlock, 1909-11; Albert L. Moore, 1911 to September, 1913, when he resigned; James Costello, appointed to succeed Moore and elected for term ending 1915; Edward E. Jones, 1915 to 1923 under commission form; Frank E. Shorthose first mayor under restored aldermanic form, 1923.

The list of city clerks of Bloomington has included such well-known names as John M. Scott, afterward judge of the Illinois Supreme Court;

William M. Orme, famous in Civil War times; Harvey Hogg, who was killed in battle in the Civil War; O. T. Reeves, afterward circuit judge; W. B. Lawrence, afterward many years police magistrate; Samuel W. Waddle, who was later one of the city's well-known bankers; Major Rolla N. Evans, who held the position with distinction for twelve years; C. C. Hassler, well known as soldier and poet.

The list of city attorneys also included many well-known names, among them Judge Scott, William M. Orme, Harvey Hogg; Hudson Burr, afterward a leading financial leader of the community; Joseph W. Fifer, afterward Governor of Illinois; Ira J. Broomfield, well-known veteran of the Civil War; B. D. Lucas, John T. Lillard and T. C. Kerrick, all well-known lawyers; A. E. DeMange, afterward owner of the street railway system; Sain Welty, afterward circuit judge; Jacob P. Lindley, a leading lawyer; Miles K. Young and William R. Bach, both afterward states attorneys of McLean County; Ben Goodheart, who afterward became leader in Modern Woodmen affairs; Louis FitzHenry, now Federal judge; Richard M. O'Connell, who served through the entire commission form period and is now corporation counsel.

The men who have served the city as chiefs of police include Orrine Curtis, William McCullough, Allen Withers, Jonathan Glimpse, A. T. Briscoe, George Bull, W. G. Boyce, Elliott Miller, James Stone, Thomas G. Keogh, J. E. Bentley, E. J. Potts, F. J. Maxwell, R. W. Schroeder, C. W. Hitch, Fred L. Lang, John J. Jones, Paul Gierman.

Bloomington is provided with a fine park system. For many years it fared very poorly, for there were insufficient funds, but with the vote to levy a two-mill park tax in 1899, money to more adequately care for the parks was afterward provided. The parks are under a board of park commissioners, during aldermanic form of city government, but under commission form the commissioner of public property had charge.

Miller Park, formerly known as Miller's pasture, was purchased in 1887 from W. T. Miller for \$17,000, of which sum \$5,000 was raised by private subscriptions. It originally consisted of 39 acres, but later the addition of a wooded tract called Stein's Grove, and now known as Forest Park, has added much to its beauty and spaciousness. A lake comprising 18 acres was created by building of two dams across the natural ravine which ran through the park from northeast to southwest. The first dam in 1896 created only a small pond of water. Then about 1903

the contract was let for another dam, 1,800 feet in length, 200 feet in width at the base and 30 feet wide at the top. A core of yellow brick clay extends down through the center of the dam, 24 feet wide at the top, 14 at the bottom. It makes the dam impervious to leakage. The top of the dam forms a driveway all around the west side of the lake. Bathing houses and beaches were built, and thousands enjoy swimming in the lake during the summer. Certain fish days are permitted, and boating is allowed. A handsome pavilion and animal house, the latter being a good-sized zoo, add to the attractiveness of the park. The county erected a \$50,000 granite monument to the soldiers of the wars up to the World War, which was dedicated in 1913. It contains the names of all soldiers and sailors of the wars from this county up to that time.

The park area of the city was doubled by the purchase in 1922 of 90 acres of land lying west of Main Street and east of Miller Park. The land had belonged to the Meyer family, having been the former site of the Meyer brewery. It cost \$48,000, payable in installments. Under Mayor Jones, last mayor of the commission form, and Mayor Shorthose, first mayor of restored aldermanic form, the new park was named Highland Park, and was much improved. A free municipal golf links was laid out and many other changes for the good of the public were made.

The city owns many smaller parks. One is Franklin Park, given to the city in 1856 by David Davis, William F. Flagg and William H. Allin and named in honor of Mayor Franklin Price. Today it is a handsomely wooded plot in the midst of a fine residential district. Trotter Park is adjoining the city water works and was named for Mayor John Trotter. Withers Park, or Library Park, is just east of the public library, and is a playground for children. A handsome marble piece of statuary by Lorado Taft is erected there, having been paid for by money left for that purpose by Georgina Trotter. It represents Indian children at play with animals.

O'Neil Park, a comparatively large tract of land, lies north of Chestnut Street and west of Hinshaw Avenue. It has never been improved to any great extent, but serves as playground for amateur baseball clubs and other sorts of sport for people in that vicinity. It was bought for \$7,200 under Mayor Carlock, and contains twelve acres.

From its very early years, Bloomington had had a volunteer fire department, the first apparatus being the famous Prairie Bird fire engine,

bought in 1855. Cisterns located at convenient points furnished the water supply at first. The first engine house was built at 104 North East Street, and in 1857 the site of old engine house No. 1 was purchased, and an engine house and calaboose combined were erected. The second company was organized in 1858 and another hand engine was bought. Company No. 2 occupied rooms at the corner of Front and Madison, then in the 200 block West Washington, then in the 100 block North Madison. Various other changes in the hand apparatus took place until April, 1867, when the first steam engine was purchased and the first paid firemen were employed, a driver and engineer. The apparatus and personnel of the department continued to expand until along in the '90's, when there were three engine houses and two steam engines and many hose and ladder trucks. After the disastrous fire of June 19, 1900, the fire department was further expanded, until five houses were in use: One on East Front in the 200 block; one on North East, 100 block; one in 100 block on North Madison; one at Center and Walnut, one in the 900 block on South Main; one on West Chestnut near the C. & A.

During the commission form of government, the whole apparatus was changed to motor vehicles and concentrated in the one engine house, on East Front Street. Henry Mayer was chief of the fire department for twenty-seven years, retiring in 1923, and being succeeded by Rolla Neal, the present chief. The apparatus is now thoroughly up to date.

The superintendent of water works and fire chief were filled jointly from the construction of the water works until 1887, and from then to 1890 were separate. In 1890 the superintendency of the electric light plant was joined to that of water superintendent. The following men have held the position: M. X. Chuse, E. J. Rowley, M. H. Eldridge, H. W. Schmidt, Seth Noble, Chester C. Williams.

After floundering the black mud of Illinois for many years, Bloomington undertook in 1869 to do its first paving. Grove Street from Main to the Illinois Central was paved with macadam, then Chestnut Street from the Alton depot to Center. Pine block pavement was put down on Jefferson Street in 1870 under Mayor T. J. Bunn. In 1877 the first brick pavement in this city or in the United States was laid by Napoleon B. Heafer on the west side of the public square. From that time brick pavement became standard, and at present there are many miles of brick pave-



MAIN STREET, BLOOMINGTON.

PROPERTY

ment in Bloomington. Many blocks of asphalt and one street of concrete road are also laid.

Bloomington possesses a great system of sewers. The first sewers were built to take care of flood waters in the sloughs on West Market and North Mason Streets. From 1876 to 1880 sewers were constructed to take care of the drainage of the south slough. The great valley sewer, taking care of the whole north and northeast sections, was put down in 1900.

Before the digging of the first coal shaft, known as the north shaft, Bloomington had relied on wells for a water supply. The coal mine was flooded with water, which eventually proved the wrecking of the mine for fuel purposes. However, it discovered the underground lake or river which since that time has been the reliance of the city for water supply.

Tests having failed to exhaust the flow of the underground stream, the city bought land in the vicinity of the coal shaft and sank a well and constructed a standpipe for pressure purposes. This was in 1874. The first plant was completed in 1875 under Mayor Ben F. Funk. The one large well supplied the city for 28 years, and then a number of small tube wells were sunk as a substitute for the big well. Under Mayor James S. Neville a 10,000,000 gallon concrete reservoir was built, into which the streams from the wells were pumped. This cost about \$30,000, and more than justified its cost.

But in spite of all, occasional dry seasons would bring the visible supply so near to exhaustion that the city was constantly threatened with water famine in summer or autumn. In 1909, R. L. Carlock was elected mayor on a platform of a more suitable water supply. On his accession, the council submitted to the people a vote on a bond issue of \$150,000 for water works extension. The bonds were voted, and the money was wisely spent in complete rejuvenation of the water works. Five circular well pits were dug, and below them large pipes were sunk into the depths of the gravel beds, through which fed the stream. Centrifugal pumps were put at work in the bottom of each well pit, thus raising the water into pipes, thence emptied into the reservoir. This system was a great improvement over the old one, and justified the expenditures.

But when the commission form of government was on, the commissioner of water works, John G. Welch, advocated a new and supplemental supply aside from the one from which the city had drawn its supply for

30 years. Accordingly a tract of 10 acres was bought a mile west of the present plant and located on another lay of ground. Here test wells were sunk, showing a remarkable supply of water from an entirely different vein. Three wells were then sunk and a covered reservoir built. Pumping machinery was added, and from the start the plant produced a daily supply almost as large as at the old plant. The city now has practically two independent sources of supply, with machinery to work either or both as occasion requires. The daily capacity of the two plants is about three times the requirements of the whole city in ordinary circumstances.

Since 1890, the city of Bloomington has owned and operated its own electric light plant. Prior to that a private corporation, the Bloomington Electric Light Company, had sold the city its current for lights. The electric light plant is in the same building as the parent water works, thus inducing economy of operation. The equipment of the plant has cost upward of \$150,000 in its various stages. The city supplies light for streets and public buildings, but does not sell current on a commercial basis. Some years ago, William R. Bach, then city attorney, estimated the yearly cost to the city at \$65.37 for each street light, which had been reduced from \$103 per light when the plant was made a municipal plant.

A modern experiment in an improved form of municipal government was carried on in Bloomington between the years 1915 and 1923. It was the adoption of what was called commission form of city government, to replace the older form of management by a board of aldermen, which had been in vogue since the organization of the city under the general law in 1897. The agitation for the adoption of the commission form was carried on during the year 1913-14, it being claimed by its advocates that a government composed of five commissioners would be more efficient than the larger body of fourteen aldermen which up to that time had had control of the city.

The election to determine whether the citizens desired the new form of government was held on April 6, 1914, at which time the vote for and against the proposed change stood as follows: For commission form, 8,970; against, 3,974. Majority for change, 4,996. It required a year to work out the details of the change. In the spring of the year 1915, the primaries were held to choose eight nominees for commissioners and two nominees for mayor. These ten names were then placed on a ballot for the election, and from them was elected one mayor and four commission-

ers. At the primaries there were 49 candidates for nomination, and from these the following were chosen for mayor: Edward E. Jones and John W. Rodgers; and for commissioners the following eight names: Edward R. Morgan, R. L. Carlock, John F. Anderson, Mrs. Helen Clarke McCurdy, George W. Monroe, Alex G. Erickson, Louis F. Rittmiller and W. H. Kerrick. The election was held on April 6, and E. E. Jones was chosen mayor and the four commissioners were E. R. Morgan, R. L. Carlock, John F. Anderson and A. G. Erickson.

The council was organized the first of May, with the following assignment of departments: E. E. Jones, mayor and commissioner of public affairs; Edward R. Morgan, commissioner of accounts and finances; A. G. Erickson, commissioner of public health and safety; John F. Anderson, commissioner of streets and public improvements; R. L. Carlock, commissioner of public property.

The above five members composed the city council for the four years from 1915 to 1919, inclusive. In the latter year the second election was held. There were 17 candidates in the primaries for the 10 positions on the ticket. E. E. Jones was again nominated for mayor, and his opponent was John B. Lennon. The men nominated for commissioners were J. J. Nevin, L. J. Salch, A. G. Erickson, E. R. Morgan, John F. Anderson, John G. Welch, Frank J. Morgan, and George J. Meyers. All the sitting members of the council were renominated except R. L. Carlock, whose place on the ballot was taken by John G. Welch. In the succeeding campaign, Lennon for mayor and the following candidates for commissioner: Nevin, Salch, Meyers and Frank Morgan, ran as a Labor ticket, working as a whole against the other candidates known as the administration ticket. In the election, Jones was elected mayor by 286 majority over Lennon, and the whole "administration ticket" for commissioners were elected, E. R. Morgan, Welch, Anderson and Erickson.

This form of administration continued for another four years from 1919, and in the summer of 1922 a petition was circulated for calling an election to revert back to the aldermanic form of government. R. M. O'Connell served as corporation counsel during the entire commission form period.

The commission form went out of existence in the spring of 1923, when the first mayor and board of aldermen under the returned aldermanic form were elected. The commission form had existed for eight

years, during which conditions in general were much disturbed owing to the World War and its resultant upheavals. However, it was generally considered that much progress was accomplished during the eight years of commission form. In the second term of four years, the only change in departments was that in the public property department, where John G. Welch succeeded R. L. Carlock, retired.

In the summer of 1922 an agitation was started for the purpose of returning to the former aldermanic form of government, abolishing the city commission. This was brought to a head in a petition signed by voters which was submitted to the city council asking that an election on this question be held. Corporation counsel having examined the petition the number of signatures was found to be sufficient and the election was held July 11. It was at the period of the great railroad shop strike, and many working men of the city were unemployed. This in turn gave rise to much general discontent with existing conditions. The vote cast at the election was small, only 5,000 of the 14,000 qualified voters of the city having cast their ballot. The verdict, however, was for abolishing the commission form, the vote standing as follows: For aldermanic form, 2,846; for commission form, 2,149. Majority for change, 697. The total vote cast in the election was very light, being less than 5,000 out of the total number of 14,000 registered voters.

The actual change in the form of the city government did not take place until the following spring, in April, 1923. The candidates for mayor under the new regime were Frank E. Shorthose, a veteran Alton engineer, and Emerson J. Gilmore, a business man. Shorthose ran on the Republican ticket, Gilmore on the Democratic. Shorthose was elected by a vote of 5,222 to 1,800 for Gilmore.

The aldermen elected in the several wards of the city at this first election were as follows: First ward, DeWitt G. Gray and Ralph B. Greene; second ward, Val Simshauser and Paul Sholz; third ward, M. B. Hayes and Frank H. Blose; fourth ward, G. Noble Paxton and Charles H. Kurtz; fifth ward, Richard Barry and Frank J. Donovan; sixth ward, I. C. Ryburn and Fred Beckman; seventh ward, Charles H. Lawyer and John G. Larson. At the same election, Charles T. Evans was elected superintendent of streets and James H. Kimes, city treasurer.

The new city administration met and organized in May, 1923, and was running along smoothly and with general satisfaction, when Mayor

Shorthose was taken sick and died on the night of Jan. 4, 1924. His funeral at the Consistory on Jan. 7 was one of the largest ever held in the city. Frank H. Blouse, who had been elected acting mayor by the council, took charge of the executive office and carried on the work of mayor until a successor was elected for Mayor Shorthose.

CHAPTER VII.

GREAT FIRE OF 1900.

ORIGIN IN B. S. GREEN BUILDING—RAPID SPREAD—SCOPE OF DESTRUCTION—
COURTHOUSE—FIRE FIGHTERS FROM PEORIA AND SPRINGFIELD—BUILD-
INGS BURNED—LOSS—REBUILDING.

There is no doubt that the dividing line between the Bloomington of the olden days and the Bloomington of the modern era was that night and day in June, 1900, when fire swept away the heart of the business section of the city and gave room and occasion for the rebuilding of a retail district which has no parallels in the country for a city of the size.

It was 20 minutes past midnight on June 19, 1900, that an alarm of fire was turned in from box 31, located in front of the city hall, at the corner of Monroe and East Streets. The fire was located in the basement of the B. S. Green building, at that time occupied by the Model Laundry. The fire apparently originated in this part of the building. Officer Brennan first noticed the flames and rang in the alarm. Within a few minutes after the alarm the whole fire fighting force was on the scene, but in spite of their efforts the flames spread from the laundry quarters to the main portion of the B. S. Green building, and within 20 minutes that structure was clearly doomed.

Fanned by a strong northeast wind, the fire threatened to clear the alley to the west and take in the George Brand furniture store and other structures facing on Main Street in the 300 block. Efforts of the firemen were confined at this time to trying to check the advance of flames westward, but without avail. With the many streams of water drawing from the mains and lessening the pressure, and with the strong wind

fanning the flame the fire got beyond control, and soon the whole block bounded by Main, East, Jefferson and Monroe was in flame, except the postoffice, which was saved by its isolated position.

Terrible as was the destruction up to this time, the story was but half told. The fire leaped across Main Street to the west and across Jefferson Street to the south, and before the dawning of daylight these two more blocks were in flames at several points. The tall cupola of the Griesheim Building was first to ignite to the south, and to the west the R. C. Rogers Building, the old Ark, the Corn Belt Drug Store, C. W. Klemm's Store, The McLean County Coal Company offices, the Stephen Smith's Store, New York Store, Wilcox Bros., and other occupants of stores and offices rapidly in succession yielded up to the onrushing conflagration. To the south, the Griesheim Building, the Cole Bros. Building, the Metropole, the G. H. Read, and the State National Bank in turn fell victims of the devouring flames.

Can the Court House be saved? This question was upon the lips of the watching crowds as the fire leaped from two sides of the county building. Apparently the heat was too great for even the stone walls, and in time the fire ignited the dome and then ate its way down into the upper stories. North and east the fire seemed to be definitely checked at Monroe and East Streets, but it was uncertain how far it might spread to the south and west. The clock in the dome struck four o'clock, and soon afterward the hands stopped moving, the heat having disorganized the machinery and put an end to the clock's career. Down into the body of the Court House crept the fire, and soon the law library with its 10,000 volumes, worth \$50,000, was ruined. Some of the records of the circuit clerk's office on the second floor were damaged, but luckily the fire stopped before it got down to the first floor, with its valuable records in the county clerk's recorder's and county treasurer's office.

The open space around the Court House impeded the spread of the flames in that direction, but the fire leaped across Center Street and took the Windsor Hotel and part of the Fervert Building. It also got over Jefferson west of the Court House and attacked the Braley Building.

It was shortly after two o'clock in the morning that Mayor Thomas, Chief Henry Mayer and other city officials came to the conclusion that a hurry call for help must be sent out to other cities if any of the business district of Bloomington was to be saved. Peoria and Springfield answered

this call. A detachment of the Peoria fire department, with engine and several firemen, made the run by special train to this city in 58 minutes, arriving in Bloomington at 5:10. Peoria was stationed at Jefferson and Center Streets, and the Springfield detachment of firemen, who arrived soon afterward, were stationed at Washington and Madison, the fire having by that time eaten well into the middle of the block west of the Court House.

That these timely arrivals of additional fighting forces had their effect in stopping the fire, there is no doubt. It was about seven o'clock in the morning that the fire was definitely under control. At that time it had burned most of the block bounded by Center, Jefferson, Monroe and Madison, and had eaten out a jagged corner of the block bounded by Center, Washington, Madison and Jefferson. The upper part of the Court House was in ruins, and the fire had been stopped at Washington Street south of the Odd Fellows Building, although the heat had damaged the First National Bank, on the south side of Washington Street. All the burned over district was a chaos of broken walls, smouldering piles, tangled wires and blockaded streets. Such a spectacle had never before greeted the dawn of a morning in the history of Bloomington. Following is the complete list of the buildings and the total losses on buildings and contents:

Griesheim building, Cole Bros. building and store, Meyer & Wochner building, George P. Davis building, Mrs. J. H. Merrick building, G. H. Read & Bro. building, Odd Fellows building, Livingston Estate building, Eagle block, A. Brokaw barn, Mrs. Swayne's Durley building, Jeff Burke building, McGregor Estate building, Heafer-McGregor building, R. F. and W. L. Evans building, L. H. Weldon building, George Brand building, Model Laundry building, B. S. Green building, Hayes Estate building, J. W. Evans Estate building, C. W. Klemm building, Thompson building, Marble building, Braley building, Stephen Smith building, Phoenix Hotel, Belle Plumb building, Hudson Burr building, Samuel Thompson building, Lyman Graham building, Sans building, Dr. Schroeder building, O. Helbig building, Chris Frevert building, Windsor Hotel, Mahaffey barn, Bruner building, J. W. Riggs building, Braley building, Withers Estate building, Stepp building, I. H. Johnson building, James Stevenson building, Springbaum building, First National Bank damage, I. Livingston building,

George Hanna building, Court House, Second Presbyterian Church damage, law library and many miscellaneous losses.

Grand total of losses \$2,032,000. Grand total of insurance, \$864,238.

The ashes of the business district of the fire of June 19, 1900, had not yet cooled, and streams of water from several fire engines were still pouring upon the smoking embers, when the owners and managers of the various establishments had already begun to make plans for getting back into business and to rebuild the burned district in better shape than it ever was before. Signs hurriedly painted were stuck up at many points of the smoking ruins, telling the temporary locations of the different business concerns. Meantime architects and contractors were besieged with owners of the burned buildings to get plans quickly made and the materials on hand for constructing new buildings where the old had stood. Sites of the burned structures were cleared at once in many cases, and enlarged and modernized structures were planned for these sites.

It is impossible to tell the story in detail of the rebuilding of the burned district of the city. Suffice it to say that when the first anniversary of the great fire rolled round, a large proportion of the district had new structures already completed or at least under way.

The fire having occurred almost at the middle of the building season, it behooved the owners of the buildings to get quick action if they were to get their new structures ready for occupancy by the coming of winter.

In honor of the energy and optimism shown by the business men in their active working in rebuilding, the citizens planned a jubilee celebration for June 19, 1901, the first anniversary of the fire. At that time over \$1,300,000 had already been expended for new structures.

The Court House which had stood as the seat of justice in the county since 1868, was badly damaged by the fire. On the day following the conflagration, the board of supervisors met in special session to take action on the repair or rebuilding of the Court House. A contract was let on July 6 for the tearing down of the dome and upper stories. This work was completed in August, and by that time it was seen that the whole structure was too much damaged to be rebuilt economically. After some discussion, the contract was let to the Peoria Stone and Marble Works to complete the demolition, and this same firm secured the contract to erect the building. How the building was to be paid for was one of the big

problems. At a meeting of the board of supervisors on October 31, at which it was decided to submit to the voters of the county at the November election the proposition of a bond issue of \$400,000 to pay for the new Court House. The bonds were to run five years. The voters gave a large affirmative majority for the bonds, and this end of the enterprise was secured.

The first stone of the Court House was laid on Dec. 28, 1900. The lower walls had been completed to the point of laying the corner stone, and this ceremony was held on May 22, 1901. There was a grand parade of military and civic bodies, and these gathered at the Court House, with a great crowd of the civilian population. The address of the day was made by Grand Master Hitchcock of the Illinois Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The Court House was completed and dedicated in the summer of 1902.

At the end of the first year, the following new buildings had been completed or were under course of construction:

Court House—cost in round numbers—\$400,000; New Illinois Hotel, \$115,000; Griesheim building, \$105,000; Corn Belt Bank building, \$70,000; C. W. Klemm building, \$30,000; Livingston-Strouse building, \$25,000; McGregor building, \$15,000; Burr building, \$6,000; Belle Plumb building, \$5,000; Cole Bros. building, \$30,000; McLean Co. Coal Co., \$15,000; Graham building, \$4,000; Durley building, \$65,000; Brand building, \$20,000; Winter building, \$7,000; Evans Estate building, \$25,000; Marble-Thompson building, \$30,000; Odd Fellows building, \$30,000; Stephen Smith's Sons building, \$35,000; Weldon building, \$15,000; Metropole Hotel, \$35,000; Unity building, \$80,000; B. S. Green building, \$25,000; Braley building, \$15,000; Model Laundry building, \$10,000; Braley-Field building, \$14,000; Jeffry Burke building, \$12,000; Frevert building, \$15,500; Col. Smith building, \$10,000; repairs made necessary by fire, \$20,000; other new business houses, \$35,000.

Grand total for first year's buildings, \$1,304,500.

CHAPTER VIII.

MODERN NORMAL.

BUILT AROUND UNIVERSITY—EARLY NURSERIES—HORSE BUSINESS—ERA OF IMPROVEMENT—CITY OFFICIALS—WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE—COMMERCIAL CLUB—STORES—COUNTRY CLUB.

The development of the town of Normal from a straggling village into a modern little city with every convenience and facility of many a larger place, may be roughly traced back to a period of 25 years ago. At that time began the era of building of pavements, concrete sidewalks and modern systems of sewerage disposal. This development had its reflex effect upon property values in Normal, and thus added to the revenues with which to continue and expand this spirit of development.

It may be worth while to attempt a picture of Normal in the earlier days of its existence as a corporation. It was of course built up around the Normal University, and its whole sustenance in fact was drawn from the students of that institution and those who indirectly depended upon it. The student populations were housed in many "clubs," or co-operative boarding houses, where some property owner, often a woman, would take a number of students for boarding and rooming them. The club commissary would be in charge of a steward who had charge of the buying of provisions and collecting from each member of the club his or her proportionate share of the cost of the raw materials. The woman who owned the house would do the cooking and serving of the meals for an agreed upon consideration.

Other than the Normal University and the life centering around it, for the first 25 years of the town's history, there were principally two

other interests in which greater or less numbers of men and their families depended for their livelihood. These were the nurseries and the horse business. The nurseries were numerous, and at one time Normal as a nursery center had few rivals in the United States, at least in the middle west. Hundreds of acres surrounding the town proper were set out in nursery stock, and during the two main shipping months of the year, April and October, the nursery grounds and packing houses were exceedingly busy places, employing scores of men in getting the stock from the grounds and packing it for shipment to all parts of the country. In later years, the nursery business declined to some extent, owing to widespread competition, but there are still several nurseries in and near Normal which have a flourishing business. The oldest of these is the Augustine nursery, which has been in successful operation for nearly a half century. The very earliest nursery in this vicinity was run by Nelson Buck, and Jesse W. Fell, with his brothers, Joshua, Thomas, Kersey and Robert, managed several acres of nursery grounds. But the man best known in the nursery history of McLean County was Franklin K. Phoenix, who ran a large nursery for 20 years prior to the '70's. Then there were Cyrus W. Overman, W. H. Mann, and Dr. H. Schroeder. Jesse W. Fell was noted for his penchant for planting trees, and his habit made Normal one of the best shaded towns in the country, a true atmosphere for scholastic population.

The other business enterprise which grew up alongside of the educational center of Normal was that of the importing, breeding and dealing in heavy horses. This business was of slow growth, like many others, but when it had attained its peak the town of Normal became the draft horse center of the state if not of the middle west. There were several firms and individuals who engaged in the trade to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. The principal men who made Normal famous as a horse center were the Dillons. There were several of the Dillon brothers, and all had interests in the business. There was Isaiah, Levi, Doff and Melvin Dillon, who for 25 years maintained great barns filled with heavy draft horses imported direct from France and England or other European countries, or bred from the horses which they had imported. The plan on which they worked was to go to Europe and buy up several scores of fine draft animals of the Percheron, Clydesdale, Norman or Belgian stock, then ship them here to their barns, where they

were kept until certain specified dates, when great auction sales of the horses would be held. These sales were usually held in February, or perhaps again in the autumn. Buyers would come here from all parts of the country, and the competitive bidding for the animals was spirited and profitable for the sellers. For several days after each of these sales, the outgoing freight trains would contain carloads of horses bought here and shipped to distant points.

The town of Normal in these days of the early university, of the first nurseries and the horse barns, was an overgrown village with but meager physical improvements. It had no electric lights, practically no sewerage system, no street pavements, and was connected with Bloomington by a crude railway with dummy engines drawing small cars, then by mules as the locomotive power. Long after street paving and sewerage systems in Bloomington had been constructed on modern lines, Normal was still floundering in the mud. The first use of electricity in Normal was that from a home-made plant of small capacity and meager equipment. This plant was destroyed by an explosion and fire, and afterward the town concluded to buy its current from the Bloomington & Normal Electric Lighting Company.

The municipal affairs of the town had got into a rut, this condition having resulted from many years of loose financing in which each year the expenditures were greater than the income. There was no chance of the town undertaking a list of improvements such as pavement and sewer building unless relief could be secured from this overhanging debt.

Beginning with the year 1900, we will trace the history of the town administration and try to outline the changes which took place and which marked the modern era in Normal. The names of two men who were mayors at this period stand out prominently: Otto Seibert, who was re-elected mayor in 1900, had already served two terms. With him were elected as councilmen Edward Metcalf, James Hoselton, George H. Coen, R. M. Huffington and Charles J. Cole. Mayor Seibert was re-elected each year afterward up to and including 1904. The next council contained the same men, with the exception of Thomas Sylvester, who succeeded Huffington. The following year, 1902, new members of the council were elected in the persons of D. C. Smitson, Frank Custer and George Warner, Jr. In 1903 a new council came in, composed of R. M. Huffington, E. G. Sage, J. W. Evans, J. K. McGowan and Charles Shadle. The last

council that served with Mayor Seibert was composed of Messrs. Metcalf, Hoselton, Huffington, Shadle and J. W. Evans. Mayor Seibert had been a business man in Normal for many years, and he might have been re-elected as mayor for still further terms had he not voluntarily retired. The hold-over deficit which had been the bane of many council still hung on at this period.

A change in the mayor's tenure of office, and also of the councilmen, took place at this time under a new state law, they being elected for two years instead of one. Edward J. Metcalf was the first mayor elected under the two-year rule, and with him the council were J. C. Hoselton, R. M. Huffington, J. W. Evans, L. A. Hinton and J. E. Crew. The same council served under the second year of Mayor Metcalf, except that J. H. Riley was elected to succeed Evans.

The year 1907 was an important one in the history of modern Normal, for that year the citizens organized to elect a council that they thought would start the town on a new era. O. L. Manchester, professor of economics in the Normal University, was put up for mayor, with the backing of the Normal Improvement Association, an organization of progressive citizens. He was elected, and along with him were elected as councilmen, A. J. Bill, O. R. Ernst, F. E. Putnam, Prof. James Adams and Prof. F. D. Barber. This administration tackled the problem of the old deficit in city finances. This deficit amounted to about \$14,000, or about the whole municipal income from one year's taxes. After looking over the situation, the council took the advice of Jacob P. Lindley, the town's attorney, and decided to convert this floating debt into a bonded indebtedness. It could not be done the first year, and in fact it was not until 1912 that the question of issuing bonds for this sum was put up to the people at the election. It readily carried, however, for the vote in favor of the bonds was 179, and against, 83. The old debt was covered by the bonds, and in due time the bonds were paid off by increased assessments, and thus the "hoodoo debt" which had been hanging over the city for many years was taken care of. The Manchester administration also sought out properties which had previously escaped taxation, and in this way added considerable to the city's income.

Mayor Manchester and his progressive council had not been in office long before they set about on a program of physical improvements. They outlined a set of proposed street pavements which covered most of the

principal streets of the city. Prior to that time there were only two blocks of brick pavement in the town, they being on Beaufort and North, in the business section. The people seemed to have confidence in the administration, for they backed the pavement program. Not that all the councilmen were re-elected, for the year 1908 saw a whole new council elected in the persons of George W. Bentley, L. A. Hinton, Ira C. Simpson, Jesse H. Riley and Ray Fairfield. The following year Bentley, Riley, Hinton and Fairfield were re-elected, while the new councilman was E. C. Buck. The following year, 1910, a change in law permitted of the election of six councilmen instead of five, for a term of two years instead of one. The men elected were Ray Fairfield, L. A. Hinton, J. H. Riley, T. T. Hunter, G. W. Bentley and E. C. Buck. Mayor Manchester was re-elected the next spring for a two-year term, and with him Bentley, Riley, J. E. Hatfield and Dr. H. G. McCormick. The year that the bonds were approved, the members of council elected were Fairfield, McCormick and Hunter. Only one change occurred in the council next year, D. E. Denman being elected a new member.

This was 1914, and that year one of the most important additions ever made to Normal came up for consideration, it being B. M. Kuhn's addition, known as Cedar Crest. Mr. Kuhn had platted a large vacant tract at the south end of Normal, where his home had stood for many years. He laid out curved drives, and displayed plans for building many new homes. The council finally admitted this addition, and it now contains many fine modern homes. It is at the south end of Broadway, which was one of the finest streets improved under the Manchester paving program.

When Mayor Manchester was re-elected for the last time, in 1915, it was the first time women had voted in the city election, and there was the largest vote ever cast. By this time the people recognized the work that had been done—the old hoodoo debt discharged, many streets paved and sewerred, the water works rebuilt and many other improvements made. The salary of the office of mayor is only \$300 per year, and it was recognized that this was small compensation for the time and work which the office entails. In the second year of Mayor Manchester's last term, the councilmen elected were George T. Lentz, William S. Sylvester and J. L. Wolcott.

In 1917, Mayor Manchester declined to run again for the office, and

John A. Goodwin, who had previously been in the council, was chosen mayor. With him were elected C. L. White, Frank S. Foulk, George Pickering and C. E. Johnson. Mayor Goodwin occupied the executive office in one of the most trying periods in the history of the city, for it was the two years during which the United States was engaged in the World war. Ordinary business of the city had to be largely suspended, while the energies of the city fathers as well as of other citizens, were devoted to war work. The mayor and council assisted notably in drives for the Red Cross, liberty loans and in many other ways. Normal was the scene of notable accomplishments in war work during these two years. The new councilmen in the second year of Mayor Goodwin's administration were Roy Bryant, Wm. Sylvester and C. E. Johnson.

Mayor Goodwin declined to stand for re-election in 1919, and the office was filled by the election of Frank S. Foulk, former councilman, who is still mayor (1924). The first council elected with Mayor Foulk were George Pickering, Roy Bates, James Hanna, H. W. Adams, Harry Bomgardner. The members elected to council in 1920 were Bomgardner, Sylvester and Palmer Q. Moore.

Mayor Foulk was re-elected in 1921 and again in 1923. Messrs. Bates, Pickering and Enos Stewart were elected to council in 1921, and in 1922 those elected were J. W. Kirkton, Alva E. Briscoe, and Warren White. In this year, E. A. Tobias was elected for the first time city clerk, an office he still holds. The councilmen elected in 1923 were Pickering, Park C. Gillespie and Charles E. Clark. For the election of 1924 the council members elected were W. H. Johnson, R. E. Herr and Warren White. The city clerk chosen was E. A. Tobias, and the police magistrate was Fred Goff.

Two organizations stand out in their influence for the good of Normal in the past 20 years. They are the Woman's Improvement League and the Normal Commercial Club. The Woman's Improvement League was formed some 15 years ago or more, and has accomplished many notable things. One of these was the creation and construction of the Jesse Fell Memorial gateway at the Normal University in honor of the man who had most to do with the early history of Normal and the location here of the great university.

The Normal Commercial Club is an organization of more recent date than the Woman's Improvement League. However, it has done

much for the community since it was formed. It has rented club rooms and furnished them for the comfort and convenience of its members, which include most of the leading business and professional men of Normal.

Coincident with the growth of the spirit of public improvement, the business and commercial interests of Normal have expanded. The business section of the city some 25 years ago included about two blocks of stores of one kind and another, most of them rather old and out of date and representing comparatively small stocks and furnishings. Today, the retail section of the city has spread out to take in parts of two other blocks, and the general character of the stores has improved and been modernized to a very noticeable extent. The lines of business have also been enlarged, several prosperous stores now existing handling merchandise which a few years ago could not be secured in Normal at all. There are two banks where for many years was only one. A weekly newspaper of live contents and enterprising editorship has for many years flourished. Several professional men in various lines have built up profitable clientage. Where formerly the people of Normal thought they had to go to Bloomington for any of their requirements in many lines, they now patronize Normal stores and shops.

No doubt the establishment of the summer school at the University has had much to do with modern business life in Normal. Formerly there were three months of the year when Normal was practically "dead," for the student population had vanished and the townspeople lived only in anticipation of the opening of the next fall term of school and the returns of the transients. Now, those days have gone forever. The summer time sees even a larger student population than the winter terms, and things are as lively during the heated period as in other seasons. Consequently merchants and tradesmen can figure on a trade more evenly spread over the whole year than they formerly could, when all their profit had to be made in nine months.

Normal has one large and up-to-date country club, the Maplewood. This club acquired the old homestead of W. A. Watson and improved the residence into a modern country club house. The large grounds were made into golf links, one of the best courses in the state. The membership of the club is largely made up of Normal people, although many Bloomington people also belong.

CHAPTER IX.

BLACK HAWK AND MEXICAN WARS.

CHIEF BLACK HAWK—McLEAN COUNTY FURNISHED TWO COMPANIES—BATTLE OF STILLMAN'S RUN—CLOSE OF WAR—BLOCK HOUSES—HOME GUARD—MEXICAN WAR: McLEAN COUNTY COMPANY—"BAKER'S BOYS"—ACTIVE SERVICE IN MEXICO—BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO—CASUALTIES.

Men of McLean County have taken part in five different wars of the nation since the county was organized. The first was the Black Hawk war with Indians. Then came the Mexican war, the Civil war, the Spanish-American, and finally the great World war.

Military participation of men in this county in the war of the whites against Black Hawk, the Indian chief, was on a small scale as compared with later wars. But nevertheless in relation to the number of settlers in the county at that time, the number of men sent out was remarkably large. Indians who inhabited the territory of Illinois had by the years 1830-31 passed to the west side of the Mississippi river, and by treaty with the United States agreed to stay there. The Sacs and Foxes of Northern Illinois were the principal tribes. Black Hawk had fought with the British against the Americans in 1812 and felt hostility toward the settlers, hence he never gave his full-hearted consent to the agreement to go beyond the Mississippi. By the spring of 1832 he had stirred up a band of warriors of his tribe, who to the number of 700 or 800 came back into the Illinois lands with warlike intentions. Fragments of other tribes joined them. The governor of Illinois called for volunteers among the white settlers to repel the invasion of hostile red men.

McLean County furnished two companies, with Capt. Merrit L. Co-vell in charge of one and Capt. William McClure in charge of the other.

There was also a third company enrolled later. They joined the Fifth regiment of mounted volunteers, under command of Col. James Johnson. Both of the McLean County companies rendezvoused at Dixon, but Capt. McClure's company did not reach there in time to join in Maj. Stillman's expedition.

The companies from this county and the others composing the volunteer force refused to attach themselves to the force of United States troops, for they said they had enlisted to hunt Indians, and to hunt Indians they were going. Finally Maj. Stillman got an order from Gov. Reynolds to proceed northward and find the hostile Indians.

On the 13th of May the Illinois volunteer force set out to find the red men, and the result was a battle between the forces, in which the Indians outnumbered the whites and sadly defeated them. The battle became known as Stillman's Run. The force under Maj. Stillman was wholly untrained and poorly armed, and their defeat was the result of their raw condition, from a military sense, and not from lack of bravery. In spite of this initial defeat, the Illinois volunteers later succeeded in driving Black Hawk and his hostile tribes back to the region west of the Mississippi.

The list of men who went out from McLean County included Capt. M. L. Covell, First Lieut. Asahel Gridley, Second Lieut. Moses Baldwin, Serpts. Bailey H. Coffey, David Simmons and William McCullough, Privates Thomas O. Rutledge, Michael Gates, James Philips, James K. Orendorff, Isaac Murphy, Samuel Durley, Clement Oatman, James Paul, Reuben Windham, John Vittito, Jesse VanDolah, George Wiley, Benjamin Conger, Joseph Draper and Mr. Harris.

The Black Hawk war meant much to McLean County. This county was then the northern frontier of white settlements in Illinois. Black Hawk had tried to get the Pottawatomies and the Kickapoos to join his warlike band. There was a settlement of Kickapoos at Oliver's Grove in Livingston County, and a delegation of white men from McLean County, under Gen. Bartholomew, was sent to learn their intentions. The Indians responded that they were friendly.

In spite of this fact, four block houses were built in McLean County as protection against possible hostilities. One was at the Bartholomew settlement in Money Creek Township, one in the Henline settlement, a third the John Paton house in Lexington township, and the fourth in

Little Vermilion settlement of Livingston County. The Kickapoos remained friendly and refused to take the warpath for the benefit of Black Hawk.

One of the most disagreeable duties of the men from McLean County who took part in the war was the burial of the dead at Indian Creek, a white settlement in LaSalle County which was attacked and its people massacred by the Indians after the defeat and retreat of Stillman's army. They found the bodies of the whites horribly mutilated by the brutality of the redskins. The two companies then returned to McLean County and were mustered out.

In June of the same year another company was mustered in for home guard duty. Its officers were Capt. Covell, First Lieut. William Dimmitt and Second Lieut. Richard Edwards. It patrolled the southern border of Livingston County to prevent any possible incursions of hostile Indians from that quarter. However, it never encountered any, and after a month of service was disbanded. After the Black Hawk war, the fear of Indians passed away forever from the people of McLean County.

Mexican War.

McLean County furnished one company to be part of the Fourth regiment of Illinois volunteers to take part with the forces of the United States in the war against Mexico in 1846-47. The formation of the company was the outgrowth of a public meeting held in Bloomington June 13, 1846, called by Gen. Gridley, who had been an officer in the Black Hawk war. He addressed the meeting and urged the young men to enlist and "go" to the war. Immediately afterward, John Moore, a prominent politician, made a speech in which he said, "Come with me." He himself was going to enlist. The result was the enrollment of a full company of 103 men, with Dr. Garret B. Elkin for captain, Lieut. Gov. John Moore as first lieutenant, James Withers and William L. Duncan as second lieutenants.

The company went to Springfield next day in wagons, and on finding that they had to enlist for a year, many of the young men returned home. The company was filled with men from other counties, and Andrew J. Wallace succeeded John Moore as first lieutenant. On the 26th of June, the company having been filled, marched overland to Alton, thence

to Jefferson barracks at St. Louis, where Edward Baker was elected colonel of the regiment, John Moore of McLean County lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas L. Harris major. For six weeks the regiment drilled at St. Louis, and became the best volunteer regiment in the middle west, being known as "Baker's boys." July 22 they boarded steamer for New Orleans, thence by sailing vessels on the gulf to the mouth of the Rio Grande river. Up the Rio Grande they went to their first expedition on Mexican soil. They camped successively at Camp Belknap, Camp Patterson and on the 26th of September they set out for Matamoros. On the 9th of October the regiment was ordered to reinforce Gen. Taylor at the siege of Monterey. They reached Camargo, but not in time to reinforce Taylor. They spent three months of miserable existence in this camp, subject to inaction and all the diseases and other evils of camp life, on the chapparal plains of Mexico. The heat and unsanitary conditions caused much sickness and many deaths. Nearly 100 men of the Fourth regiment died, and hundreds of others were discharged as incurable invalids.

On Dec. 11 the regiment left Matamoros and marched to Victoria, being under command of Gen. Pillow of the division commanded by Gen. Patterson. Leaving Victoria they marched to Tampico, reaching the latter place Jan. 27, 1847. While the regiment was at Victoria, it was reviewed by Gen. Taylor, commander-in-chief of the American forces in Mexico. He received a great ovation. His forces numbered 6,000 men. Gen. Pillow, in direct command of the Illinois regiment, was exceedingly unpopular among the men, because of his cold-blooded selfish disregard for the comfort of the men. The march to Tampico was a repetition of that on Victoria, with something of the same suffering for lack of water, from the heat and rough nature of the country. They reached Tampico Jan. 24. The regiment carried a wagon train of 150 wagons.

On the 7th of March the Fourth regiment embarked on sailing vessels for Vera Cruz, the seaport of the capital. The regiment landed at Vera Cruz on the 20th, and prepared for a siege of the place, which was defended by a wall and forts. The attacking force consisted of Gen. Pillow's, Gen. Patterson's and Gen. Quitman's brigades. The Fourth regiment assisted in mounting a heavy naval battery close to the city, which was kept masked until the proper time should come to open up. The other parts of the besieging force bombarded the city from Jan. 22

to 24. On the morning of the latter day, the big naval battery was unmasked and opened on the city with deadly effect. The walls and forts crumbled under the heavy fire, and on the 25th a white flag of truce was sent out by the beleaguered garrison to negotiate terms of surrender. On the 27th the city and all public stores were surrendered to Gen. Scott, the commander. The loss of the Americans was fourteen killed, while the Mexicans lost between 500 and 1,000. The Mexican force surrendered amounted to 4,500 men.

From Vera Cruz, the division of which the Fourth regiment was part, marched toward the capital, along the national highway. They had gone on until the 12th of April, when they heard sound of cannon ahead and immediately prepared for battle. They found themselves supporting the retreat of Gen. Twiggs' force, which had met the enemy in large numbers at Cerro Gordo. On the afternoon of the 12th, supplies and ammunition having been issued, orders were given to proceed next morning to attack the enemy. But Gen. Patterson arose from a sick bed to countermand the orders of Gens. Pillow, Twiggs and Shields, thereby averting what would probably have been an ignoble defeat. But Gen. Scott arrived on the 14th, and then the army was confident that they could advance under the wise leadership of their commanding general. Some of the daring spirits of the Fourth Illinois succeeded in dragging 6 and 12 pound cannon to the top of some of the hills overlooking Cerro Gordo, and when the action opened the Mexicans were surprised as well as dumbfounded by this feat.

In the battle of Cerro Gordo, General Twiggs' division had the lead, with the Fourth Regiment, under General Shields assigned to the task of advancing over a difficult piece of ground. General Shields was seriously wounded in the charge, and Colonel Baker succeeded to the command. The enemy were so surprised and overwhelmed with the bravery of the advance, that they fled, leaving some of their cannon loaded, which the Americans turned and fired at the retreating masses.

It was in this battle that the famous incident occurred when General Santa Ana of the Mexican army fled, leaving his wooden leg behind in a vehicle. Lieut. William L. Duncan of Company B, who was in command of B and G companies, told the authentic version of this incident, saying that men of the two companies observed a large carriage abandoned at an angle of the road, and he gave the order to B and H com-

panies to charge the Mexicans seen near the carriage. They saw Gen. Santa Ana mounted on a mule and fleeing from the scene. Private Edward Elliott of B company was the man who actually found the wooden leg in the carriage. After being examined by many men of the company, the relic was carried off by a G company man. The companies also found much gold coin in the carriage, which they guarded until it was taken in charge by an aide from General Twiggs' staff for the government.

The Fourth Regiment lost six men killed and eleven wounded in this action. On the 19th of April, the regiment received orders at Jalapa to return home. They started for Vera Cruz on May 6, and reached New Orleans on the 14th. They remained there until May 22, when they were discharged and returned home.

The Mexican War proved a school of instruction for many of the men who 20 years later became prominent military leaders in the Civil War. The Illinois General Assembly in 1849 directed the governor to buy swords suitably inscribed, to be presented to General Shields and each of the field officers from this state who were engaged in the Mexican War. One of these swords was presented to Lieutenant Colonel Moore of McLean County, and this sword is now in possession of the McLean County Historical Society.

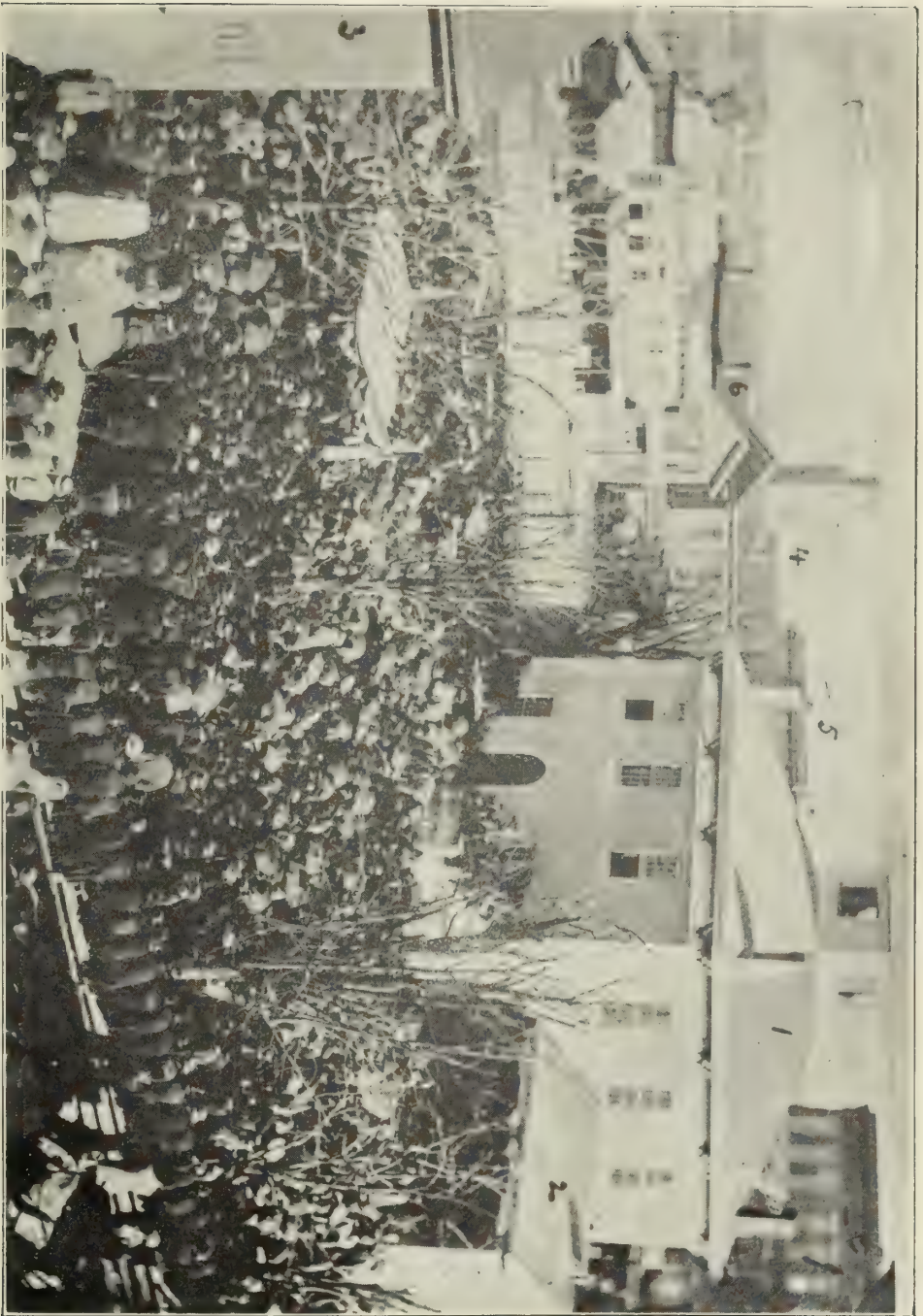
CHAPTER X.

CIVIL AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO CIVIL WAR—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN McLEAN COUNTY—
ANSWER TO FIRST CALL OF PRESIDENT—FIRST COMPANY—OTHER COM-
PANIES AND REGIMENTS IN SERVICE—RELIEF WORK—SOLDIER'S MONU-
MENT—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Little can we conceive at this day and generation of the bitterness of the political campaign which preceded the presidential election of 1860, in which there were four candidates, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckenridge and John Bell. Lincoln and Douglas were both from the state of Illinois, Breckenridge from Kentucky and Bell from Tennessee. Lincoln had been nominated by the then comparatively young Republican party; Douglas was the candidate of the northern Democrats, while Bell and Breckenridge were put up by the southern Democrats. Breckenridge was the candidate of the secession wing of his party—the element which believed the slave states of the south should withdraw from the Union and form a Confederacy or nation of their own.

Political sentiment in McLean County was unanimously against the idea that part of the states might secede peaceably from the Union. The Republican and Democratic parties alike were pledged not to interfere with slavery in the states where it was already established, but the Republicans also wanted to vote slavery out of any new states admitted. Speculation before the election of 1860 was to the effect that either Lincoln would be elected by getting the necessary 180 electoral votes, or else that no candidate would have a majority and the election would be thrown into the house; no one thought that Douglas would win. It is interesting to recall the vote in McLean County in that historic election.



INDIGNATION MEETING HELD AT BLOOMINGTON FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, APRIL, 1865—COURT HOUSE ON THE RIGHT.

THE
FEDERAL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Lincoln received 3,547, Douglas 2,567, Bell 58, and Breckenridge 7. Lincoln received 172,161 votes in the state of Illinois, Douglas 160,215, Bell 4,913, and Breckenridge 2,404.

After Lincoln's election, and before his inauguration, plans were going forward in the south for the withdrawal of the slave states and the forming of a new Confederacy. Between December and March, the following states had formally seceded: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. These six states held a meeting in February, 1861, and formed the Southern Confederacy. A few months later, and after war had actually broken out, the states of Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia, joined them.

Public sentiment in the country was in a turmoil when Lincoln took office, on March 4, 1861. No one knew what would happen next. During Buchanan's term, after Lincoln's election, the men from the south in Congress and elsewhere, had conspired to weaken the arms of the government in every way, so that the military and naval establishment was broken down when Lincoln stepped in. A peace convention had been called, but it came to nothing, and things were still in this state of uncertainty, when on April 12, 1861, the United States flag on Fort Sumter was fired upon, and after a brief resistance the garrison surrendered.

In spite of the lack of telephones, radio messages and with only crude telegraphic facilities, the news of the precipitation of the country into war came like a flash to McLean County. On April 15, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to serve three months. The response in McLean County was instant. It would be hard to describe the scenes enacted in Bloomington and in every other town of the county.

On the next night after the President's proclamation, the 16th, a public meeting was held at Phoenix Hall, and a muster roll of a military company was made up. It was rapidly signed, and on the 18th, only three days after the President's call, a company of 113 young men left Bloomington for Springfield under command of Captain Harvey, a veteran of the Mexican War.

The scene at the departure of this first company of volunteers from Bloomington was memorable; would that we had a moving picture of it. The entire population gathered at the old C. & A depot north of Chestnut Street, to bid good-bye to the boys who were going, as many thought, to certain death. Such scenes were repeated many times in the succeeding

four years as company after company went off to war, but the later scenes lacked some of the novelty and dramatic interest which attached to the first. The company went to Cairo, where they saw no actual warfare, but many of them suffered from sickness and lack of sanitary conditions in camp. At the end of their three months' service practically all of them returned home in July. But the company re-enlisted for three years under the President's second call, and became Company K of the Eighth Illinois. Captain Harvey, who continued as company commander under the reorganization, lost his life in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. The lieutenant was Joseph G. Howell, who had been in charge of the model school in Normal and resigned to enter the army. He was killed at Fort Donnelson in February, 1862. Howell and Harvey were highly honored and long held in memory in McLean County as the first officers that fell in battle in the Civil War. A great public funeral was held here for Lieutenant Howell, whose body was brought back for burial. A marble tablet in the halls at Normal commemorate his service.

Five other companies of three months' men were offered in the weeks immediately after Company K departed. The state could accept but one such company. During May and June recruiting continued at gigantic strides. It was seen that the war would not end in thirty days, and that three-year enlistments would be necessary. When the latter call came, each congressional district in Illinois was asked to furnish a regiment.

But how to feed and equip them? The general government could not do it; its resources were overtaxed. So far as McLean County is concerned, the board of supervisors came to the rescue. This body had been organized only three years, having first been formed in 1857. Just a week after the departure of Captain Harvey's company for the front, the board met. Two days later it passed a resolution framed by the chairman of the committee, Owen T. Reeves, to vote \$10,000 "to defray the necessary expense of enrolling, equipping and provisioning such persons as had volunteered or may volunteer in defense of their country." There was only \$2,000 in the treasury, but a committee was appointed to borrow the money for this first appropriation.

Volunteers continued to pour into Bloomington, and five other companies were formed captained by Pullen, Hely, Friccui and Ewing. The committee of the board of supervisors had to find places to shelter

them, and this they did in taverns, boarding and private houses. The old fair grounds was rented and "Camp Gridley" was established.

This example of McLean County appropriating money to equip and feed the recruits, was followed by many other counties of the state. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated each succeeding year of the war by the board for this purpose, and the records show that during the war the board voted \$411,124 for uniforming and equipping volunteers and for aid to their families.

The McLean County Historical Society in 1899 published a large volume under the heading of "War Record of McLean County," which the board of supervisors assisted in financing in order to preserve to posterity the proud record made by the county in the earlier wars, including the Civil and the Spanish wars.

Through the generosity of the county, the number of enlisted men here was kept far in advance of the calls by the government for quotas from this county. Therefore, in order to get into action sooner, some of the young men accepted service as part of Missouri regiments, the quotas from that state being hard to fill on account of part of the population being secessionist in sympathy. Capt. Giles A. Smith led a company from McLean County which became Company D and E of the Eighth Missouri, in June, 1861. Captain Smith became colonel of this regiment, and later in the war was promoted to brigadier-general and then major-general. The Eighth Missouri made a fine record in the war, and no small part of it belongs to the men of McLean County. A fine oil painting of Capt. Giles A. Smith is the property of the McLean County Historical Society, having been donated by a daughter in Switzerland many years afterward.

The First Missouri Engineers, under command of Bissell, was also made up in part by men from McLean County.

The first year of the war, contingents of recruits from McLean County were accepted for service in the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Illinois Regiments. Company E of the Fourteenth contained thirty McLean County men. This regiment was commanded by Gen. John M. Palmer, afterward governor. A full company, under Capt. J. O. Pullen, went into the Twentieth Illinois. R. N. Evans of this company became a major. Capt. Jonathan

H. Rowell enlisted in May, 1861, in Company G, Seventeenth Illinois, and was made captain in May, 1862, "for meritorious service at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing." Company B of the Twenty-fourth Illinois was made up of 75 Germans from McLean County, under Captain Heinrichs, Julius Frisch lieutenant. The Twenty-fourth was Colonel Hecker's German regiment, which saw service in a dozen battles and lost many brave men.

As early as July, 1861, a company of cavalry was organized in this county from young men who were expert horsemen. This was under Capt. John McNulta, who afterward became Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry. The cavalry company became Company A, First Illinois Cavalry, and was sent to Lexington, Mo., to join other forces. Here the Federal force was surprised Sept. 20, 1861, by Gen. Sterling Price, commanding the Confederates, and after a sharp fight was obliged to surrender. The prisoners were paroled home and most of them re-enlisted. Hon. Harvey Hogg, member of the Legislature, became an officer of another cavalry regiment, being made lieutenant-colonel of the Second Illinois Cavalry. He was killed at Bolivar, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1862. About 170 McLean County men joined the Third Illinois Cavalry, half of them in 1861 and the others as recruits in later years. Company I, captained first by John Niccolls and later by S. F. Doloff, was more largely of McLean County men. The Third Cavalry, under Col. Eugene Carr, a West Point graduate, marched through Missouri and Arkansas and took part in the siege of Vicksburg.

The Fourth Illinois Cavalry had 70 men from this county on its rolls. Col. William McCullough, who went into the war with only one arm and one eye, was commander of this regiment, being admitted on special order of President Lincoln. He served heroically and was killed in battle Dec. 5, 1862. Capt. John M. Longstreth of Leroy was commander of Company L of the Fourth Cavalry. The regiment was at Fort Donnelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and other engagements. Company C of the Fifth Cavalry was another contingent made up of McLean County men in large part, organized in the fall of 1861. It was captained in succession by William P. Withers, Francis A. Wheelock and C. W. Wheelock, the latter two from McLean. This company went out ninety strong and was joined by thirty recruits later. Many of the enlisted men came from other parts of the county, although they were mostly credited to Bloomington. All

of the cavalrymen except those in the First, and most of the infantrymen after the Twenty-fifth, enlisted under President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men on July 22, 1861. This call revived the wave of patriotism which had first swept the country in April, and hundreds rushed to enlist. The battle of Bull Run had sobered the country from its first wild outburst, but its determination was just as deep to uphold the President. Enlistment had been robbed of its novelty and romance after the first three months.

It was the mid-summer of 1861 that saw the organization of the Thirty-third Illinois, the "Normal Regiment," and of the Thirty-ninth, the famous "Yates Phalanx." Capt. John H. Burnham, who entered Company A of the Thirty-third, as a lieutenant, and was in 1862 promoted to the captaincy, in after years wrote a carefully prepared history of the regiment, from which some facts are gleaned. President Charles E. Hovey, of the Normal University, organized a military company among the students, hiring John W. White as drill master, who afterward became captain of Company K of the Eighth Missouri. The young company acquired uniforms and used sticks as guns, but constant drill gave them a respectable degree of proficiency in the manual of arms. They took the title "Normal Rifles." When Joseph G. Howell resigned from the principalship of the model school, Burnham took his place and taught eleven weeks, graduating in July. When the term ended, the company decided to enlist in the next call for troops. President Hovey later conceived the idea of a full regiment made up of Normal students and the teachers of the state. His suggestion met with instant response, and Hovey offered the regiment to Governor Yates, but the governor could not at once accept. Hovey started for Washington to offer the regiment to the government direct. He arrived the day before the battle of Bull Run, and hearing of the impending fight he went out in the direction. He ran right into the retreating Union troops, grabbed an abandoned rifle and acted as a soldier during the rest of the action. The next day after an audience with the Secretary of War, Hovey was given authority to organize a regiment in Illinois. Returning to Normal, he started quick action to complete the formation of the regiment of which he became colonel. The Normal Rifles became Company A of the new regiment, being mustered into service on August 21, with Leander H. Potter as captain. Company C was made up of a militia company that

had been formed in Bloomington in May. E. R. Roe became a major and later a lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Hovey arose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1863, and was later brevetted major-general. E. J. Lewis, editor of the *Pantagraph*, joined the regiment, was made a captain May 20, 1863, and served through the war. Ira Moore of the Normal faculty was captain of Company G, which like C Company was made up largely of McLean County men.

The Thirty-third regiment saw much fighting. It took part in the famous charge on Vicksburg on May 22, 1863, and lost 75 men killed and wounded. It was in the actions at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River bridge, Fort Esperanza, in Texas, Spanish Fort, Alabama, and other places. A total of 240 men from McLean County joined this regiment in 1861 and forty more at later dates.

Another famous McLean County regiment was the Thirty-ninth, the Yates Phalanx, so named in honor of Gov. Yates. Company B was organized in Bloomington in August and September, 1861. It was captained in succession by I. W. Wilmeth, David F. Sellers, George T. Heritage, John F. Alsup. Company F contained fifteen men under Capt. John McGrath; Company H, Capt. Chauncey Williams of Old Town, and later Capt. William Downs of Downs; Company I, Capt. Hiram M. Phillips, made up of Leroy men. There were men in these companies from Old Town, Downs, Leroy and Randolph. Company K, Capt. S. E. Meyers, formed with 25 men. In all, 200 men enlisted in the Thirty-ninth in 1861 and 100 men the next two years. It was veteranized in 1864.

From Camp Benton, Mo., its first rendezvous, the regiment was ordered to Williamsport, Md., to be armed and equipped, then crossed the Potomac river to guard the B. & O. railroad. It was attacked Jan. 3, 1862, by 15,000 rebels under Stonewall Jackson, and for several days carried on intermittent fighting with the enemy. Finally it recrossed the Potomac and took up position on the Maryland side. In March it took a hand in the brilliant fight at Winchester, and went down the Shenandoah valley and was afterward at Harrison's landing and the second battle of Malvern Hill. The regiment in 1863 was in North and South Carolina in active service, and was the first to mount the walls of Fort Wagner at its capture. At Newburn, N. C., Col. T. O. Osborn of this regiment was placed in command of the first brigade. Here a flag was presented to the regiment from Gov. Yates, and afterward was carried in all its engagements.

The Thirty-ninth took part in Gen. Hunter's expedition against Charleston and assisted in the taking of Morris Island.

In January, 1864, the regiment left for the north on veteran furlough, being given a great send-off. Arriving in Chicago in the middle of January, it received a great ovation and recruited up from a strength of 450 men to 750. It then returned to Washington and was sent to Georgetown, Va., as part of the First Brigade, First division, Tenth army corps. It was in Gen. Butler's famous expedition up the James river in May, 1864, and when at one time was completely surrounded by the enemy, cut its way out with a loss of nearly 200 men. On the 2nd of June another fight was carried on at the same place, when Lieut. Albert W. Fellows was killed and Capt. Al. C. Sweetser lost a leg. From June 16 to 18 the regiment fought day and night against Longstreet's corps, losing 35 men, including Capt. O. F. Rudd. On Aug. 15 this regiment charged the enemy works at Deep Run, losing 104 men. In October another charge on Darlington Road, seven miles from Richmond, 60 men of the 250 in the regiment fell. The regiment had lost its officers until there remained only one first and one second lieutenant and one adjutant. During the winter it was recruited and took part in the desperate fight at Fort Gregg, April 2, 1865. Its depleted forces scaled the ditch and the walls of the fort and captured the garrison after a deadly hand to hand conflict of a half hour. The regiment was presented with a magnificent brazen eagle for its color staff, and Col. Thomas O. Osborn was made brigadier general. From this time the Thirty-ninth headed the Army of the James in pursuit of Gen. Lee until the latter surrendered at Appomatox.

In the early part of 1862, Co. K of the Twenty-sixth Illinois, 60 men, went out under Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield, who had resigned from the high school. Bloomfield later became brigadier general. The Twenty-sixth saw service in twenty-eight hard fought battles, ending at Bentonville, N. C., and taking part in the grand review at Washington.

There were 87 men from McLean County in Company D, of the Sixty-third regiment, Capt. A. E. Cherrington. This regiment was in the Vicksburg campaign, the march to the sea, and in numerous engagements. The regiment was mustered out in 1865.

There were many McLean County men in the regiments enlisted for thirty days in 1862, among them being the 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th and 71st. Col. Owen T. Reeves, after Judge Reeves, went out in charge of the

70th regiment, a three months regiment. J. H. Scibird was major of this regiment. These short-term enlisted men were used mostly for guard duty.

Company H of the 62d was made up of McLean County men; Capt. Samuel Sherman; Lieuts. Foley and Wilson. Organized in April, 1862; veteranized in 1864 and mustered out in 1866.

This county contributed Co. D of the 63rd, Capt. John W. Champion, mustered in at Camp Dubois in April, 1862; was at Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, northern Mississippi campaign, Atlanta to the sea, and in May, 1865, was at Richmond. Mustered out in July, 1865, at Camp Butler.

Company F of the 68th Illinois was from McLean County; captain, John W. Morris; lieutenant, John R. Larimore; and Company G, captain, James P. Moore; lieutenants, Harvey C. DeMotte and John H. Stout. This was a three-months regiment.

McLean County furnished part of Company E of the 82d, Capt. Robert Sender. This regiment was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, losing heavily of its men in the latter two battles. It was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and fought at Lookout Mountain; mustered out in 1865.

The Ninety-fourth regiment was more than any other a McLean County regiment. Its muster was started in the summer of 1862 under the president's call for 600,000 men. It was a very popular movement, men rushing to sign the muster roll in all parts of the county; within a week, 1,200 men had been signed. The regiment was completed and two full companies were left over and joined other regiments, one company from Cheney's Grove joining the 116th as Company F, and one from McLean becoming Company A of the 117th. The military history of these two companies was mostly lost. The Ninety-fourth was mustered into the U. S. service in Bloomington and left on the 25th of August in box cars for St. Louis. By Sept. 10 it was on its way to Rolla, Mo. It received its baptism of fire Dec. 7 at Prairie Grove, Mo., where one man was killed and twenty-six wounded. It remained at Lake Spring, Mo., from January to June, and about this time Col. W. W. Orme was made brigadier general, and Capt. John McNulta and Capt. Laughlin advanced one grade; Capt. Briscoe was made major; Sergt. A. L. Heywood made adjutant. The regiment arrived at Vicksburg June 13, and from that time to the surrender bore its part in the siege. It lost one man killed

and five wounded. The regiment took part in many other engagements during its two years and fifty weeks in the service, but lost comparatively few men from wounds or disease. The make-up of this regiment was as follows: Co. A, Capt. A. S. Lawrence, Bloomington; Co. B, Capt. Timothy Freeman, Heyworth; Co. C, Capt. John Franklin, Lexington; Co. D, Capt. George W. Brown, Padua, Danvers, Bloomington and Towanda; Co. E, Capt. John L. Routt, Bloomington; Co. F, Capt. Aaron W. Walden, Padua, Bloomington, Danvers and Towanda; Co. G, Capt. Aaron Buckles, Leroy; Co. H, Capt. Joseph P. Orme, known as the Irish company, Bloomington; Co. I, Capt. W. H. Mann, Normal, Money Creek, Twin Grove and Gridley; Co. K, Capt. James M. Burch, mustered from Danvers and other townships.

The first colonel of the Ninety-fourth was William W. Orme, who was made a brigadier general in 1862, and confirmed by the U. S. Senate April 4, 1863. He was followed by Lieutenant Colonel John McNulta, who served as colonel to the end of the war. Part of the time Col. McNulta commanded a brigade, and at the close of the war was made brigadier general.

One of the two companies left over after the Ninety-fourth regiment was formed and captained by Lemuel N. Bishop of Cheney's Grove, from which section most of the men enlisted. This company became Co. F of the 116th, a Macon County regiment. This regiment first fought at Chickasaw Bayou in December, 1862, and on Jan. 11, 1863, took part in a great defeat of the rebels at Arkansas Post. Company B lost all but 25 men at this battle, coming out under command of a fifth sergeant, afterward Lieutenant and Captain C. Riebsame, who lived many years after the war in Bloomington. In camp along the river opposite Vicksburg in 1863, the 116th lost one hundred men from disease, a record of fatality rarely equalled. Fourteen of the McLean County company died of disease.

Mt. Hope and Funk's Grove get credit for the enlistments in Co. A of the 117th regiment, another overflow from the Ninety-fourth. S. B. Kinsey was the first captain, followed by Charles S. Beath. The 117th regiment was at Vicksburg, also in the Red River expedition, at Nashville during the bitter cold weather of December, 1864, and in all engaged in six battles and thirty-three skirmishes.

A reunion association of the Ninety-fourth regiment was formed many years after the war, and holds annual meetings in Bloomington on

or about Aug. 25th, the anniversary of its muster. The number of members attending these reunions grew smaller as time passed.

Recruits to the number of 2,000 men had enlisted in the army during the year 1862, and the quotas from McLean County were well filled. Consequently as the year 1863 came on, recruiting fell off in numbers and enthusiasm, only a few men here and there offering themselves for service. People in general were anxiously awaiting the end of the war, which they thought would come soon. In the subsequent Illinois regiments numbering from the 97th to the 115th, there were a few recruits in each from McLean County. A company of forty Germans under Capt. Robert Lender made up a company recruited into the Army of the Potomac, this being the second company made up here for service in German regiments.

Forty McLean County men were members of Companies I, K, L, and M of the Sixteenth Illinois cavalry, the last cavalry regiment organized in the state. These men, recruited late in 1863, had some of the most trying experiences encountered by any McLean County men in the war. The regiment was captured in an early engagement, and the prisoners were cast into the notorious prison at Andersonville, where many of them died and from which many others finally were released physical wrecks.

An incident of peculiar and sensational, though not of tragic moment, was the midnight alarm which aroused Bloomington on May 25, 1863, when it was announced that immediate recruits were wanted by hundreds to suppress an outbreak of rebel prisoners in Camp Butler in Springfield. Before morning a company of 475 men in all kinds of uniforms and carrying all kinds of arms, were on their way to Springfield. Their arrival was a surprise to the capital, for no one there had heard of an uprising of rebel prisoners, and affairs at Camp Butler were calm enough. The suddenly recruited company contained most of the men of Bloomington, young, old, rich, poor, cripples and every other kind.

There was a very great slacking up of recruiting in McLean County during the year 1863, as the people considered that they had done their share of sending men into the army. The county had offered a bounty of \$50 for each man enlisted in 1862 for a period of three years. The infantry quotas were filled, there were but few enlistments for the artillery and considerably more for the cavalry. Men from McLean County were among those making up Companies I, K, L, and M of the Sixteenth Illinois cavalry.

The general feeling in the north had undergone a change during the year 1863 from what it had been one or two years previous. A feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome of the war gave way in certain sections to one of actual opposition to its further prosecution. The people opposed to Lincoln's war policies became known as "Copperheads" and the opposition to the war culminated in New York City in riots as a demonstration against the drafting of soldiers for the service. A secret society known as "Knights of the Golden Circle," came into being, with many branches in Illinois. It gave secret and sometimes open comfort to the enemy and rejoiced at victories by the rebel arms.

In opposition to the Knights of the Golden Circle and other organizations opposing the war, a counter movement of a secret nature became organized known as the Union League. This society had many adherents in McLean County.

Late in 1863 a call for 300,000 more men was sent out by the government, and these recruits were to be used mainly to replace men killed, wounded or sick in the regiments already in the field, rather than to forming new regiments. The board of supervisors of McLean County, to stimulate enlistments, offered a bounty of \$150 for each recruit, this offer superseding one of \$50 in 1862.

The year 1864 witnessed one phenomenon in the military situation which encouraged the north and correspondingly disheartened the south. This was the veteranizing of the regiments in the field by the re-enlistment of the men who had entered the service in 1861 for three years. More than 100,000 of these veteran soldiery were enrolled, those that expressed a willingness to so re-enlist being granted a 30-days furlough before entering on their new term of service. The county board voted money to entertain these veterans on their return home for their furlough, and hundreds of them enjoyed this hospitality. The Thirty-third Illinois, the Normal regiment, was one of the regiments which returned home intact, having been veteranized as a whole and retaining its regimental formation. The Thirty-ninth also kept its organization practically intact, although its men did not get their furloughs all at one time.

The number of McLean County men re-enlisted as veterans in the different regiments to which they belonged, ranged from 95 men in the Thirty-third to 89 in the Thirty-ninth, 30 in the Twenty-sixth, 18 in the Twentieth, 27 in the Third cavalry, 28 in the Fifth cavalry, 18 in the Four-

teenth infantry, 18 in the Twentieth infantry, down to 6 in the Second cavalry, 11 in the Twenty-third, 7 in the Sixty-second, and smaller numbers in the Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first, Sixty-sixth infantry and the Fourth cavalry.

Owing to serious defects in the forms of enlistments of the earlier years of the war, the quotas required of McLean County were very heavy in 1864, resulting in protest and threats of united action compelling the board of supervisors to offer large rewards, as was done in other counties, Lee County offering \$1,000 bounty for each volunteer. The highest figure here, however, was \$300, and there were sufficient enlistments under this bounty, together with the volunteers of the years 1861 to 1864, to completely fill all the quotas required of McLean County, and 160 men in addition. This county acquired the reputation of having raised a larger super-quota than any other county in Illinois. The state raised 13 regiments of 100-day men between June and October, 1864, these troops being used to guard rebel prisoners, railroads and supplies, the regiments being numbered from 132 to 145. Col. George W. Lackey took with him 100 men from McLean County for the 145th infantry, they forming parts of Companies B, D, E, I and K. P. B. Keays was captain of Company I. Major I. W. Wilmeth and 70 volunteers joined the 146th regiment, enlisted for one year and kept in service after the close of the war.

By the year 1864, the United States Sanitary Commission was in full running order, and great collections of supplies and moneys were made here for the use of the soldiers in the field. No statistics were kept as to the exact amount of such relief work performed in this county, but it was large. Money in 1864 was mostly in greenbacks or paper money, gold dollars having gone up to the price of as high as \$2.85 in greenbacks. However, the latter was legal tender and circulated freely. The war bounties and other public expenditures were paid in paper money. The women and children of the county were the ones on whom fell the burden of this relief work. They gave fairs, bazaars and other kinds of entertainments and donated all the proceeds to soldier relief work. This kind of work was continued in behalf of the families of soldiers until and even after the soldiers returned from the army and until they became again self-supporting.

The presidential election in the fall of 1864 took first place in interest even above the military operations of our armies. The Democrats nominated Gen. George B. McClellan to oppose Abraham Lincoln, and adopted a "peace plank" in their national platform, calling for immediate efforts to end the war. Lincoln, of course, was triumphantly elected, receiving a majority of 110 electoral votes, which constituted a majority over the 21 votes given to McClellan and the 81 electoral votes which belonged to the seceded states. Lincoln carried McLean County by a good sized majority in spite of the absence of thousands of soldier votes, the figures in his favor being 1,419.

With the end of the war near, according to all indications, a call came near the end of 1864 for 300,000 more volunteers. Early in the year 1865, McLean County mustered in two companies of one-year men for the 150th Illinois infantry. Among its officers were Lieut. Col. G. W. Keener of Old Town; Capt. J. H. Stout of Company A, and Capt. W. B. Lawrence of Company B. Then Capt. I. P. Strayer of Lexington and 35 men joined the 154th regiment, and 20 men enrolled for the 155th. The county's quota for the December call was 576 men, and when the enlistments were checked up it was found that the county had overenlisted by 160 men. It was estimated that the county sent all told into the service 3,500 men.

Soon after the war, a movement for the building of a monument to those who had died in the service was started, and in 1869 a tall shaft was erected in Franklin park in Bloomington. This shaft contained the names of 700 men who had met death in the war. But its record was incomplete and even more than that number had died.

After being subjected to the elements for many years, this monument began to crumble. A movement for the building of a larger and better memorial to the soldiers of the county was begun about 1911, and in consequence the board of supervisors voted a fund of \$50,000 for this purpose. After two years of diligent work, the names of every soldier who had served in the Civil and the Spanish wars was compiled by Capt. J. H. Burnham and J. Dwight Frink, who had been employed by the board to collect the names for the new monument. Mr. Frink was the designer of the shaft, a gigantic piece of Georgian granite which was erected at the entrance to Miller park in Bloomington. On bronze tablets within this monument are the names of the soldiers compiled by Messrs. Burnham

and Frink, over 6,000 names being perpetuated each with his regiment and company and rank. This great monument was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on May 30, Decoration Day, in the year 1913.

Spanish-American War.

McLean County was again called to arms, along with other parts of this state and the nation, in April, 1898, when the United States government, under the leadership of President William McKinley, declared war against Spain as the result of her continued brutalities against Cuba, in which she had ignored the repeated warnings of our government. The misrule of Spain in Cuba was brought to a climax, so far as our interest in the matter was concerned, when the U. S. Battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana on the night of February 15, 1898. Feeling was so aroused in this country that on March 21 congress passed a resolution demanding that Spain withdraw and relinquish her authority over the island of Cuba, and authorizing the president to use the armed forces of the United States to enforce this demand.

The Governor of Illinois was called upon for seven regiments as the state's quota. The state militia was first called into service and offered to the federal government. Bloomington had two companies in the state military service, Company D of the Fifth infantry and Troop B of the First Illinois cavalry. Soon after the call, Troop B was divided and recruited to the strength of two full troops, known as Troop B and Troop G. Capt. Edward Y. Miller was commander of the infantry company, Capt. W. P. Butler of Troop B, and Capt. Edward Butler of Troop G.

There was also later a company of colored troops organized here, which became Company G of the Eighth Illinois regiment. It was commanded by Capt. Julius Witherspoon.

The three units of the militia proceeded to the state fair grounds in Springfield, on April 27. Prior to its departure, Troop B was presented with a flag by the members of the D. A. R. The women friends and relatives of Troop G also gave them a flag, while the members of Company G were given a flag by the colored women of the city. At Springfield the troops were mustered into the federal service and on May 14 departed for camp at Chickamauga, Tenn. The cavalrymen remained in camp at Chickamauga during the summer. The troops at that place suffered much from disease due partly to the kind of food they had. Several members of the

two McLean County troops were among the sufferers. The cavalry regiments were finally sent to Fort Sheridan after the close of the war, and on Oct. 11. were mustered out. The flags which the two troops carried during their encampment became the property of the McLean County Historical Society.

The Fifth regiment, with its McLean County company, on Aug. 3, set out for Newport News to embark for Porto Rico. They boarded the transport Obdam, but before they sailed the word went out that no more troops were needed. The Fifth disembarked on Aug. 18 and went to Lexington, Ky., thence to Springfield to be mustered out Oct. 16th.

The organization of the colored company in this county was in response to a call for a colored regiment for duty in Porto Rico, where the climate is unsuitable for white men. The regiment was mustered into the federal service and sailed from New York for Porto Rico on Aug. 18th. It landed at Santiago, where it did garrison duty until March 11, 1899, when it returned to the United States and was mustered out April 3, 1899.

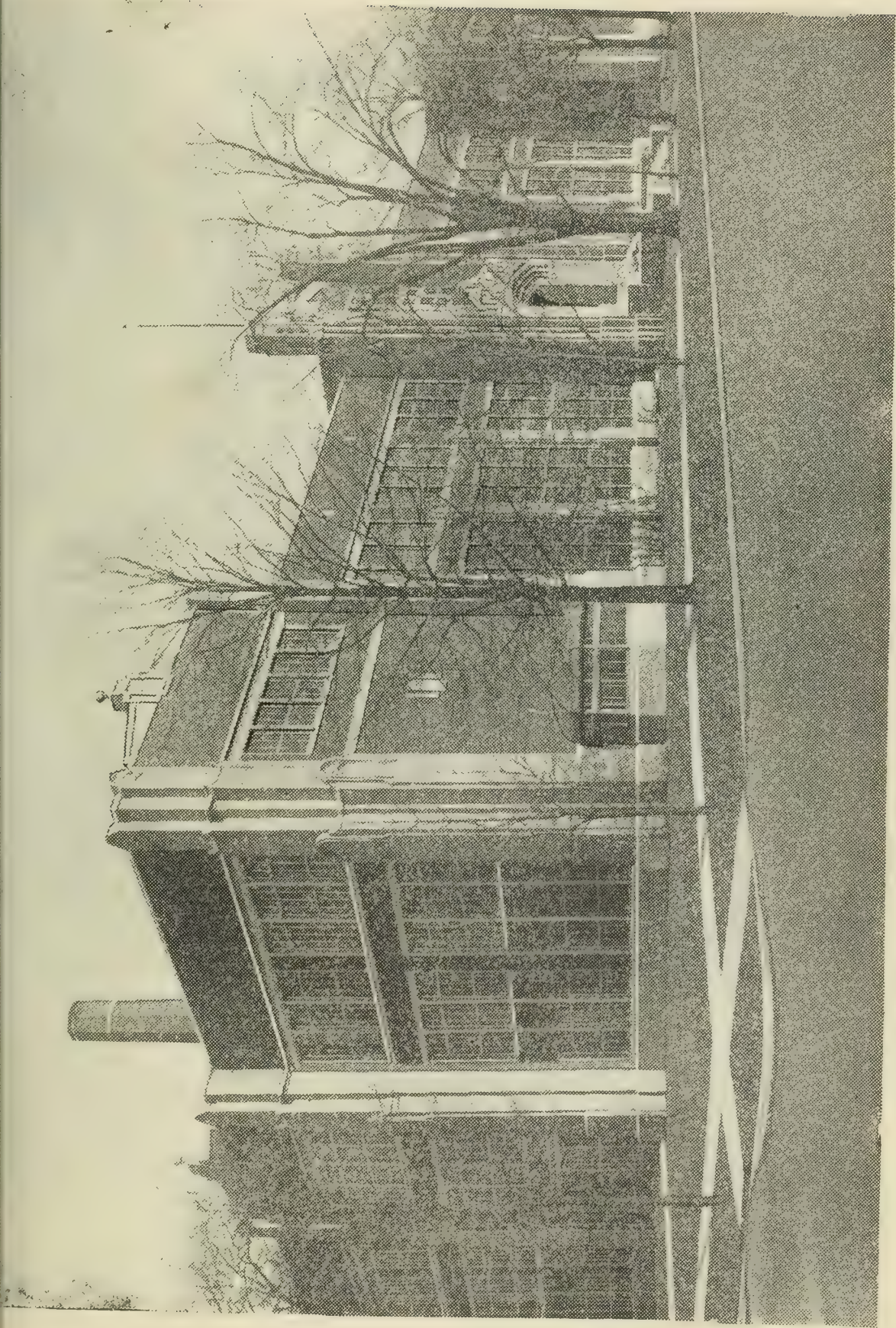
CHAPTER XI.

SCHOOLS.

PIONEER TEACHERS—FIRST SCHOOLS—FREE SCHOOL LAW—SCHOOL LANDS—
PROMINENT EDUCATORS—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—OTHER SCHOOLS—ERA OF
DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

The first school teacher in McLean County was Delilah Mullin, afterward Mrs. William Evans. The first school was held in the home of John Dawson at Blooming Grove. It was a subscription school. Miss Mullin herself drew up a paper and went around among the families living near Blooming Grove in 1825 and those who signed could send their children to her school at \$2.50 each. The school began May 1, 1825. John Dawson gave the free use of his house for the purpose, it being a new log house which he had just built, and he continued to use his old one for a home. Four of the teacher's own brothers and sisters were among her pupils at the start. She had taught the school for a short time when she was married to William Evans, but the day following the wedding she went back and resumed her school. The school numbered about 17 scholars in all. Text books were scarce and an almanac served the purpose. William Evans, the husband of the pioneer teacher, afterward built the first cabin in the tract of land which became the original town of Bloomington. James Allin, the "father of Bloomington," afterward bought out the claim of the Evanses and they moved to the Mackinaw timber near Lexington. The Evans family later moved to Missouri, then to Texas, where Mr. Evans died. Mrs. Evans died in Texas in 1888.

Dr. Tribue, a Frenchman, taught the second school in the winter of 1825-26, and the next teacher was William Hodge. In these latter schools,



BLOOMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

reading, writing and arithmetic were taught. Home-made ink and goose quills for pens were used.

The earliest report of public money being used for school purposes was in 1836-7, when Bloomington and Danvers townships were credited with payments for tuition to teachers. James Lincoln is on record as having taught a school in 1839 near Leroy, and Vickers Fell a school in Randolph in 1840.

Mrs. Virginia Graves taught a school southwest of Bloomington in 1845. The tuition was one dollar a scholar, and the trustees were Dr. Johnson, Isaac Mitchell and a Mr. Kitchel. Mrs. Graves said she got \$10 and ague for the first four months. In 1847, she taught at Selma, in this county. In the years following, the teacher was paid part of the salary from public funds, according to schedule of days taught and number of pupils attending. The free school act of 1855 authorized the raising of school funds by taxation.

Along in the late '30s, Lemuel Foster built a school house of his own in Bloomington, to which students were admitted on payment of tuition. This building stood many years after Foster's death. He was succeeded by George W. Minier and he by Dr. Finley. In 1856 Rev. Robert Conover established a female seminary in Bloomington, which he successfully conducted for many years. Another attempt to maintain a private girls' school was made by Elder William T. Major, who erected a building in the north part of town, which became known as Major's College. It continued until many other institutions arose and it could not keep pace. The property finally fell to the Wesleyan University and was sold for residence purposes.

Among the other teachers of private schools in Bloomington in the early days may be mentioned Amasa C. Washburn, Prof. Daniel Wilkin, Mrs. J. N. Ward, nee Martha Tompkins, Rev. E. S. McCaughey and Mrs. Gildersleeve.

For two years following the passage of the free school law of 1855, several different public schools were maintained in Bloomington, and in 1857 these were consolidated under the management of a board of education. This was the real starting of the public school system of the city. The first members of the board of education were C. P. Merriman, R. O. Warriner, O. T. Reeves, E. R. Roe, Eliel Barber, Samuel Gallagher and Henry Richardson. The board submitted to the city council an estimate

of \$12,000 to build four school houses, which the council declined to levy, on the plea that it would be burdensome. The board employed Abraham Lincoln to bring action for mandamus to compel the council to make the levy, but a compromise was effected before the action was taken. The first permanent school structure was erected for \$6,000 in what was known as the fourth ward, afterward the Emerson school district. This structure housed the first high school, started about 1858. The first class was graduated from the high school in 1864 and consisted of two pupils. A few years later the high school was moved to a building at Monroe and Oak streets, and then in 1895 to the then stupendous structure at Monroe and Prairie street. This remained the high school until 1916, when the last move was made to the half million dollar structure on East Washington, between McLean and Evans. This was a period of steady growth for the city schools, the enrollment in the schools having reached 3,395 by the year 1878. The school buildings at that time represented expenditures of \$228,000. The superintendents during the first twenty years were D. Wilkins, Gilbert Thayer, Ira J. Bloomfield, C. P. Merriman, J. H. Burnham, John Monroe, John F. Gowdy, A. H. Thompson, S. M. Etter, S. D. Gaylord, and Miss Sarah E. Raymond. Miss Raymond, who served as superintendent of schools for twenty years, was one of the first women in Illinois to occupy such a position.

In the less thickly populated parts of McLean County, outside of Bloomington, the schools had comparatively slower growth. The county superintendent in 1878 recorded a total of 361 pupils enrolled in the schools of the county outside of Bloomington. The census showed 761 children of school age outside Bloomington. The expenditures in the rural districts were \$4,406 per year. There were nine school districts, which had buildings valued at \$10,000. Some of the early teachers outside of Bloomington mentioned in the histories were Hosea Stout at Stout's Grove and A. C. Washburn of Buckles Grove, near Leroy. The rural schools of those days were "loud schools," that is, the pupils studied their lessons out loud, and oftener the louder the better.

One of the earliest federal laws was that providing for the division of the public lands into townships and sections, and providing that section 16 of every township should be held for the maintenance of public schools. This law set aside 985,066 acres in McLean County for school purposes. But owing to the pressing need of money in the early days, every town-

ship in the county except West sold its school lands, the sums realized from such sales ranging from \$798 in Cheney's Grove township to \$12,620 in Anchor township. The price per acre at which sales were made ranged from \$1.30 in Danvers to \$25 in Yates.

The outbreak of the Civil war checked the progress of the schools, both in Bloomington and throughout the county. Many teachers resigned either to enter the army or to take up some work connected with war. After the war, renewed interest in school matters was apparent, and in 1868, the building erected in the northeast part of Bloomington became known as No. 1. It was the direct predecessor of the present Franklin school. It would hold 600 pupils in its various rooms. In the same year a new and what was considered a very large and modern high school building was erected at the corner of Monroe and Oak streets, costing \$30,354. This structure continued to house the high school until 1895. Afterward it was torn down and the lot where it stood is vacant, although still owned by the board of education.

One of the most remarkable personages connected with the public school system in its formative period was Miss Sarah E. Raymond, afterward Mrs. F. J. Fitzwilliam. She entered the school system in 1868 in charge of "Old Barn" school. The next year she was made principal of the district. In 1873, B. P. Marsh, who had filled the principalship of the high school, resigned to enter the medical profession, and Miss Raymond was chosen to succeed him at a salary of \$1,200 per year. The following year, on the resignation of Mr. Gaylord as superintendent of the city schools, Miss Raymond was chosen to the place. This was the first time a woman had been selected to a place of this importance. Although hampered by prejudice on account of her sex, Miss Raymond began a progressive policy, and her superintendency marked a period of progress in all school work. The schools of Bloomington made a very creditable exhibition of their work at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. In 1880 the Bloomington high school was placed on the accredited list of the University of Illinois. Miss Raymond finally retired from the city superintendency in 1892, having served eighteen years. She was elected for the nineteenth time to the position in July, 1892, but she declined and announced her retirement from active school work. Later she was married to Capt. Fitzwilliam, lived in Chicago for many years, and died there.

Up to December, 1895, the schools of Bloomington had been known by numbers, according to the wards in which they were located, as No. 1 school, No. 2 school, and so on. In that month the board of education decided to name each school for some distinguished person. Accordingly, No. 1 was called Franklin, No. 2 Edwards, the Jefferson street school was called Jefferson, No. 3 was named Irving, No. 4 was called Emerson, the new building erected at Washington and State streets was named Washington, and No. 5 school was named Sheridan. The No. 2 school was named in honor of a Bloomington citizen, Dr. Richard Edwards, who had been president of the Normal University and superintendent of schools for the state of Illinois. Later the school in Stevensonville was named Raymond in honor of Miss Raymond, and the Fifth ward school was named Hawthorne. The name of Hawthorne school was changed in 1923 to that of the Horatio G. Bent school, in honor of Mr. Bent, who had spent many years in the service of the board of education.

The high school building, at Prairie and Monroe streets was dedicated Jan. 1, 1897. Rev. W. S. Marquis, a graduate of the Bloomington high school, was the orator of the occasion. At this time appeared the first issue of the high school Aegis, which was projected as a monthly publication, but later became the Year Book.

E. M. Van Petten was elected superintendent of city schools in 1892 to succeed Miss Raymond. He was educated at the Peoria County normal school and at the Illinois Wesleyan. He came from Joliet, where he had taught six years. One of the first improvements under his regime was the building of the new Lincoln school in the south part of the city. In May, 1895, action was begun toward purchasing a site for a new high school, and the lots on the north side of Monroe between Prairie and Gridley were chosen. The building was completed in 1896 and dedicated on Jan. 1, 1897. The present Franklin school building was erected in 1899 at a cost of \$25,000.

In September, 1899, Francis M. Funk, who had been a member of the board of education for 21 years, and president for six years, died, with a remarkable record of service. Horatio G. Bent, who had been elected on the board in 1893, was chosen to succeed Mr. Funk as president. The schools of Bloomington took a prominent part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Bloomington, which took place on May 3, 1900.

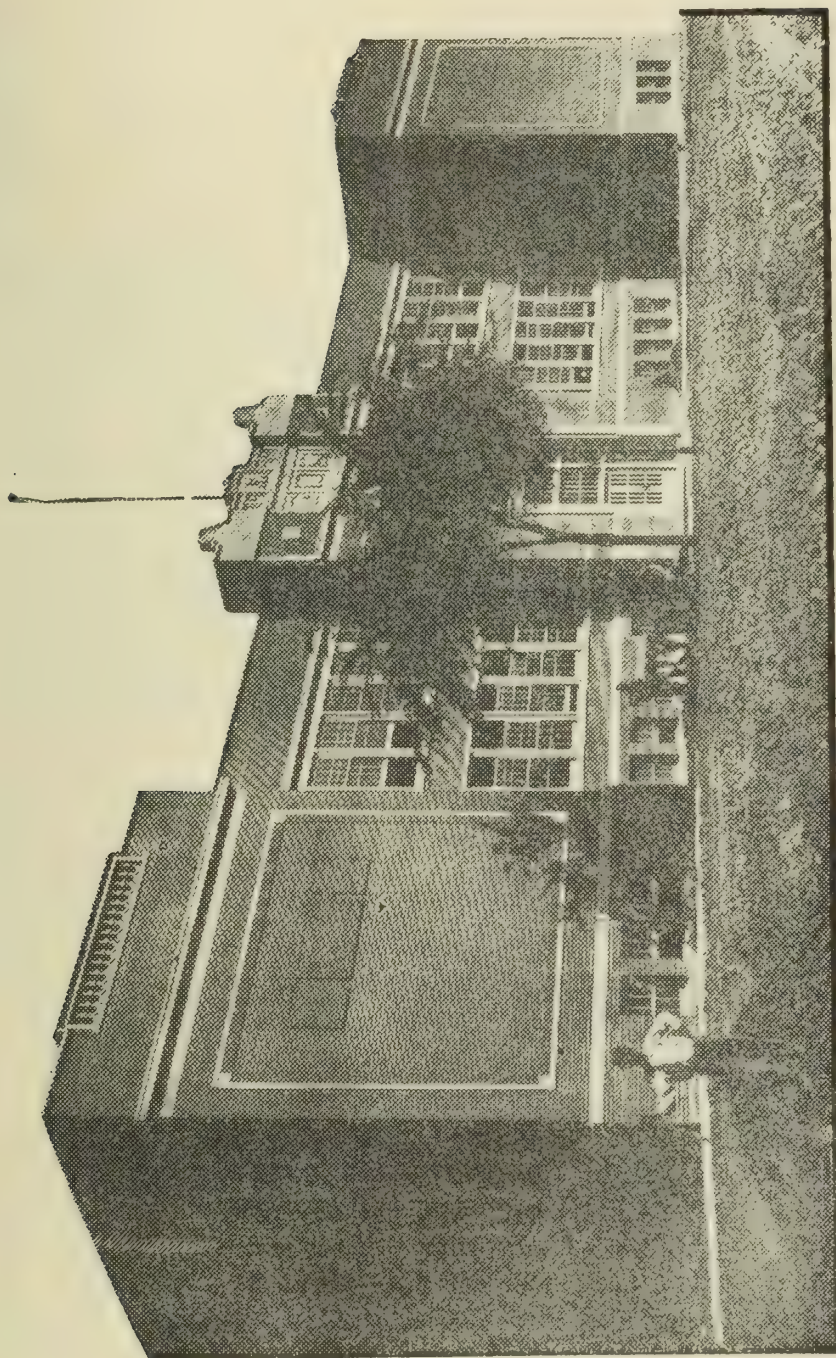
Mr. Van Petten resigned as superintendent of schools in 1901, and John K. Stableton was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Stableton was a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan, took a course in Harvard, taught in Nebraska, and was superintendent at Charleston, Ill., when he was brought to Bloomington. He began a career as superintendent here in 1901, and served continuously until 1920. The term of Prof. Stableton saw many changes in the public schools. It witnessed the building of the present handsome high school on Washington, between Evans and McLean, and also several of the modern grade school buildings. It witnessed the enlargement of the high school faculty and the introduction of many new courses. It saw the employment of supervisors for many departments in the grade schools, such as music, domestic science, art, manual training. Printing as one of the branches of instruction was introduced and placed in charge of Miss Etta Walker, afterward Mrs. Charles Brokaw. Many other innovations and improvements came about during his superintendency. He left the city after his resignation in 1920, and now lives on a farm in Ohio.

S. K. McDowell succeeded to the superintendency of the Bloomington schools, coming here from Aurora. He had taught in this county in his earlier years. Many additional changes and improvements have been introduced under his regime.

The complete list of city superintendents from the first is as follows: Daniel Wilkins, Gilbert Thayer, Gen. Ira J. Bloomfield, C. P. Merriman, J. H. Burnham, John Monroe, John Goudy, A. H. Thompson, S. M. Etter, S. D. Gaylord, Sarah E. Raymond, Edwin M. VanPetten, John K. Stableton, S. K. McDowell.

The following have been president of the board of education from the earliest times until now: C. P. Merriman, E. R. Roe, Eliel Barber, M. W. Packard, John A. Jackman, Jacob Jacoby, Dr. F. C. Vandervort, Francis M. Funk, Horatio G. Bent, Jesse E. Hoffman.

The school affairs of the town of Normal date back beyond the incorporation of the town itself, for the school district was first formed. The first school was opened in September, 1856, with Mary Shannon as teacher. Later W. O. Davis, afterward proprietor of the Pantagraph newspaper for many years, was employed as teacher. The movement was early started to send the children of Normal citizens to the practice department of the Normal University. The first graduating class of the model school was in 1865. The model school and the public school were one and the



HIGH SCHOOL, NORMAL, ILL.

same for many years. In the year 1868 the two were divorced and the public school occupied a building just erected at Ash and School streets. Henry McCormick was first principal. After a long period of separation, the two systems were united by vote in 1901. The high school of Normal had been placed upon the accredited list of the University of Illinois in 1897. The old building which had been remodeled many times, was finally torn down and a modern structure erected in 1914. The following is the list of men who have served as principal of the schools from the first: Henry McCormick, 1868; Aaron Gove, 1869; Joseph Carter, 1874; A. C. Butler, 1878; A. M. Scott, 1880; J. V. McHugh, 1882; John W. Gibson, 1883; David A. Reed, 1884; Mrs. J. A. Miller, 1885; John Glatfelter, 1886; C. W. Harriman, 1887; Mrs. Hattie Hoffman, 1888; E. B. Smith, 1891; E. A. Fritter, 1896 to 1907; Herbert Bassett, 1907-08; E. W. Davis, 1908-13; C. F. Miller, 1913-22; L. W. Ragland, 1922-24.

In Bloomington, in addition to the public school system is an extensive system of parochial or church schools, including the schools of Holy Trinity parish, the schools of St. Patrick's parish, those of St. Mary's German Catholic church, and the Lutheran or Trinity Lutheran school. St. Joseph's academy is also attached to Holy Trinity Catholic parish. The academy was erected in 1863 by Father Kennedy, who placed it in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who continued in charge until 1876, when Father Kennedy invited the Dominican Sisters to take charge, and they are still in control. On the same block with the academy was erected in 1884 under the Very Rev. M. Weldon the St. Mary's high school building, which cost \$26,000. The primary and grammar grades and a high school course are taught here. In St. Joseph's academy the musical course is emphasized, and there is a large attendance of girls. Some ten years ago or more, the sisters purchased the whole block of ground to the west of Holy Trinity church between Locust and Chestnut streets. It had been the long-time homestead of J. W. Milner, one of the city's pioneers. The large house and grounds were converted to the use of the girls attending the academy and convent, and it was christened St. Joseph's Hall.

St. Patrick's parish was created out of the west end of Holy Trinity parish in 1901, and soon after the parish was organized there was erected a school building adjoining the church, at 1205 West Locust street. This is ample for the work of the school. The sisters also erected a convent and home, and the total expenditures represented about \$15,000.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT LE ROY, ILLINOIS.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, BELLEFLOWER

St. Mary's German Catholic parish was organized in 1867, and property in the southwest part of city was secured. A frame church was built and the school was opened in 1873 by Rev. W. J. Revis. Under the pastorate of Rev. F. Schreiber in 1877, the Ursuline Sisters were induced to take charge of the school, and they remained until 1883. At the request of Bishop John L. Spalding the Franciscan Fathers of Cincinnati took charge of the parish, and Andrew Rothmann conducted the school from 1883 to 1888, and after that the Franciscan Sisters took it over. In 1887 a fine brick church was erected, and the old church used for a school until 1902, when a big brick school house on Taylor street was built. The school is sustained by fees and the general funds of the church.

Trinity Lutheran school was organized in 1858 soon after this congregation was formed. Rev. J. Ruff was first teacher and pastor. In 1865 the church called its first teacher, J. Bockhaus, and later came John Brase and Mr. Maar. The school building on South Madison street was erected in 1893 at a cost of \$10,000. The school has four teachers at present and teaches in both the English and the German language.

The schools of the village of Heyworth had a crude beginning, for the first schoolhouse was a single room log cabin, with puncheon floor and hewed logs for benches. Thomas Dunham was the first teacher, and he was followed by Mary Elder, William Leeper, J. W. Burrows and others. The ancestors of some of the present well known families of Heyworth were pupils in this first school. The school next moved to a double log cabin which had been the home of Campbell Wakefield, and here a Mr. Conklin taught, followed by William Reeves. A large barn on the J. E. Wakefield place seemed to have been the next makeshift for a schoolhouse, and Isaac Hougham taught here. A frame building erected by Jesse Funk near the edge of the timber was next used, after which the schoolhouse in use was a building on the Dr. Noble land. Several changes were made before the present district was incorporated in 1866. The new school attracted the attendance of young men just out of the army, and many of the boys of those days became men of prominence afterward. The promoters of the incorporated district were C. Wakefield, Dr. H. Noble, Samuel Hill, John Kelley, I. Vanordstrand, D. Laughlin, M. Millins and E. Philbrook. In 1898 a large brick building was erected, costing \$14,000. The schools kept pace with the times, and now there is a good community high school.

The Williams school at the head of the Mackinaw in the early days became the school for the town of Colfax. After the Illinois Central branch was built down from Kankakee, the village of Colfax was laid out and the Williams schoolhouse was moved into town. In 1883 the village voted bonds for a new schoolhouse and the old one went out of use. The district was reorganized in 1894 and a board of education was elected. Two rooms were added to the building in 1899, but on Oct. 18, 1900, the whole structure was burned down. Schools were held in the various churches until a new building was erected. This building answered the school purposes of Colfax for many years. It was considered one of the best buildings of its kind in the county when it was built.

The first schoolhouse in Salt Creek precinct, now the territory of Empire township, was erected in 1832 on section 29 and was called the Dickerson schoolhouse. When the town of Leroy was laid out in 1836, the name of the precinct was changed, and the first schoolhouse was built south of town, known as Clearwater school. William Johnson was the first teacher at this school. In Leroy village James Lincoln taught the first school, but it continued only until cold weather set in, when it had to be closed. James Newell was another early teacher in Leroy. In the winter of 1838-9 another schoolhouse was built of more modern type. Dr. Henry Conkling was first teacher here. David P. Bunn was the second teacher, and he finally became a Universalist preacher. Among the other teachers in Leroy in the formative period of the schools may be mentioned Cheney Thomas, afterward sheriff; Charles Richason, John Waltemire, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Emeline Gibbs, Archibel Johnson, William Downton, Lewis Vandeventer and Prof. Swingle. In 1854 the Cumberland Presbyterians tried to establish a female seminary, but it died after a few years. Rev. Robert Patten was in charge. A large school building was erected in 1864 and answered many years. The community high school which was erected in 1922 is one of the finest in the county. The men who have been in charge of Leroy schools through the years up to recent dates included John Long, Miss Maltby, C. B. Conkling, Mr. Harris, W. A. Monroe, M. Huffman, Noah Wantling, D. C. Clark, J. W. Barley, John Z. X. Wilson, Mr. Shirk, C. A. V. Barley, M. Jess, W. H. Chamberlain, L. S. Kilborn, J. W. Tavenner, F. G. Blair, B. F. Templeton, B. C. Moore, C. J. Posey, S. K. McDowell.

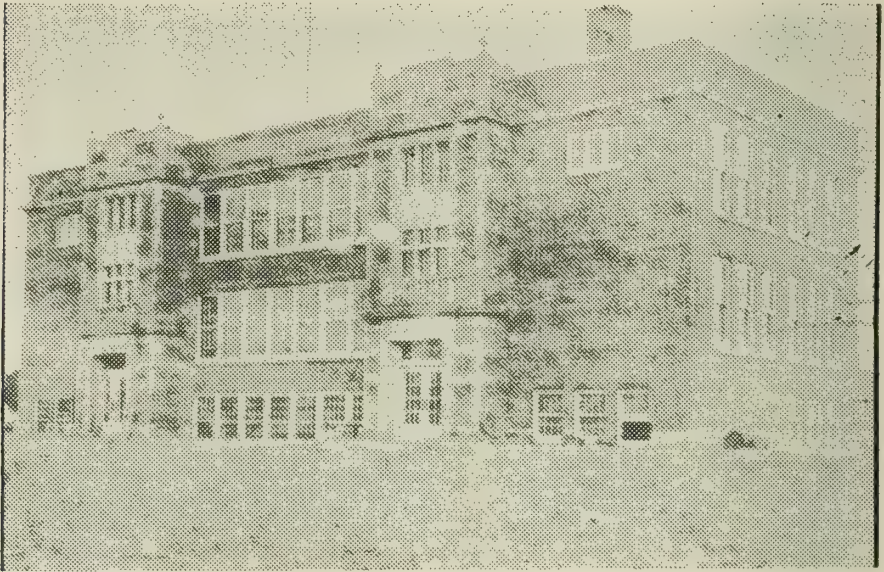
A. J. Flesher was the first teacher on record as having received public funds for teaching at Lexington. The first building was near the present site of the park at Lexington. Among the early teachers was Bird S. Coler, now comptroller of the city of New York. Among the other early teachers were Miss Bird, Miss Salie, John Barnard, A. J. Anderson, J. E. Wallace and Pauline Mahan. The first substantial schoolhouse was erected in 1865. Among the men who taught in this structure was John A. Sterling, afterward for many years member of congress. The first class graduated from the high school was in 1880. The names of teachers during these years included David Poor, J. W. Paisley, David Fulwiler, George Blount, L. S. Rowell, J. W. Adams, M. Jess, Prof. Beard, F. L. Horn, Ira M. Ong, J. W. Nicols, Jesse L. Smith, P. W. Dorsey, R. G. Smith. The present high school was erected in 1896 and cost \$20,750. The building is good for its uses. L. P. Scrogin and W. H. Claggett personally supervised the building.

A building of logs furnished the first schoolhouse for Funk's Grove and vicinity. The simplest course of study was pursued in the winter months. The list of teachers in the early days included Reuben Baker, William Johnson, Andrew Biggs, Andrew McMillan, O. W. Wiggins, William Boltonhouse, Jonathan Dow, Catharine Caton, Patrick O'Brien, and a Mr. Fisher. The second schoolhouse was built about 1846-7 and this contained the modern improvements such as glass windows and stove for heating. Still other changes and improvements grew apace, and some few years ago the house known as the Ben F. Funk school was built, it being the model one-room school in the county for many years. It stands just across the road from the farm of Frank Funk, east of Funk's Grove.

A distinct and well marked era of development of the schools of the county began about twenty years ago when the movement gained headway for the formation of what were known as community school districts. This consisted of the consolidation in some cases of parts of several districts into one larger district, thus providing a larger taxing unit and furnishing more ample funds for modern school building and equipment. Such a proposition developed opposition in many cases, and several long drawn law suits were carried on by taxpayers of certain locations who objected to being included in the formation of a proposed district. The movement was fostered by a law passed by the Illinois legis-

lature which had for its object this very purpose of school consolidation. The law itself was tested by suits carried to the Supreme Court and passed upon there.

Benjamin C. Moore was county superintendent of schools during this era of reorganization and modernizing of the schools, and he gave it his assistance wherever it could be done with justice to all and without inflicting unjust taxation in any particular instances. The term of Mr. Moore in the county superintendent's office, covering twelve years, was in many respects one of the most important era of McLean County school development.



STANFORD COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL

Mrs. Nettie Dement, the present county superintendent of schools, who took her office in 1923, is the first woman ever elected to the position.

Improved and modern buildings provided in most of the schools of the county a gymnasium with its opportunity for indoor athletic exercises, or otherwise known as indoor sport. Hence within the past 15 years the growth of school athletics has been an outstanding feature of school life. Nearly every school of McLean County has a basket ball team, or several of them, and many of the larger schools have football teams.

Basket ball tournaments for all the teams of the county are held every winter, and some of the smaller teams of the county have at times captured championship honors.

CHAPTER XII.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

ORGANIZED IN 1850—FIRST PROFESSORS—PRESENT LOCATION—EARLY STRUGGLES
—ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS—PRESIDENTS—IN THE WORLD WAR—RESOURCES
—DR. KEMP—DR. DAVIDSON—LATEST STATISTICS.

As early as 1849, public-spirited citizens of central Illinois began to agitate for the establishment of a college at Bloomington. The minutes of the Illinois conference of the Methodist church for 1849 show that a committee composed of Rev. Thomas A. McGhee and Rev. John S. Barger was named to confer with Bloomington citizens on the subject. The first meeting is believed to have been held Dec. 2, 1850, and another on the 11th of the same month. The constitution was adopted Dec. 18, 1850, and that date is forever afterward celebrated as "Founders' Day." The conference minutes of 1850 show that a committee composed of Peter Cartwright, John S. Barger, W. D. R. Trotter, J. C. Rucker and W. J. Newman were named to visit the Illinois Wesleyan at Bloomington, hence it must have been fully organized at that time. The Methodists had previously established the Female College at Jacksonville, Georgetown and Paris and Waynesville seminaries and had started seminaries at Danville, Marshall and Quincy.

In July, 1851, Rev. William Goodfellow and Rev. Reuben Andrus were elected professors and Rev. Erastus Wentworth as president. Wentworth did not accept, but Andrus and Goodfellow conducted the school from September, 1851. In July, 1852, Rev. John Dempster was chosen president, and his name remained as president for two years, although he did not perform many of the duties of president, as he had taken a better position with Garrett Biblical Institute.

In the session of the Legislature in 1853, the Wesleyan received a special charter vesting the ownership in the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church. Soon after the organization of the corporation, the question of a site for the buildings came up. James Allin deeded a ten-acre tract north of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in Bloomington, and much building material was unloaded there, when it was discovered that the site was totally unsuitable, and in June, 1854, the present site was chosen and the materials removed from the former site. The first structure erected was the small two-story brick long used for the preparatory classes, and now used for some of the class rooms. Its use as the library was abandoned in 1923 on the completion of the Buck Memorial Library.

In the first few years the school led a precarious existence. On the close of the fall term of 1854 work was suspended. In the same months Rev. Peter Akers was elected president, but declined. In 1855 Rev. C. W. Sears was for the second time offered the presidency, and under his management the school reopened in October, 1855. Work was again suspended in 1856, owing to lack of funds and the debts which had accumulated. In 1857, Oliver S. Munsell was elected president, although the university was little more than a name. It had ten acres of land and the bare walls of a three-story brick building, with a debt of \$5,000, which was increased by \$10,000 when the building was completed. President Munsell and his brother, Rev. C. W. C. Munsell, raised funds to pay the debts and start the school again. Girls were admitted with equal rights with boys as students early in the history of the university, and co-education has ever since proved popular.

By 1868, a new and larger building was needed, and \$40,000 was raised for this purpose. The corner stone of the main building on the campus was laid in 1870, and it was dedicated in June, 1871, having cost \$100,000. In addition to the erection of the building, President Munsell was instrumental in securing important natural history collections, including the R. H. Holder collection of ornithology, Prof. George Vasey's botanical collection, and Prof. C. D. Wilber's collection of fossils and minerals, etc.

Dr. Munsell resigned as president in 1873 and Rev. Samuel Fallows was chosen to succeed him. He served two years and left a profound impression of his scholarship upon the history of the university. The law school was organized under his presidency. In 1875, Dr. W. H. H.

Adams became president in succession to Bishop Fallows. He had served in the Civil War and was a man of great energy and ability. He increased the funds of the university, raising the endowment to over \$72,000. For 13 years he served with fidelity and unending effort for every cause of the school. He literally gave his life for Wesleyan.

In 1888, Dr. W. H. Wilder, who had graduated in 1873, was elected president of Wesleyan, and served until 1897. An athletic field, named Wilder field in his honor, was acquired while he was president. About \$15,000 was expended in improvements, including ground for janitor's house and gymnasium. The H. S. Swayne and Shellenbarger chemical laboratories were added to the science department. The Lichtenthaler collection of sea specimens, the G. B. Harrison collection of fossils, and the Weems archaeological collections were added during this period. A. C. Behr gave the university a telescope, for which a suitable building was erected.

Dr. Edgar M. Smith served as president from 1897 to 1905, during which time a period of steady growth was maintained, although no outstanding additions were made. In 1905, Dr. Frank G. Barnes was chosen president and came to the school with a young man's enthusiasm. During his term, Andrew Carnegie gave \$30,000 for a Science Hall, provided \$60,000 were raised as an endowment, which was successfully accomplished.

However, the required \$60,000 was not wholly secured when President Barnes resigned and Dr. Theodore Kemp was chosen to succeed him. This was in 1908. Dr. Kemp at once raised the balance of \$18,000 to close the Carnegie contract and secure the Science Hall. The building of this structure was the first new building which had been done on the campus in a period of forty-two years.

Like all the other schools of the country, the Wesleyan University lost many of the young men from its classes during the spring and fall of 1917, for they answered the call to the colors and served in many branches of the army and navy. Several gold stars were added to Wesleyan's service flag before the war was over, and a memorial service after the close of the war took note of the following Wesleyan men who had died for liberty: George Herman Anna, Lyle Best, Howard Bolin, Elmer T. Doocey, Vergne Greiner, Allington Jolly, Sergt. Lemuel Jones, Frank

10th 17

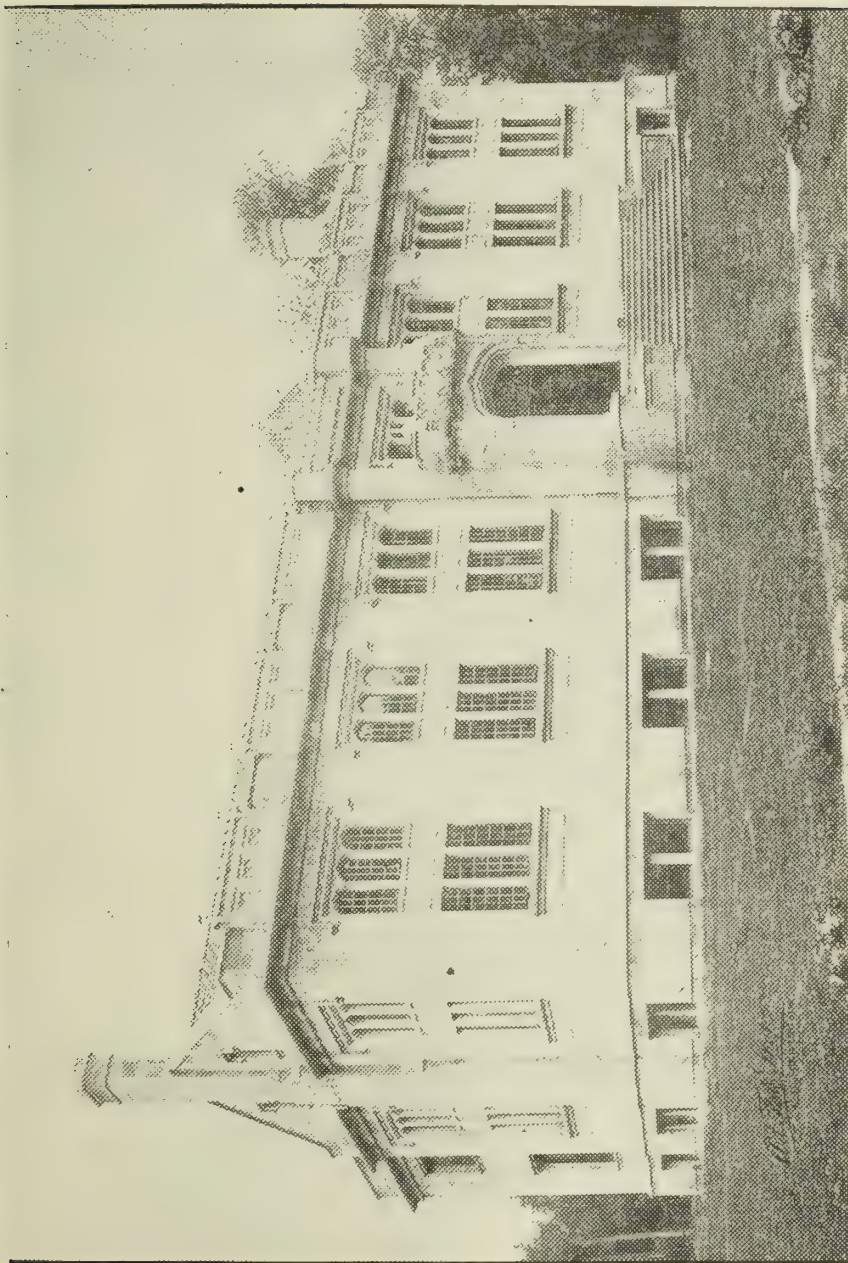
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NORTH BUILDING, ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.



MAIN BUILDING, ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.



BUCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Jordan, Henry R. Peckmann, Herbert Quarnstrom, William Ralston, Maurice Roberts, Edmund W. Sutherland.

In the opening of the fall term in 1918, Wesleyan, like many other colleges, became in fact a military academy by the formation there of the Student Army Training Corps, sponsored and managed by the war department of the government. All academic work was planned on military lines, and drills were carried on certain hours each day under Captain Wheaton, a regular army officer assigned to this camp. Barracks were erected on the vacant ground north of the campus, at a cost of \$25,000, this fund being guaranteed by Bloomington business men, who were later reimbursed by the government. But the war ended all plans on this line, and in fact the armistice came before the S. A. T. C. had a chance to show its true worth as a military asset of the country.

Dr. Kemp continued in the office of president for 14 years, resigned May, 1922. In that period was covered a period of renewed growth for the school, which for some years previously had been caught in a season of depression and stagnation. There was a debt of \$57,000 against the school, owing to many years' annual deficits. The endowment fund aggregated only \$131,783, which with other resources of \$185,500 made the total property of the school amount to only \$327,283. During the incumbency of President Kemp the endowment fund was increased to \$869,366; other general assets were raised to \$232,807; and the buildings and grounds were appraised at \$364,600; making total resources of the University \$1,466,774.

The greatest campaign for funds ever undertaken in the history of the Wesleyan was that of June, 1921, when in a strenuous drive of one month's duration a total of \$692,000 was pledged by citizens of Bloomington and McLean County. This made the grand total of resources at the close of Dr. Kemp's term, \$2,158,774. Debts aggregating \$110,000 were paid off during the same period. There were also bequests written into wills but not yet realized during this term of years. The total assets of the university at the close of President Kemp's incumbency indicated that five times as much money had been subscribed or written into wills in the fourteen years as had been previously obtained in the fifty-eight years of the university's history. E. M. Evans, as chairman of the Association of Commerce Committee on Wesleyan Affairs had charge of this campaign and put in many strenuous days in planning for it. He had the

assistance and co-operation of hundreds of citizens who gave up their own business to a large extent during the campaign.

Dr. Kemp was personally instrumental in securing the girls' dormitory and adding it to the property of the Wesleyan. This was the magnificent three-story brick residence built by A. E. DeMange on Main Street, two blocks from the campus. It was bought on President Kemp's personal responsibility for \$30,000 and it was several years later that the funds were forthcoming for making good the personal risk which Dr. Kemp had incurred for the building. The attendance at the Wesleyan increased in corresponding ratio with its material growth. The enrollment in the liberal arts college grew from 174 to 352. The law school also had a healthy growth.

The board of trustees in July, 1922, selected Rev. Dr. William J. Davidson as president of the Wesleyan. At the time of his selection, he was executive secretary of the life service commission of the Methodist Church, with headquarters in Chicago. He holds the degree of LL. D. from Nebraska Wesleyan, the degree of S. T. B. and D.D. from Garrett Biblical Institute, and had performed undergraduate work at Boston College, Cornell and Harvard. For 28 years he was member of the Illinois Conference and two years was chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan. After six years of pastorate of First M. E. Church in Decatur, he returned to Garrett Biblical Institute as professor of religious education. Dr. Davidson was formally installed as president of Illinois Wesleyan on Dec. 13, 1922. President Harker, of Illinois Woman's College, made an address, as did President David Felmley, of Normal University. E. M. Evans, chairman of the Wesleyan Board, presented Dr. Davidson, who responded in an address. The exercises were held in the new memorial gymnasium of the Wesleyan.

The Wesleyan under Dr. Davidson has had a wonderful growth, and the enrollment of students and personnel of the faculty is more notable than at any other previous period.

According to the latest statistics during the current year is a new total enrollment of 1,162 students. These students are divided among the three colleges as follows:

College of Liberal Arts: Seniors, 65; juniors, 74; sophomores, 140; freshmen, 249; unclassified, 46; total, 574.

College of Law: Third year, 36; second year, 34; first year, 63; total, 133.

College of Music: Music, expression and art, 535.

Grand totals of all colleges, 1,242; duplication, 80; net total, 1,162.

CHAPTER XIII.

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

THE PIONEER NORMAL SCHOOL—QUESTION OF LOCATION—LAW CREATING NORMAL SCHOOL—SITE CHOSEN—CASH PLEDGES—CONSTRUCTION OF FIRST BUILDING—DIFFICULTIES—DEDICATION—EXPANSION—PRESIDENTS—BUILDING AND DEPARTMENTS—ATTENDANCE—SOCIETIES.

McLean County is the seat of the pioneer normal school of Illinois and of the middle west. The idea of a state normal school began to take root in Illinois about 1856, especially among the teachers of the state, who had by that time begun to hold conventions. The formation of the State Teachers' Association marked an era. A free school law had been passed, but it met with opposition. At the call of three men, H. L. Lee of Chicago, J. A. Hawley of Dixon, and Daniel Wilkins of Bloomington, a meeting of the friends of free schools was called to be held in Bloomington, Dec. 26 to 29, 1853. At this convention the proposals most discussed were to make the schools a separate department of state administration; to establish a normal training school for teachers, and to publish a journal in the cause of free schools in Illinois. Rev. W. Goodfellow of the Wesleyan University faculty was the first president of the Illinois Teachers' Association, and Daniel Wilkins of Bloomington the first secretary.

At the second annual meeting of the Teachers' Association in Peoria, and at the third meeting, in Springfield, the establishment of a normal school was the principal topic. J. B. Turner of Jacksonville headed a powerful faction advocating an Industrial University with a normal school attached. The discussion was bitter, and at the Chicago meeting in 1856, Professor Turner withdrew his contention in order to center interest on founding a normal school, with or without an agricultural school con-

nected with it. The Association of that year passed a resolution requesting the legislature of the coming winter to appropriate money to establish a normal school to meet the educational needs of the state. On Feb. 18, of the following year, 1857, the legislature passed and the governor signed "An Act for the Establishment and Maintenance of a Normal University." The date of the signing of this bill has been celebrated at each recurring anniversary as "Founders' Day" of the Normal University.

The location of the school was the next big question. In 1857, the town of Normal had no existence. The Junction, otherwise known as North Bloomington, had been platted and a few houses built; most of the township was occupied by farms. The Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton roads crossed at the Junction. Jesse W. Fell, who had most to do with founding of North Bloomington, had built his home there in 1855; and in partnership with R. R. Landon, L. R. Case, C. W. Holder and L. C. Blakesly, had laid out an important addition. Hundreds of trees had been planted, and the founders had dreams of establishing some kind of an educational institution. When Illinois decided to start a Normal school, these energetic men saw their chance. All the deeds for property in the new town of North Bloomington, provided that no liquor should be sold on such property, and this provision was incorporated in the town charter when Normal was incorporated in April, 1858. This gave Normal from the start a desirable class of citizens.

The law creating a normal school, also created a board of education to carry the law into effect. This board was empowered to receive bids for its location. Keen competition arose for the location of the new normal school. Jesse Fell and his co-workers determined to make a splendid offer to secure the school for "North Bloomington." They secured private pledges of money totaling \$50,000. They secured a pledge from the county commissioners to donate another \$50,000 from the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands which the government had given to the county for educational purposes. This made a total of \$100,000. But after secret emissaries to Peoria had reported an alarmingly liberal offer to be made by that city, the local boosters increased their own subscriptions by \$20,000, and secured an equal increase from the county commissioners, making a total of \$141,725. The McLean County pledge included 160 acres of land at the Junction valued at \$38,000. Several other tracts

of land in the vicinity were also offered, but the Junction site was the favorite.

The state board met at Peoria on May 7, 1857, to choose a site. The Bloomington offer had been kept secret. Batavia's offer was first opened, it including the Batavia Institute buildings, \$15,000 in money, making a total of \$45,000. The citizens of Washington, in Tazewell County, and the trustees of Washington Academy offered the land and buildings of the Academy and \$12,000 in cash, the total being valued at \$21,000. Peoria offered money pledges from individuals, the city and county amounting to \$50,032; also several sites of land of various dimensions and locations. The estimates on the land offerings made Peoria's best offer total at \$80,032.

The bid of McLean County was so far ahead of Peoria's, the second best, that the board at once located the Normal University on the 160 acres of rolling land within three-quarters of a mile of the junction of the Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads. The Board of Education required that within sixty days the subscription of \$70,000 made by the McLean County Commissioners should be legally guaranteed. Abraham Lincoln was employed to draw up a form of guarantee, and this was signed by eighty-five of the best citizens of Bloomington, each binding himself in a sum between \$500 and \$5,000. The list of these guarantors were published in the little book written by John W. Cook some years ago on the history of the Normal University. The new county board of supervisors, elected in 1858, promptly confirmed the pledge of the county commissioners, and the land was finally sold and the proceeds used for the purpose named, hence the guarantee bond was never enforced.

The list of cash pledges was divided into three groups, but all of these were collectible under the terms of the location. The first group was made with the condition that the site should be within one mile of the corporate limits of Bloomington. The second was conditioned on the location being within three-quarters of a mile from the Junction; the third that it should be within three miles of Bloomington. Joseph Payne and Meshack Pike donated the land on which the institution was actually located, consisting of 60 acres and enough more on the west to make their gift valued at \$22,000. E. W. Bakewell and Judge David Davis gave 40 acres on the west, mostly west of Main Street, which was to form the location of the agricultural department.

The next step was the construction of the building, the first of the present group. George P. Randall of Chicago was employed as architect, and when bids were called for there were fifteen bidders, ranging from \$80,000 to \$115,000. The contract was let to Mortimer & Loburg and T. H. Soper of Chicago for \$83,000, the work to be completed by September, 1858. The corner stone was laid Sept. 29, 1857, with impressive ceremonies.

But unexpected difficulties arose in connection with the construction. The general money panic of 1857 was a hard blow to the people who had pledged cash donations. Work was started by the contractor in the summer of 1857, but when the first installment of his pay was due, in December, there was no money to pay. Many of the subscribers were unable to meet their pledges, and others refused to pay. It was even proposed that the location of the school be changed at that time, since McLean County people seemed unable to make good their pledge. The Normal School had been opened at old Major's hall in Bloomington, in the third story of the building at the corner of Front and East Streets, in October, 1857, with 19 pupils and three teachers; Charles E. Hovey as principal, Ira Moore and Mary Brooks as the other instructors. For 18 months no work was done on the new building in North Bloomington. Finally the board of education appointed Mr. Hovey to save the situation and gave him power to act. He first tried to negotiate sale of the county swamp lands, since the county had promised to pay only out of the "proceeds" of the lands and they must first be sold. C. M. Cady, a young man, was dispatched to New York with a list of the lands and told to sell them. But no sale could be made without at least bonds for deeds. Therefore Hovey himself bought the lands on his own responsibility to the extent of 7,000 or 8,000 acres, at a price of \$25,000 to \$30,000. The New York deal fell through but rumor of a great sale of swamp lands got abroad, and state officials and others began to invest in other tracts. In this way some money began to come in, enough to pay off the debt to the contractors and get work again started. Solicitation among the business men of Bloomington for materials and credit for materials enabled the carpenters and masons to proceed, and by January, 1861, the building was well along toward completion, but with a debt of \$65,000 against it. Hovey went to the Legislature then in session, secured an appropriation to take up the debts, and during the spring and summer of 1861 the building was



ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.



FELL MEMORIAL GATEWAY, ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

fully completed. There was still a debt of \$30,000 over the structure when it was finished. The total cost was something over \$200,000.

The dedication took place in January, 1861, when Gov. Richard Yates and Richard Oglesby made the principal addresses. The first year of school at the new location was engrossed with interests and feelings of the Civil War, which was then in its beginning. Principal Joseph G. Howell responded to Lincoln's first call for troops, President Charles E. Hovey and most of his men teachers and students went into the army. Perkins Bass, member of the Board of Education, took charge of the institution 1861-2. In the latter year the normal school secured the services of Richard Edwards for president, who came from St. Louis, and Thomas Metcalf, another St. Louis teacher, joined the faculty the same year. Albert Stetson, a Harvard graduate, and Edwin C. Hewett, who afterwards became president, were secured about the same time. The attendance grew during the administration of President Edwards, and more liberal appropriations from the Legislature enabled the school to carry on its work with less stringency. In 1867 the Legislature specifically declared the Normal University to be a state institution.

Jesse W. Fell started the improvement of the campus by setting out many trees, a fund of \$2,500 having been set aside for this purpose. A definite plan was adopted, and the beauty of the present day campus is the result of those early plans. The Museum of Natural History was founded in this period, and it has become one of the most useful and interesting in the state or the middle west. By the year 1876 the value of this natural history collection was declared to be \$100,000. In the year 1885 the surplus specimens were removed to the state house at Springfield and to the University of Illinois at Urbana.

The changes and expansion of the school made it the best equipped and most largely attended normal school in the United States by the year 1865. It had some enemies in the earlier years, charges being made that its patronage was mainly local and that its graduates were not teaching. Investigations proved these statements not borne out by the facts. A high school was established in 1862 under Charles F. Childs. A grammar and intermediate department were formed and these were later quartered in the Normal Public School buildings. John W. Cook was first principal of these departments. Joseph Carter succeeded him, and the grammar school had by this time become thoroughly organized and well graded.

In 1874 Thomas Metcalf was placed in charge of the teachers' training department, and had general oversight of the student teachers.

President Edwards resigned on Jan. 1, 1876, and was succeeded by Edwin C. Hewett, who held the position until June, 1890. The administration of President Hewett was one of steady growth and development. His term of 14 years was the longest in the history of the school up to that time. The revenues of the normal had grown to \$36,200 per year, and considerable improvement in the physical property was made. In this period of the school history arose the celebrated Bakewell claim, by which Edwin W. Bakewell sought to secure restitution to himself of 40 acres of ground which he had donated for the original location of the school. After years of negotiation and legal action, the Supreme Court decided against his claim. Along in the '80's a faculty club for the study of pedagogical problems was established, and it continues until this day.

Numerous changes in the faculty occurred during President Hewett's term, some of the most noted teachers of the school having come to the teaching force during these years.

John Williston Cook, who had graduated in the class of 1865, was made president to succeed Dr. Hewett, assuming his duties in 1890. He had been connected with the faculty several years and was known for his versatility and energy. He soon secured the building for a training school, located just north of the main structure. In 1899 was completed the fine building of Gothic design which was to be used for library, gymnasium and other uses. It cost \$61,000 and is a striking feature of the campus.

Under the energetic management of President Cook, the high school department grew to be a considerable factor in the institution, and so great was its increase in membership that the buildings became crowded. Governor Altgeld's attention being called to the conditions, he advised the board to abolish the high school, which was done in 1895.

The personnel of the faculty had increased from 18 to 21 members during President Cook's regime. The teaching force included many young and energetic members, and the whole policy of the school was an aggressive one. The income of the school had grown to \$41,740. When the state of Illinois established a new normal school at DeKalb, President Cook was called to become its head, and began his work there in 1899. He took some of the teachers in Normal with him to his new school at DeKalb.

Dr. Arnold Tompkins was elected president of the Normal University to succeed Mr. Cook. Dr. Tompkins had been professor of education at the University of Illinois. He at once inaugurated many changes in the course of study, length of recitation hours and other internal regulations. His regime lasted only one year, when he was called to the head of the Chicago Normal school, and shortly afterward died.

David Felmley, who had come to the normal school under President Cook as teacher of mathematics, was chosen to be the new head. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan, and had taught successfully at Carrollton, where he was later superintendent of schools. He came to the Normal University in the same year that John W. Cook became president. President Felmley's twenty-three years of service as head of the Normal surpasses the record of any other president in length of time, and probably has few parallels in a similar position among the colleges and universities of the country.

President Felmley started out to continue the development of the University along the liberal lines propounded by Dr. Tompkins. The increased appropriations from the legislature made possible establishment of new courses and the expansion of the old. Regular courses in music were established and Prof. Westhoff placed in charge of them. The kindergarten, nominally established in 1898, became a reality in 1902. A manual training and mechanical drawing course was begun in 1903. Physical culture courses were established.

Particularly the work of the school in agricultural instruction was enlarged. Two terms of elementary science for first year students began in 1900. A school garden of two and one half acres was planted annually. Bruno Nehrling planned and equipped a greenhouse, and this is a valuable part of the school's equipment. Particular and scientific attention was given to the campus, which had been more or less neglected since the original planting of trees by Jesse Fell. Many new trees were added and the other ones trimmed and taken care of. An aquatic garden was made from the "old pond" on the campus.

In the early years of the normal school, various and irregular attempts were made to conduct a term of instruction in the summer time for the special benefit of students who were actual teachers. The modern summer school as it is known today is the direct result of a paper read before the faculty in 1897 by Prof. Felmley, then teacher of mathe-

matics, in which he proposed two summer terms of six weeks each. The board of education took action in 1899 and the first of such summer terms was held in 1900. In 1903 the legislature gave an additional appropriation for the use of the summer school, and since that time biennial appropriations have maintained the school.

The attendance at the Normal university in its regular term time has had a remarkable growth with the passing of the years. The first year, 1857, recorded an enrollment of 53 men and 74 women, and the totals for the next few years ran along this way: 122, 161, 152, 205, 304 and 282. After the close of the Civil war the enrollment mounted above the 400 mark, and wavered between 400 and 500 for several years, again falling below the 400 mark in 1879. Then it mounted steadily until it passed the 600 mark in 1889. By the year of the fortieth anniversary of the university, 1907, the attendance had risen to 826. The total slumped off some during the first years of the twentieth century, falling to 386 in 1904, and reaching 569 in the year of the golden jubilee, 1907.

The land of the Normal university includes a campus of 56 acres and a farm of 96 acres, all donated to the board of education in 1857. There are eight buildings on the campus, as follows:

The main building erected in 1857-60, 100 by 158 feet, three stories and basement, with floor space of 52,800 feet, devoted to class rooms and offices. It is the oldest normal school in the United States.

The Thomas Metcalf Building, erected in 1913, with floor space of 43,600 square feet, housing the training school, consisting of 70 pupils in the kindergarten and 360 in the elementary school and 280 in the high school.

The Manual Arts building, erected in 1907, contains shops, studios and laboratories for classes in manual training, home economics, the fine arts, physics and chemistry. The modern university auditorium is in this building.

The gymnasium building, erected in 1896, with 18,800 square feet of floor space, houses the gymnasium with its offices, locker rooms and baths, and the departments of biology and commerce.

The library building, the former model school building, was erected for training school in 1892. Since 1914 it has been used for the library and geography department.

The plant house, erected in 1905, has 2,200 square feet of floor space under glass, and a work room. It is used to propagate plants for the campus, school garden and school rooms, and as a botany laboratory.

The heating plant, erected in 1914, 70 by 80 feet, contains two Springfield water tube boilers, with modern stoker equipment. Space is provided for electric generators.

Fell Hall, erected in 1918, is a dormitory for women, providing 83 rooms for 83 young women and accommodates 150 students in the dining hall.

On the university farm are a commodious farm house, cow barn with silos, horse barn, dairy barn, poultry house, hog house, and building for farm machinery.

The university faculty consists of 80 teachers, six in the University high school, 11 in the elementary training school, nine in the training school at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and 54 in the regular instructional staff of the Teachers' college. There are also 25 other employes in various capacities.

The Normal University includes four schools:

The normal school, to prepare teachers for rural, village, or graded elementary schools, also special teachers of music, etc.

The Teachers' College to prepare high school principals, supervisors and superintendents.

The elementary training school, organized as a model school for observation and practice teaching by the normal school students.

The University high school to provide high school courses of five separate curriculums, in which agriculture, manual training, home economics, commercial branches or the languages shall predominate. This school takes care of eighth grade pupils from any county who secure Lindly scholarships in a normal school.

The normal school has graduated 3,156 students, of whom 139 graduated from the Teachers' college. The average length of time these graduates teach after they leave school is nine years. The Normal University is in session 48 weeks of the year, with fall, winter and spring terms of twelve weeks each, and two summer terms of six weeks each.

The following table of attendance in the college department for the past twenty years:

1903	862	1913	2,391
1904	1,230	1914	2,255
1905	1,314	1915	3,400
1906	1,408	1916	4,080
1907	1,581	1917	3,000
1908	1,711	1918	2,654
1909	2,008	1919	2,825
1910	2,003	1920	3,003
1911	2,160	1921	3,539
1912	2,485	1922	3,749

In spite of the World war, the Normal University gained 56 per cent in attendance since 1913. The attendance in the fall of 1923 was 200 larger than in 1922, and 430 larger than in 1921.

The cost of maintenance and operation for the past year was \$252,306, an average of \$180.73 for each college student for a term of 36 weeks.

Two principal literary societies have existed in the Normal University from the beginning. The first was originally called the Normal Debating society, afterward changed to the Philadelphian society. The other was a rival, first called the "D and E society," the letters referring to the sections composing its membership. This was afterward named the Wrightonian society, in honor of Simeon Wright, member of the board. The Edwards Debating society and the Ciceronian society were two organizations for male students formed in the '70s. The Sapphonian society was a girls' debating society organized in 1888. In 1903 there was formed the Girls' Debating society. There are two christian associations within the student body, the Y. M. and the Y. W. C. A. An oratorical association was organized in 1887, and the school is a member of the Interstate Oratorical League. The students have intermittently maintained athletic associations for many years.

Since music became an established part of the training, there have been glee clubs, an orchestra and university band. Among the other organizations in the university are: the Dramatic club, Latin and French clubs, Science club, the Natural History club, the Country Life club, Kindergarten club, the 'Varsity club, the Lowell Mason club, Hopkins Agricultural club, and the Students' Council.

Normal University gave its best to the cause of America during the World war, as it had done in the Civil war. A boulder in front of Fell Hall

is a memorial to the 14 university men who lost their lives in the war. It was dedicated in May, 1920. There were nearly 700 university men in the military or naval service of the United States during the war, of whom 460 were in the army, 85 in the navy, 25 in the marine corps, 75 in aviation, 14 women nurses, one Red Cross relief worker, and 32 others in various lines of service.

CHAPTER XIV.

CHURCHES.

FIRST MINISTER—OTHER PIONEER PREACHERS—FIRST EDIFICES—METHODIST
EPISCOPAL—CATHOLIC—UNITED BRETHREN—PRESBYTERIAN—OTHER DE-
NOMINATIONS AND PASTORS—BAPTISTS—CONGREGATIONALISTS—DISCIPLES
OF CHRIST—GERMAN LUTHERAN—EVANGELICAL FRIENDS—UNITARIAN—
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—EPISCOPALIAN—ILLINOIS CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY
SOCIETY.

This history has dealt in the main with material things, the progress of the county in agriculture, industry, home building, city-making, and road constructon. However, unless something be said, even if inadequately and all too briefly, of the spiritual struggles of the people and their progress along moral and religious lines, the history will not meet the full requirements of the times. For McLean County people as a whole have been always and are still a religious and spiritual people. In all sections of the county, in every city and village, church spires point the worshiper to a higher life, and weekly meetings summon him to remember his Creator.

Rev. Jesse Walker, the first Protestant minister in Illinois, made his headquarters at Kaskaskia, the early capital of Illinois, even before the territory became a state. It seems that while his scene of activities was mainly in southern Illinois, he learned after 1822 that there was a family of Methodists at Blooming Grove, and as this was his own denomination he set out to visit the families in this region. Therefore he has credit of having held the first religious services inside of the boundaries of McLean County. Other Methodist ministers took up the work of Rev. Walker,

for we learn that Rev. Peter Cartwright, a famous evangelist of that day, made frequent visits to central Illinois, although he lived in Sangamon County. He was the first presiding elder of this district, if we can speak of it as such.

The Baptists seem to have been the second denomination on the scene here. Rev. E. Rhodes, a Free Will Baptist preacher, made his home at Blooming Grove in 1824, and preached often. In fact he seems to have been the first resident minister of any denomination.

Rev. William See, another Methodist, lived at Blooming Grove and preached in the region around. When the postoffice was established at Blooming Grove he became first postmaster. He probably found time to handle all the mail that the little settlement received, and also attend to his religious duties.

The ministers of the early period were mostly itinerant preachers of the gospel, they were here one year and gone the next. Therefore even the names of most of them have been lost to history. It is known, however, that the earliest ministers included some from the Methodists, some of the Free-will Baptists, some Campbellites, or Christians, and some United Brethren. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists also had scattered adherents.

Many of the churches of the early days were established right out in the open country, and they were attended mostly by the farmers and their families. But a later period saw the rural churches decline in membership and prestige and the churches located mostly in towns and cities. Some of the first rural churches built in McLean County have long ago been abandoned and left to the whims of the weather. Often a church was flanked by a cemetery and where the church was abandoned the cemetery likewise fell into neglect. This is a sad state of affairs, but it is true.

Rev. James Stringfield was the first resident minister, although Rev. Walker had previously visited here. Rev. Stringfield preached at the home of the Hendrixes in 1823. The following year a "class" was organized and Blooming Grove made a station in the Peoria circuit or mission. The first Methodist sermon was preached and the first Methodist class organized in Blooming Grove in 1824 and was the beginning of what is now the First Methodist church. For the first six years the meetings were held in the homes of the settlers. The first edifice was built in 1836, at a cost of \$900. It was 32x44, and dedicated in August, 1836. It was on the corner of

Main and Olive streets. Here the people worshiped from 1836 to 1851. In 1851, the second meeting house was built upon the corner of Washington and East streets. It was 44x70, and cost \$7,838, and was dedicated, free from debt, to the worship of God, on Aug. 10, 1851. It was used as a church from that time to 1873, when the present edifice was built. Rev. Zadoc Hall was minister when it was determined to build the first church. He himself took the contract, secured a tract of timber, took men and went into the woods and hewed the logs, hired carpenters to erect the building, and when paid the stipulated price of \$1,000, found he had made a profit of 75 cents as contractor. The preachers who were upon the circuit when the congregation worshiped at the courthouse were W. T. Crissy, William Royal, John E. French and Zadoc Hall. The ministers in the first church building were Zadoc Hall, S. W. D. Chase, Richard Haney, Millin Harker, T. W. Chandler, A. L. Risley, William M. Grubbs, Norman Allyn, Samuel Elliott, C. M. Holliday and Thomas Magee. The preachers serving in the building at East and Washington streets were R. W. Travis, W. J. Rutledge, Joseph Montgomery, William M. Grubbs, J. R. White, J. C. Kimber, L. C. Pitner, Reuben Andrus, W. N. McElroy, James Keaton and R. M. Barnes. The earlier ministers who served at the present building were Thomas A. Parker, W. N. McElroy and H. O. Hoffman. The church has had a long line of distinguished pastors, and its membership is now about 1,200. Rev. F. A. McCarty is pastor.

Grace M. E. church was organized in 1867 and was known as "University Charge." When the new building was completed in 1872 Amie chapel became the place of worship until 1879, when Rev. J. A. Kumler arranged to purchase the building known as the Third Presbyterian church on Locust street near East. For ten years this little building was used. During the first pastorate of J. F. Stout funds were raised for a new church. Under Horace Reed in the fall of 1887 the work was taken up and the church finally completed and dedicated on July 21, 1889. Bishop Bown Bowman officiated. The new church at Locust and East cost, including ground, \$40,000. Since then the building was extended north and a fine pipe organ installed. The charter members of University Charge included such names as David Kern, B. F. Funk, E. C. Hyde, D. C. DeMotte, O. T. Reeves, J. L. Beath, Isaac Kenyon, Harry Reeves, Jesse A. Willson, John Carroll, John Geltmacher, Charles Munsell. The list of pastors and the year they began service is as follows: W. H. Webster, 1867; George

Stevens, 1868; J. G. Little, 1871; W. H. Musgrove, 1874; Ira B. Henry, 1875; W. M. McElfresh, 1876; J. A. Kumler, 1877; M. D. Hawes, 1879; F. J. F. Stout, 1886; Horace Reed, 1887; W. A. Smith, 1889; James Miller, 1893; H. C. Gibbs, 1896; T. J. Wheat, 1897; B. F. Shipp, 1899; Theodore Kemp, 1905; Merle English, 1908; Walter Aitken, 1912; Alba C. Piersel, 1917; A. L. Caseley, 1919, E. V. Young, 1923.

Park Methodist church is on South Allin near Miller park, and is a younger congregation. Rev. N. E. Keenan is its pastor. The German Methodists formed a church in 1854 and maintained an organization until recently. The Swedish Methodists and the African Methodists maintain organizations with a goodly number of members. The Bloomington district of the Illinois conference is in charge of Rev. Charles M. Duncan at present, and the list of churches in McLean County and their pastors are as follows: First church, F. A. McCarty; Grace, E. V. Young; Park, W. E. Keenan; Arrowsmith, F. R. Deland; Bellflower, S. H. Hoar; Covell, W. E. Williams; Heyworth, A. S. Weiss; Weedman, S. N. Ingmore; Downs, A. A. White; Leroy, T. B. Lugg; Saybrook, U. G. Johnston; Chenoa, Stanley Ward; Gridley, Ivan Obenchain; Hudson, S. G. Foster; Lexington, L. S. Zinser; Normal, Guy Z. Moore; Towanda, W. F. Budman; McLean, O. L. Clapper.

The Catholic church has many adherents in McLean County. Rev. Barnard O'Hara arrived in Bloomington on Nov. 5, 1853, and the first services were held at the house of William O'Brien soon afterward. Later the old courthouse was secured and 33 communicants attended first mass in that building. The old M. E. church building at Olive and Main was bought Nov. 11, 1853, for \$1,600, and was used for many years. Father O'Hara bought land west of the city and donated 13 acres for St. Mary's cemetery. The priests following along at this period were Fathers Cahill, Hurley, Fitzgibbons and Sherry. In 1859 Father Kennedy came, and he soon bought the block bounded by Main, Locust, Center and Chestnut streets for a church site. It was not until 1866 that the church was started under Father O'Gara, and it was almost completed when a cyclone destroyed it. Then followed Father Dohig one year and then Father McGovern. The latter sold the old church, and the congregation worshiped in Phoenix hall. Father McDermott came in 1875, and started a movement to build a church, which he accomplished after many tribulations. On July 22, 1879, Father M. Weldon arrived, who was destined to

have a long and distinguished record. He served 40 years, and retired after having been given the title of Monsignor. He is still living in retirement at the rectory, and Father C. H. Medcalf is in charge of the parish, with two assistants. The block now contains the church, rectory, St. Joseph's academy and St. Mary's school. The block just west is also owned by the church and contains St. Joseph's hall, a girls' dormitory.

The German Catholics of Bloomington held their first meeting to form a church in 1852, and soon afterward Father Reeves of Wapella was assigned to hold services here. A small church was built on West Taylor street in 1869. Some of the priests of this period were Fathers Nettstraetter, Heckman, and Schreiber. St. Joseph's cemetery was acquired, and in 1881 the congregation was taken over by the Franciscan Fathers of Cincinnati. In 1885 the present building at Jackson and Mason was erected at a cost of \$28,000. Just a few years ago it was stuccoed. The parish now has a fine church, a large school, and houses for the priests and the sisters. Rev. Father Adam is in charge of the parish.

St. Patrick's parish was organized from the west end of Holy Trinity parish in 1892 and Rev. J. J. Burke was placed in charge. A large church, school and convent were built, the church having the only chimes of bells in the county. Rev. M. J. O'Callaghan is now in charge.

Several places in the county outside Bloomington have Catholic churches. Downs is in charge of the priests of St. Patrick's. Merna has a large church, and Chenoa also. Lexington has a church, but no settled pastor.

The United Brethren denomination have had congregations in Bloomington for about 15 years, and have built two beautiful but not large structures. The First church is in the northwest part of the city, and the Second in the southeast. Rev. H. M. Klinger is pastor of First, and L. A. Whitesell of Second. There are flourishing U. B. churches at Lexington, under J. Guy Jordan; at Saybrook in charge of J. T. McCreery; and at Anchor under G. H. Schisler.

The First Presbyterian church of Bloomington was one of the real pioneer churches of the county, being organized in 1833, only three years after the county was organized and two years after the city of Bloomington was created. Amasa C. Washburn organized a Sunday school in March, 1832, a union school though managed by Presbyterians. When the Methodists organized a school in 1839, they drew many from this union

school, and from that time it became Presbyterian. A Presbyterian minister whose name is lost to history preached in Bloomington three times in July, 1832, and in December of that year Calvin W. Babbitt came here, and his work resulted in the official organization of the First Presbyterian church in January, 1833. Rev. James McGeoch was engaged in March, 1833, for one year as minister. The congregation first met in a house at Main and Olive, then in a school house erected by Rev. Lemuel Foster. About 1843 the church began to look for a home of its own. John T. Stuart, a friend of Abraham Lincoln, donated a low, swampy lot at corner of Grove and East street, where the first building was erected in 1846. The lot to the east of the Stuart lot was donated by David Davis, James Robinson, A. Brokaw and Oliver Ellsworth. The building was not entirely finished until 1848. The structure cost \$4,000, being built mostly by volunteer labor. It was of unique shape, somewhat after the form of a Greek temple. This building was used until 1895, when the present stone church was erected. The last service in the old building was on May 12. The first pipe organ was put in 1868. The various ministers of the church from the first were: Calvin W. Babbitt, 1833; James McGeoch, 1833; Lemuel Foster, 1833; C. L. Watson, 1837; B. B. Drake, 1840; David I. Perry, 1844; Fielding N. Ewing, 1850; Hugh R. Price, 1858; John McLean, 1865; Samuel B. Taggart, 1874; Henry B. Thayer, 1877; Frank S. Brush, 1881; Charles M. Moss, 1886; Edward K. Strong, 1887-96; DeWitt L. Pelton, 1897-99; N. H. G. Fife, 1900-04; R. Calvin Dobson, 1905-10; W. A. Bodell, 1910-15; F. E. Vernon, 1915-23. The cornerstone of the present building was laid on July 23, 1895, and the structure was completed during the following autumn and winter, and occupied in the spring of 1896.

The Second Presbyterian church was organized on June 24, 1855, at a meeting held in Major's hall. There were 34 original members, mostly those who had left the First Presbyterian owing to differences of opinion on the subject of slavery. Rev. Alfred Eddy was chosen first pastor, and served until 1863. The first building was erected in 1856 on a lot near the southeast corner of East and Monroe streets. Later a tower was added and the building remodeled in 1877. Rev. John W. Bailey succeeded Dr. Eddy as pastor, and then Rev. A. MacDougal was called to the pastorate. Dr. J. W. Dinsmore became supply and then pastor in 1870, and he served with great distinction until 1891, a period of 21 years. Dr. W. P. Kane

became the pastor in 1892, and he served until 1898, when he was chosen as president of Wabash college. A supply filled the pulpit until 1899, when Rev. Henry K. Denlinger became pastor. During the pastorate of Dr. Kane, the "old" church was abandoned, the last service being held May 19, 1895. The building was torn down, and in August of that year work was begun on the present structure, the cornerstone being laid on Oct. 15. The church cost \$60,000 and was dedicated in 1896. Dr. Denlinger was followed as pastor by Rev. Frederick W. Hawley, who remained for about five years and then resigned to go to Oklahoma. Dr. Hawley was succeeded by Dr. Joseph N. Elliott, who came here from Muscatine. Dr. Elliott resigned in April, 1917, to take the position of home mission head in Illinois and Rev. W. B. Hindman came here from Ohio. He remained for about five years, and resigned in December, 1921, to go to Aurora. After a few months, Rev. Charles Tupper Baillie of Plattsburgh, N. Y., was selected to the pastorate and is still in the position. The church has a membership of 800, being the largest church in the Bloomington presbytery.

Outside of Bloomington, the Presbyterians have a number of churches in other places in the county, some of which have been in existence from very early times. The list of churches of this denomination and their present pastors are as follows: Chenoa, Rev. Mr. Owen; Cooksville, vacant; Danvers, Lewis C. Voss; Downs, vacant; Heyworth, W. R. Gibbons; Leroy, Thomas G. Melton; Lexington, Frank A. Campbell; Two Towanda, D. K. Campbell, stated supply; Stanford, Loyal W. Madden. There is a flourishing Presbyterian church in Normal, of which Rev. Henry B. Wooding is the pastor. He succeeded Rev. Henry Abraham, who occupied the pulpit for many years. Prior to Rev. Abraham's term, the minister was for a number of years Rev. W. D. Smith. A long line of earlier ministers made the pulpit famous. The Presbyterian church used to stand on Ash street next to the public school building. When the school board bought the lot, the church was moved away and made into residences. The membership at about this time effected a merger with the Congregational church of Normal, which had existed many years. The two churches took over the site of the Congregational building and there erected a very handsome modern church, which is occupied today.

The Baptists are quite strong in McLean County, and are among the earliest organized churches. The first church in Bloomington was formed

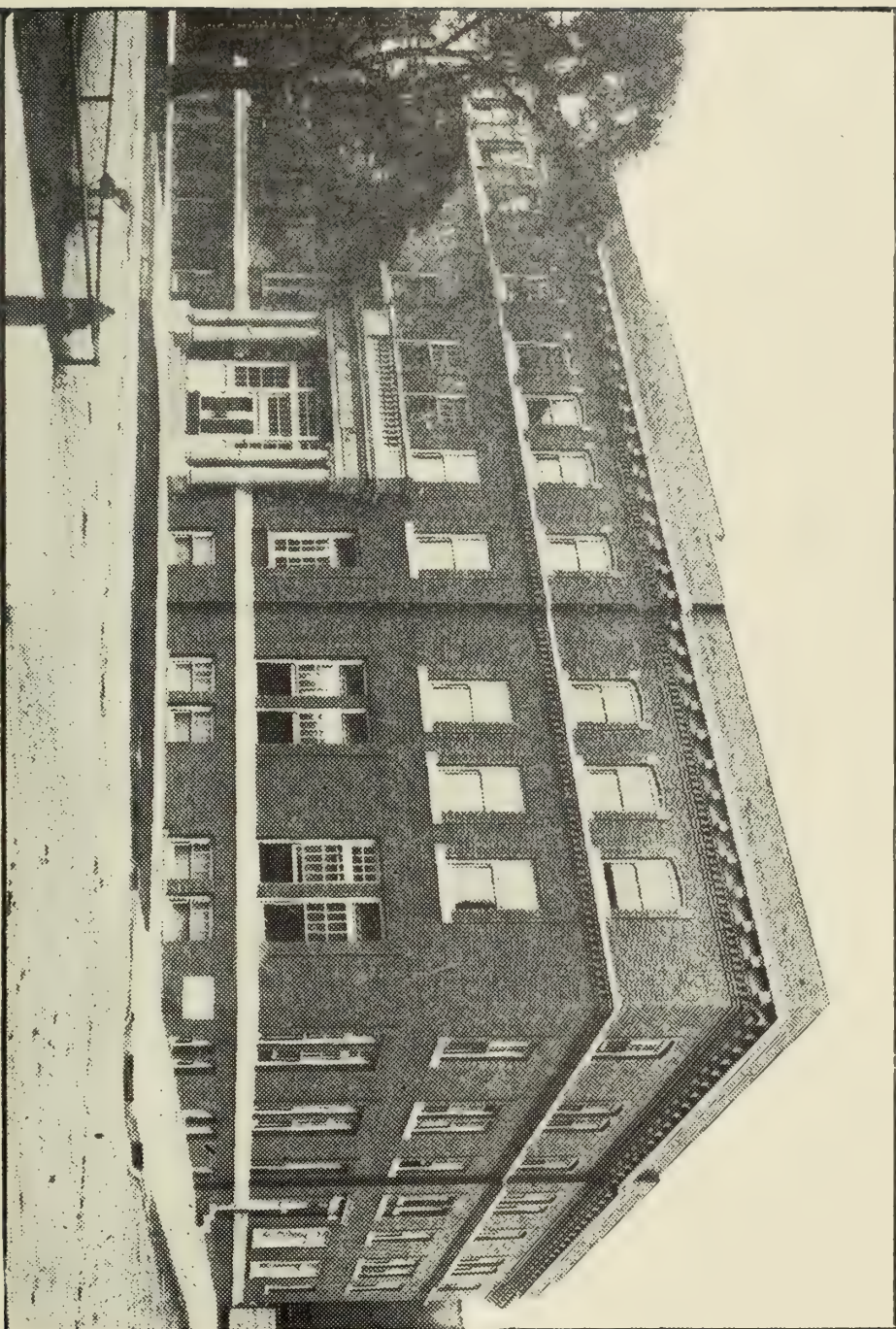
in 1837 with 20 members, including the following heads of families: David Haggard, Samuel Lander, W. G. Thompson, Catherine Enlow. The first pastor was Rev. Isaac D. Newell. Meetings were held at various houses. In 1843 Rev. Lyman Whitney organized a Sunday school. A church was built in 1848 at 107 South Madison and in '56 the building at Jefferson and Madison was occupied, which was burned down in the fire of 1900. Under Rev. F. M. Ellis in 1865-68, a church in Normal was formed. Under Rev. D. Read, 1880-84, the Prairie Street Baptist church was organized, but later disbanded. The present First church was built under Dr. J. L. Jackson, 1884-90. Rev. W. B. Riley, now a famous minister of Minneapolis, was pastor here at one time. Rev. J. L. Jackson became pastor for the second time in 1912, an occurrence unusual in any church. He served till Dec. 31, 1923, when he handed in his resignation to take effect Feb. 1, 1924. But death claimed him on Jan. 18. The membership of the church is 699. The missionaries who have gone from this church are Rev. Fred P. Haggard, Miss Gertrude Miller, Miss Mildred Jones. Rev. Frank Fagerburg, pastor of the First Baptist church at Springfield, Mass., and Rev. William Steinkraus, who has a charge in Indiana, are members of this church. The Baptist churches in McLean County outside Bloomington are: Chenoa, Rev. H. Westerfield, pastor; Danvers, no pastor; Hudson, Rev. E. D. Bell; Lexington, no pastor; Normal, Rev. George Sneath; Towanda, Rev. A. W. Fuller; McLean, no pastor. Chenoa church was organized in 1866, Danvers in 1838, Hudson in 1856; Lexington, 1860; Normal, 1866; Towanda, 1856; McLean, 1867.

Congregationalists have maintained churches in McLean County for many years, there being organizations in Bloomington, Chenoa, Gridley, Normal and McLean. The Bloomington organization has a fine modern church at East and Mulberry streets, of which Rev. Frank L. Breen is pastor. It was built about fifteen years ago. The Congregational church in Normal merged with the Presbyterians a few years ago, and the new Presbyterian church erected on the former site of the Congregational. The Congregationalists were an organization here as early as 1842, and have several times been disbanded and reorganized again.

The Disciples of Christ have a strong following in McLean County. The first body of worshipers was formed at Blooming Grove in August, 1828, with five families as members. Rev. Ebenezer Rhodes, who had been a minister of the Baptist faith, united with William Brown to conse-

crate this organization, and Rev. Rhodes afterward was known as a Christian minister. Grassy Ridge church, south of Bloomington, was formed in 1853 with 13 members. The First Christian church of Bloomington was organized in 1837 at the home of W. T. Major with 13 charter members. In 1840 a small frame church was built on East street between Grove and Front. In 1856 the lot at Jefferson and West (now Roosevelt avenue) was bought as a site for a church. The brick building was first occupied in 1857. Some of the early pastors were Leroy Skelton, T. V. Berry, D. R. VanBuskirk, Henry S. Earl, J. H. McCullough, A. I. Hobbs, H. D. Clark and B. J. Radford, and J. W. Lampheer. J. H. Gilliland came to the church in 1888 and served 14 years, the membership increasing in this time from 400 to 1,500. Rev. Gilliland organized the Second church in 1902 and erected the building at Mulberry and Evans street, of which he then became pastor. After serving as pastor of Second church until 1910, Rev. Gilliland then organized the Centennial church, at Grove and Willard avenue, of which he then became pastor. Mr. Gilliland died in 1912. The Third church is for colored people and has a building on South Morris. Rev. Edgar DeWitt Jones was for many years pastor of the First church, being perhaps the most famous of the pastors in later years. He was noted as a writer, lecturer and platform orator. He arose to the highest honor within the gift of the organization of Disciples of Christ, being made national president. He is now pastor of Central Christian church at Detroit.

The Christian Church at Anchor was organized in 1891 by Dr. A. W. Green. Arrowsmith has had a Christian Church since 1879. The church at Bellflower was formed in 1891, and in 1913 the modern church was built. Buck Creek Church, near Lexington, was formed in 1850 and a house erected in 1869. A church was formed at Carlock in 1836, known as White Oak Grove, but after fifty-three years of existence it passed out and the membership transferred to Carlock. Colfax has had a church since 1867, and in 1907 the present building was erected. John R. Golden formed a congregation at Cooksville in 1902, succeeding the Blue Mound Church. Ellsworth Church succeeded the Old Town Church in 1867, and Heyworth Church was organized in 1872. In 1906 the present modern building was erected in Heyworth. A Christian Church has been at Holder since 1877, and at Hudson since 1877. Leroy Church was formed in 1888 by T. T. Holton, and a fine church erected in 1907. Lexington



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BLOOMINGTON.

Church has lived since 1860 and occupies a brick building. The church at McLean has existed since 1903. Normal First Church, organized in 1873, occupied a fine new church at Fell Avenue and North Street in 1912. This was the last work of the lamented J. H. Gilliland. There is a colored church at Normal formed in 1884. Saybrook Church dates back to 1868, and Shirley Church to 1869. The congregation at Stanford was formed in 1870 and has a church and parsonage. Twin Grove Church was formed in 1841 and still has a building after two previous ones had been burned down. The list of pastors of the various churches in McLean County at present is as follows:

Arrowsmith, Gary Crone; Bellflower, C. S. Linkletter; Blooming Grove, W. D. Deweese; Bloomington First, E. E. Higdon; Second, D. N. Wetzel; Centennial, E. C. Beach; Third, A. L. Frost; Gregory Church, near Gridley, no pastor; Carlock, R. B. Doan; Colfax, Osceola McNemar; Cooksville, Neil H. Crawford; Ellsworth, no pastor; Gridley, no pastor; Heyworth, Chester Williamson; Hudson, no pastor; Leroy, B. H. Sealock; Lexington, William A. Askew; McLean, Thomas G. Bachelor; Normal, First, A. O. Hargis; Second, no pastor; Saybrook, Thomas W. Bass; Shirley, Charles Moss; Stanford, O. Ross Keran; Twin Grove, no pastor.

The German Lutherans of Bloomington has for many years maintained a large church and a parochial school. The church is at Madison and Olive Streets, and the school further south on Olive Street. The services were conducted in the German language until the time of the World War, when the English was used during that period. The school has a large enrollment. Rev. O. L. Hohenstein was for many years pastor of this church, succeeding Rev. C. F. W. Sapper, and at his death he was succeeded by his son, Rev. Walter E. Hohenstein, the present pastor. The Swedish Lutherans for many years had a church on West Olive Street in Bloomington, but of late this has been changed to the name of the English Lutheran Church.

The Evangelical Friends Church at Front and Lee, has been in existence for forty years. Rev. H. H. Bierbaum became pastor in 1919, and since then many improvements have been made. The church has a Sunday School, Young People's League and two Ladies' Aid Societies. The pastors of the church, since its organization, include Alexander Arronet, 1884-5; M. Severing, 1885-90; Sam Suter, 1890-98; F. Harder, 1898-1900; Ed Durand, 1900-10; Ed Klimpke, 1910-19; H. H. Bierbaum, 1919-24.

The Unitarian Church of Bloomington is the only one of that faith in the county. It was organized in 1858 and is housed in a good building at East and Jefferson Streets. Rev. J. H. Mueller and Rev. H. H. Burch are among the more recent pastors who are well known. Rev. Rupert Holloway is the present pastor. Under his leadership many public and popular educational features have been introduced.

The work in Christian Science began in this community in 1886. Word had reached some of the people of Bloomington that healing through mental practice known as Christian Science was taking place elsewhere. Copies of the Christian Science Text-Book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, were procured. It was read and studied by a small group of interested persons who met at different homes to talk about Christian Science.

The meetings were first held in private homes, then "Bible's Hall," then Washingtonian Hall, in rooms at the corner of Center and Olive Streets, and in Jacoby Hall on North Main Street.

These pioneer Christian Scientists were called to minister to the sick, not only in the immediate locality, but in towns and country for miles around. By day or night, this little band of Truth seekers carried the gospel of healing wherever requested.

In one instance, practitioners were called by the members of the family to give Christian Science treatment to a young man critically ill. It was reported to the city authorities that these practitioners had thrust themselves upon this family without invitation, and that the family needed the protection of the law. A patrol wagon loaded with officers were dispatched in haste. When the situation was fully understood, the chief of police gave the word to the officers and they quietly returned to their headquarters.

On Aug. 1, 1922, this church was incorporated, as First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bloomington, Ill. Later, the congregation rented the little frame church which stood on the lot now occupied by the present church edifice, corner of Monroe and Prairie Streets. This property was purchased in April, 1897, and within a month \$1,300 was paid on the purchase price of \$3,300. The property was paid for in full on Sept. 7, 1900.

In 1903 this church had accumulated \$5,000 toward a new edifice which was needed by the growing congregation. At the annual meeting of the Mother Church in Boston in June of that year, it was voted to build

an extension to the edifice erected in 1895, at a cost of \$2,000,000.00 and the Bloomington Church contributed its entire building fund toward this amount.

As an evidence of the fact that the contributions to the Mother Church Building Fund did not impoverish the branch churches, it should be stated that within three months of the dedication of the Mother Church Extension, this church had made definite plans for the construction of a new building which cost when finished \$55,000, though at that time there was less than \$5,000 in the treasury. On Easter day, 1908, the last service was held in the old church building. On Easter day, 1909, services were held in this church, and formal opening services, to which the public was invited, occurred May 30 and 31, 1909.

No Christian Science Church can be dedicated until all obligations are fully paid. This church building was dedicated free from all debt, July 14, 1912.

In the thirty-five years since its organized activity in 1888 this church has paid out \$165,000, which includes the purchase price of the lot, church edifice and organ, contributions to the Mother Church activities and War Relief fund.

In the early history of Christian Science Churches, personal preaching was the custom, and Mrs. Della H. Rigby, C. S. B. of Bloomington, Ill., was the pastor until the order of service was changed in 1895, when she became the First Reader with Edwin O. Ropp as Second Reader. At this time, Mrs. Eddy ordained the Bible and Science and Health with key to the Scriptures, the text-book of Christian Science, to be the impersonal preachers for all Christian Science Churches. The result has been the development of Bible students among Christian Scientists in most remarkable numbers. Mrs. Rigby and Mr. Ropp as Readers, were succeeded by the following: 1903-1906, Mrs. Barbara Prince, First Reader, and John N. Niehaus, Second Reader; 1906-1909, Adelbert S. Eddy, First Reader, and Mrs. Myrtle Rodenhauser and substitutes, Second Reader; 1909-1912, Douglas C. Ridgley, First Reader, and Miss Flora Schneider, Second Reader; 1912-1915, Charles C. Gilliland, First Reader, and Mrs. Ethel Gooch, Second Reader; 1915-1918, Frank G. Morgan, First Reader, and Mrs. Osyth L. Hawk, Second Reader; 1918-1921, Andrew J. Moore, First Reader, and Mrs. Leota St. Clair, Second Reader; 1921-1924, Hiram J. Rodee, First Reader, and Mrs. Blanche Ott, Second Reader.

There is only one Episcopalian Church in the county, its building being at Jefferson and Prairie Streets in Bloomington. It has had many well-known pastors since the church was formed in 1876. Rev. William Baker resigned in 1922 to go to Pontiac, and is succeeded by Rev. J. G. Seacord, the present pastor.

There are three Baptist Churches in Bloomington for colored people, they being Macedonia, with B. H. Hunter for pastor; Union, with P. W. Fields as pastor, and Mt. Pisgah with G. W. Hanley as pastor.

Miss Martha Howe is the pastor of the Nazarene Church in Bloomington, which has been in existence for the past few years.

William H. Shelper has conducted two evangelical missions in Bloomington, one on South Main and the other on West Washington Street. These hold nightly meetings throughout the year.

The Weston Evangelical Church was organized in 1869 by Rev. J. B. Rife and reorganized in 1894 when it became a part of the United Evangelical Church. The Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church were merged Oct. 4, 1922. The Weston Zion Church is a part of this association.

The Illinois Christian Missionary Society.—The Disciples of Christ have 700 churches and 130,000 members in Illinois. They have in the neighborhood of 600 preachers in the State. The movement, sometimes called the "Restoration Movement," began in Western Pennsylvania, with the preparation of a document by Thomas Campbell, known as the Declaration and Address. This was in the year 1809. Alexander Campbell, the son of Thomas Campbell, soon became the recognized leader of the cause. He established a church paper, the Christian Baptist, and after publishing it for seven years, discontinued it to start one with a somewhat different spirit, called the Millennial Harbinger. He founded Bethany College in West Virginia.

As emigration came westward naturally a large number of the people, who had accepted the religious views of Mr. Campbell, came into the middle-west states, especially Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The first two churches in Illinois to take the name of Christian only were in Wabash County, the first one actually being a country church, still alive and active, called Barney's Prairie.

In the early years of the movement the churches were independent of each other except as they met voluntarily for mutual edification and

inspiration. The Disciples are a very democratic people and have no desire of adopting any form of government that will make them otherwise. But through the years they have found that there is such a thing as Co-operative Democracy. For a long time the tendency has been to form fraternal organizations and missionary societies through which the churches may express themselves.

The first church was established in this State in 1819, just one year after Illinois became a State. The churches grew rapidly. In 1834, at the close of a protracted meeting in Jacksonville, it was decided to foster co-operation among these churches. Various meetings were held for this purpose but it was not until Sept. 20, 1850, that the present State Society was actually organized.

For 75 years this society has represented the Disciples of Christ in missionary activity and co-operative fellowship in the State. More than 100 of the best churches in Illinois were founded by the society and more than one-half of the 700 churches owe their existence to its interest and fostering care. The headquarters of the society have been for years in Bloomington and at present are located at 504 Peoples Bank Building in that city.

Dr. H. H. Peters accepted the office of State Secretary Sept. 1, 1916. His administration has been marked by evangelistic activity and church building. The membership of the church throughout the State is growing and the spiritual life is deepening. There is a very noticeable advance in the matter of new buildings, or the enlargement of existing plants.

The Illinois Christian Missionary Society has in its employ an office and field force of eight people. The work is supported in three ways: 1. By offerings from the churches; 2, by interest on a permanent fund of \$125,000; 3, money received by the workers for services rendered. While this is a State Missionary Society it co-operates fully with all of the national and international agencies of the Disciples, including educational, benevolent and missionary organizations.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE.

A PRE-EMINENTLY AGRICULTURAL COUNTY—PIONEER METHODS—CHEAP LANDS
—CORN, A CHIEF PRODUCT—LIVE STOCK—NEW ERA WITH THE COMING OF
RAILROADS—GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY—DRAINAGE—IMPROVED IMPLE-
MENTS—TRACTORS—LAND VALUES—LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN—OTHER
PRODUCTS.

From the very beginnings of its history, McLean County has been a pre-eminently agricultural region. Agriculture is the basis of its wealth, and what progress the county has made in an industrial way is related in no distant manner with the cultivation and improvement of the land. Blessed by nature with a soil which is adapted to the raising of large crops of various kinds of cereals, and making possible the raising of large herds of good stock by scientific methods of feeding the grain, these two sources of income for the farming population form the foundation on which is built the prosperity of the rural community and of the towns and cities to which they contribute.

Of course, the earliest settlers of the county had to live entirely by agriculture, and that of the crudest sort. Having built his log cabin on the edge of a protecting grove, the early settler next began to cultivate the soil around his home in the fashion which the facilities at his command would permit. Usually he had only a wooden plow, and with this it was difficult to break up the prairie sod. In fact, at times the breaking up of the soil in large patches became impossible, and the settler resorted to chopping a hole, dropping a few grains of corn into it, and then covering with his heel. This sort of cultivation resulted the first year in producing some little corn stalks, to be used as fodder for the cattle or

horses which the farmer possessed; the second year in a limited crop of ear corn, and perhaps after that time the cultivation of the soil had progressed to the point where more considerable results might be realized. The first plows brought to this county were little more than wooden shovels, and the farmer had to stop his horse every few yards and clean off the earth from the moulding board in order to permit of progress of any kind. This being true, it was easy to see that no farmer could attempt the cultivation of any great area of land.

But as a compensation for the hard methods of cultivation which hindered the earlier form of land tillage, was the great open space of prairie land lying in thousands of acres between the groves and streams and beyond the small areas of cultivated tracts. Land had little or no value, and every newcomer could take all that he wanted, although quarter sections were most desired, as this was about the maximum acreage that an ordinary family could hope to cultivate or use. The open prairies were used as pasture lands for what stock the early settlers brought with them or acquired after they located here. The stock was allowed to roam at large in summer, and in winter it was fed such stuff as the farmer could produce in the form of fodder or ear corn until such time as he could drive his stock to the nearest market, which was in Peoria, or perhaps Galena, for Chicago did not figure as a stock market in the early years. The price per acre paid by the first settlers was \$1.25 from the years 1832 until about ten years later. The first entries were in the immediate vicinity of the groves, for no one thought of entering land in the open prairies.

It was more than twenty years after the county was first settled before the railroads were built through this section. The early settlers therefore had no market for their produce and were forced to dispose of it at home, either by grinding their grain for family use or feeding to stock.

From the very first, corn became the chief product of McLean County farms. First, because it was the easiest grain crop for which to obtain seed; then, its cultivation was a simpler process than that of oats or wheat. True, some of the early settlers had little patches of wheat which they harvested by crude methods and hauled to market to have it ground for family use. The nearest mills were located along some stream, either Kickapoo creek or the Mackinaw river, while some farmers went as far as Peoria, or Wabash, Ind., to have their milling done.

The coming of the railroads, in the years 1850 to '60, opened up a new era for the agriculture of McLean County, for the railroads provided what had up to that time been missing, a way to get to market. When the roads were built, farmers could aspire to greater production of grains or cattle, for they could see a way to get their surplus to market and thus realize a cash income from their farms. The whole thought in those days was to get the most from the land, and it was not until 50 years later that the idea of paying back to the land some of the elements of its fertility which the crops had extracted from it began to be taught to the farmers. The importance of this compensation process is now universally known and acknowledged by the farmers of McLean County and of central Illinois.

As the population of the county increased, as the extent of cultivated lands grew apace, and when the railroads had come to furnish a highway to market, the values of farm lands began to increase more rapidly than had been thought possible prior to the introduction of these factors.

Before we go farther, it may be well to briefly mention the character of the soil of McLean County, which explains its agricultural production and the methods of its farmers. The government geological survey shows that what is called Marshall silt loam composes 574,000 acres of the McLean County area, or 77.5 per cent of the total area. Miami black clay loam composes 70,000 acres, or nearly 10 per cent; Miami silt loam is found on 58,300 acres, or 7.9 per cent; Kakaskia loam on 20,000 acres, or 2.7 per cent, and McLean silt loam on 17,984 acres, or 2.4 per cent.

Corn, oats and hay are the only crops grown upon the Marshall silt loam, which comprises so large a proportion of the surface of McLean County. Of these corn is the most important, and this fact gives rise to the saying so widely known that McLean County is the hub of the corn belt of the United States. There is no need to attempt a scientific essay on the composition of these varying types of soil. Sufficient to say that the Marshall silt loam is a remarkably uniform soil, considering its large area. The surface ranges from gently rolling to rolling, the crests of the most pronounced undulations being not over 20 feet above the intervening depressions. The main body of the soil of the county is well known as the "black soil," a term which formerly was supposed to mean inexhaustible fertility. But it has been proved by a half century of actual farming that the black soil cannot survive forever unless the elements of which it is robbed by cultivation shall at intervals be replaced.

With the many streams of varying size which flow through McLean County, the surface in general is adapted for natural drainage. But in spite of this fact it is true that in the early days large areas of undrained lands, known as swamp lands, existed. For the quarter of a century, from about 1880, the chief concern of the farmers of the county was to get their lands drained, and tiling grew to be a big business in those days. The large proportion of McLean County farm lands are now artificially drained by under-surface tiling. The drainage question is now a closed issue except in some remoter sections of the county which have been backward in agricultural development.

We have spoken of the crude implements with which the early farmer pursued his tasks. In the era succeeding the civil war, there was a wonderful development along these lines. Wooden plows went out of use, and improved makes of steel plows became common. Gang plows, or those with several blades instead of one, came into fashion. Then the riding plow, on which the farmer could sit and drive his team as they went across the field. Corn planters of a mechanical kind succeeded the old hand planters. Reaping machines came into use, and the old methods of threshing grain gave way to steam engines and immense "separators" which could take the grain from the straw at the rate of thousands of bushels per day. Wagons, too, were improved in size and make and capacity for hauling. With all these changes and betterments of implements, the size of the farms which one man could manage and cultivate constantly grew. And it also gave rise to the custom of tenant farming, where the owner of the land could live in a near-by village or distant city, while the actual farming was done by a man and his family who lived in a tenant house and performed the work for a stipulated proportion of the crops, or paid the owner a certain rate per acre in cash.

The values of farm lands had a gradual but steady increase during all the years from the close of the civil war until the time of the world war. Of course there were slumps in 1873 and following years, and again in 1893 and the few years succeeding, because the general business conditions of the country had suffered depression. Grain and stock raising continued to be the chief agricultural industries. Grain elevators sprung up at nearly every town in the county, and shipments went out from this county to all the markets, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, New Orleans, and even to Kansas City. The completion of the east and west railroads,

the New York Central and the Lake Erie lines, through this county, opened up an outlet for grain to the east, which before had been lacking. This made competition serve a better turn for the farmers.

We can pass over some of the incidents of the agricultural progress of the county for the period from 1865 to 1900, and come on rapidly to the modern era of power farming. This period is of only about ten years' duration up to the present time.

Mechanical power succeeds horse power in many operations on the farm in the present day. It began with the introduction of the stationary machinery, such as the threshing machine, and the horse-drawn reaping machine. But then came the era of the automobile as a means of transportation, which was followed in its second decade by the general introduction of gasoline engines in the operations of plowing, cultivation of grains, handling of grain in the barns, power churning, and the operation of machine shops on a small scale on the farm.

What were called farm tractors marked the next step in this era of the development of mechanical power in farm work to succeed the use of horses. The manufacturers of motor cars for transportation developed a more heavily built machine with greater power and with huge flanged wheels for making its way over plowed fields or rough ground. This was the tractor. Behind it might be hitched a series of plows, two, three, four, or even as high as eight blades in one diagonal drag. The engine was propelled by gasoline in what is called technically an internal explosion engine.

About the year 1915 was held in Bloomington a national tractor demonstration, when scores of different types of farm power machines were here for a week and gave an exhibit of their work in fields east and south of the city. Another similar demonstration on even a larger scale was given the following year. These public exhibitions of the modern methods of farming on a large scale attracted perhaps the greatest crowds of people ever drawn together at a public event of any kind in McLean County. It was estimated that as high as 100,000 people attended the demonstrations during the week of the second year's tractor show. The affair was engineered by the Bloomington Association of Commerce, in co-operation with the farmers of the vicinity and of the county in general. On certain days a long line of different makes of tractors plowed parallel strips of a field which had been in oats stubble. The farmers were therefore able to

compare the methods of the different makes of tractors. The net results of all this public show was to introduce scores of tractors on the farms of the county within the next year or two. Many farmers learned to run the machines who might not otherwise have had their attention called to them. It must be said that not every farmer who tried running a tractor made a success of it, some failing for various reasons. But on the whole, the era of power farming in this county can be dated from the great tractor demonstrations of 1915-16.

The World War period formed a distinct era for the farmers of this and other central Illinois counties. Under the urge of government agencies, the amount of food grains produced was increased by a large percentage. Prices, too, went up to heights that were undreamed of before, and a period of unusual prosperity seemed at hand for the farmers who carried on their work in a sensible manner.

Land values likewise arose to heights that had never before been reached, and farm lands in McLean County sold as high as \$400 per acre and more in some instances. Many deals were made on that basis, and while some of those who handled high-priced lands lost by later deflation, those who could foresee the natural recession that must come did not stand to lose.

For two or three years after the world war saw the hardest period that farmers of McLean County have experienced in this generation. With the drop in prices of grains and stock, many of the farmers were unable to market their crops at a profit at all, inasmuch as they had paid inflated prices for labor and other factors which had entered into the production of their crops. Indeed, very serious losses stared in the face scores of farmers in the county. Values of land decreased in correspondence with the general drop of farm produce. But by the year 1922-23 it was thought that the low-water mark had been reached, and it is hoped and expected that a new era of farm prosperity is awaiting the land owners and tenants of this county who judiciously carry on their work. It cannot be expected to reach the high-water mark of war times, but the great slump of 1920-21 is definitely passed, and the scale is turning upward in the years 1923-24. Prices for farm lands as recorded in some of the March first deals for 1924 ranged from \$200 to \$300 per acre for land that is well situated and in good condition. Of course some tracts that are poorly located or have meager improvements sell for much less per acre.

From the last published annual report of Harrison Fahrnkopf, that of the year 1922-23, some interesting facts are gleaned about the agricultural resources of the county, as well as to the activities of the farm bureau, as follows:

"In the value of all farm property McLean is the second richest county in the United States. Los Angeles County, Cal., is the first, with a value of all farm property in 1920 of \$396,915,164; McLean County is second, with a value of all farm property of \$267,337,088.

In the value of crops harvested McLean County ranks as the seventh richest county in the United States—this is according to the figures for 1919. Los Angeles County, Cal., again is first, with a value of crops harvested in 1919, \$62,212,843; McLean County is seventh, with a value of crops harvested in 1919 of \$26,887,618.

"The counties of Los Angeles and San Joaquin and Tulare, Cal.; the county of Aroostook, Me., the county of Lancaster, Pa., and the county of Whitman, Wash., are ahead of McLean County in the value of crops harvested for 1919."

The following agricultural facts concerning McLean County are gleaned from the federal census of 1920:

Value of land in farms.....	\$230,357,416
Value of livestock on farms.....	11,022,626
Value farm buildings.....	19,294,099
Value implements and machinery.....	6,665,947

Value of all farm property in McLean County_ \$267,337,088

McLean County has 4,309 farms:

Owners operate	1,707
Managers operate	109
Tenants operate	2,493

4,309

Approximately 58 per cent of the farms of McLean County are operated by tenants; 40 per cent by owners, and 2 per cent by managers.

1920.

	Total No.	Total Value.
Horses -----	34,542	\$3,648,621
Mules -----	2,935	376,552
Beef cattle -----	26,185	2,033,582
Dairy cattle -----	26,412	1,752,331
Sheep -----	14,166	189,160
Swine -----	133,576	2,532,091
Chickens and other poultry -----	467,080	474,898

1919.

Receipts from sale of dairy products -----	\$781,910
Receipts from sale of chickens and eggs -----	605,301
Average production of milk per dairy cow -----	294 gallons

	Total Acres.	Total Bu.
Corn -----	289,012	12,076,089
Oats -----	167,011	5,738,363
Wheat -----	56,741	1,092,772
Barley -----	376	9,282
Rye -----	2,043	28,208

	Total Acres.	Tons.
Timothy -----	12,758	15,345
Clover -----	13,827	15,677
Alfalfa -----	2,178	5,111
Timothy and clover mixed -----	10,732	13,208
Rye -----	2,043	

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

DEVELOPMENT CO-EXTENSIVE WITH CITY AND COUNTY—CRUDE METHODS AT FIRST—ILLINOIS POWER AND LIGHT CORPORATION—DEVELOPMENT OF STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM—FORMER OPERATING COMPANIES—FIRST ELECTRIC LIGHTS—DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY—GAS COMPANIES—TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

Nothing tells the story of the growth and development of McLean County, particularly the city of Bloomington, the county seat, like the history of its public utilities. In fact the economic and industrial part of the county's history would not be complete without recording the early struggles and vicissitudes of the sturdy and far-sighted pioneers of the utilities, who not only had civic pride and faith in their community, but the temerity to launch projects considered at the time extremely precarious financial ventures because of the scarcity of money and the crude tools and equipment they had to furnish service with.

The history of the utility properties in the county, furnishing power and light, the heating service, street railway lines, and the Illinois Traction System, now controlled by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, is an interesting one.

Figures on the company's books, particularly those from 1912 to 1924, give a splendid idea of how the growth of the population, the increasing of homes and enlargement of industries in McLean County have made demands and are still making them upon the properties of the public utilities.

In 1912, or about the time of the installation of the modern electric meter to measure service for customers, the power company now operated

by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, had 2,138 meters in service. A survey at the beginning of the year 1924 showed there were 12,326 meters in service.

And, from a few thousand persons carried annually on the early horse-car line of the pioneer days of the community, the company's modern and up-to-date electric power lines now carry millions of people annually, for in 1923, 4,655,974 passengers were carried on the city railway lines of Bloomington and Normal. The heating service, too, furnished by the exhaust steam at the electric power plant of the company, inaugurated in 1900, shows the growth of Bloomington. At the opening of the year 1924 the company was serving 291 customers with heat.

The figures at the beginning of 1924 also showed the city railway lines had 18.2 miles of track; 28½ miles of Illinois Traction System roadway in McLean County, and 10,061 feet of steam heating mains.

To furnish the electric power for lighting and the street car service, the company has a 5,000 k. w. steam generating electric power plant.

A total of 22 modern electric cars were in service on the city railway lines in Bloomington and Normal at the beginning of 1924.

And at the time this was written it required the services of 200 employes, headed by D. W. Snyder, Jr., general manager, to operate the properties of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation in McLean County, with an annual payroll of \$300,000.

Twenty-two towns and villages in the county receive their electric light and power generated at the Bloomington power plant of the corporation.

One electric transmission line, 50 miles in length, is in service out from Bloomington, and supplies power to Chenoa, El Paso, Enright, Gridley, Hudson, Kappa, Kerrick, Meadows and Lexington. The line was built in 1912 and carries 33,000 volts. Another line, 11 miles long, carrying 6,600 volts, extends from Gridley to Flanagan. The company sells current to the LeRoy Electric Company, which has a line 23 miles in length, 13,200 volts, from Bloomington to LeRoy, running through and furnishing light and power to the villages of Cooksville, Colfax, Downs, Ellsworth and Gillum. The company also sells current to the Shirley Electric Company, the Secor Electric Company and the Carlock Electric Company. The Shirley Electric Company has a line 12 miles long, carrying 6,600 volts, from Bloomington to Shirley and Funk's Grove. The line of the

Secor Electric Company is 10 miles in length, carries 6,600 volts, and operates from El Paso to Secor. The line of the Carlock Electric Company is 12 miles long, carries 6,600 volts, and serves the towns of Carlock and Congerville. The Illinois Power and Light Corporation also has one and one-half mile of line from Bloomington to the car shops of the Chicago & Alton Railway. This line carries 33,000 volts and supplies the shops with power. The company has a fine electric substation at Morton, with 6,600 volt transmission line to Tremont and Groveland.

It is in the story of the street railway system, the second public utility promoted in the county, built from Bloomington to Normal, that the halo of historical romance is around. A company of public-spirited men of the time, composed of the late Henry C. Fell, Norval Dixon, Lyman Ferre, William C. Hendryx and William A. Pennel, was formed in 1867 and started to build a car line from Bloomington to Normal. Little money was expected to be made from the enterprise, the improvement being built largely as a matter of civic development.

Work was begun on the line which extended from Grove street in Bloomington to Normal, stopping at the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Railway depots. The cost of the construction was \$60,000. Before any cars were operated, the late Asa H. Moore, then superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railway, purchased the property from the original builders in 1868. The service, 30 minutes between the two towns, was started. The cars were hauled by two steam dummy engines. The panting, puffing dummy engines with their scarfs of black smoke trailing behind in the city streets and the noise of their shrill little whistles, became very annoying to the populace and pressure began to be exerted on the city fathers to abate the nuisance.

As a result of the objections the company was compelled to take off the dummy engine from its cars entering Bloomington at the car barn, at Park street and University avenue. Mules were hitched on and the little courtesying, bobbing cars, carrying their 10 or a dozen passengers, were hauled by the animals the remainder of the trip to the downtown district of Bloomington. After one year of operation in this manner the engines were discarded entirely and mules substituted over the whole line.

In addition to the passenger service the road did an extensive freight business, hauling cars of wheat direct from the tracks of the Chicago & Alton Railway at Normal to the Novelty Mills, then located where the

Illini Theater now stands—Market and East streets. To reach the mills a spur was built from the main line on Main street. The freight business of the line lasted until 1873. When the Bloomington and Normal railway was built the track was constructed of 25-pound rails, costing \$30 per ton. The weight of the rail in the system was gradually increased from time to time until today the greater part of Bloomington street railway system is equipped with 90 and 100-pound rails, costing \$60 a ton. The entire section of the Bloomington system in the downtown district was rebuilt in 1922 and 1923. Heavy rails, solid manganese switches, frogs and curves and Dayton resilient steel ties were used in the new work.

During the regime of Asa Moore in the operation of the Bloomington & Normal Railway demands for expansion began to be felt within a few years after the first rails were laid.

In 1881 a line on Chestnut street in Bloomington was constructed from the main line to the Chicago & Alton Railway tracks. In 1883 the Front street line was built from Main street over Front street to Robinson street, south on Robinson street to Grove street, then east to its terminus at the Illinois Central Railway tracks.

That section of the system known as the "Union Depot Line" was constructed in 1884 from Main street to the Chicago & Alton Railway Company's tracks. Mr. Moore experienced some opposition in the building of this section of the system because of a franchise held by Messrs. McBeam and Foster, two highly influential men of the time operating a bus line over the street. Mr. Moore, however, acquired their rights and built the car line and the bus service passed into history.

In 1888 an eastern syndicate headed by W. H. Patterson and John Graham purchased the system from Mr. Moore.

Mr. Patterson made his residence in Bloomington and was general manager of the railway. During his regime numerous extensions were made. The Miller Park line on Allin street was built from Washington street to Wood street; the line on Main street was extended from the Big Four Railway tracks to Lincoln street; the Center street line was constructed to Seminary avenue and Mason street; the Clinton Belt Line was built and the track extending south on Robinson street was taken up and laid north on Robinson street to Washington street and extended east on Washington street to Towanda avenue.

In 1890 the street railway system was electrified, the mules were un-

hitched from the cars and disappeared forever. With so much development of the system that had gone on, the company's property became mortgaged to the extent of \$200,000. Unable to lift the mortgage the company faced serious financial difficulties. A local syndicate composed of A. E. DeMange, John Eddy, George McIntosh and Montgomery Evans, organized a new company, lifted the mortgage and took over the operation of the system. The new company began further extensions and improvements at once.

Immediately upon acquiring the property a passing track was constructed on Main street, extending from Front street to Jefferson street. In 1899, the Front street line, only running as far east on Washington street to Towanda avenue, was extended east to Vale street and south on Vale street to Grove street.

In 1900 the line on South Main street was extended from Lincoln street to Houghton's Lake. Considerable opposition was encountered in extending the line south beyond the city limits at LaFayette street, from the board of county supervisors, but the track was finally laid and service installed.

In 1902 a franchise was secured from the town of Normal for the building of the Normal loop and Fell avenue lines, and both were built. During this same year the Chicago & Alton Railway subway was constructed, doing away with a dangerous grade crossing at the intersection of Franklin avenue and Beaufort street. During the year a line was built on Gridley street from Front street to Oakland avenue and then on east to the Illinois Central Railway tracks. This was known as the Oakland avenue line.

The following year the Chestnut street and Center street lines were looped together by extending the track down Mason street from Seminary avenue to Walnut street and west on Walnut street to the right of way of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, crossing a corner of the steam road's track and joining the Chestnut street line at its terminus.

The same year, 1903, the Front street line was looped with the Oakland avenue line, the Oakland avenue line being run east on Oakland avenue to Vale street and thence north to the terminus of the Front street line at Grove street. A passing track, four blocks in length, was installed on Vale street to facilitate service.

The next change in the destinies of the Bloomington & Normal Railway, which had begun in 1867 as the Bloomington Horse Railway, came on Jan. 6, 1906, when Mr. DeMange and his associates sold the system to Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Company for a price stated to be about \$1,000,000, who later conveyed the properties to William B. McKinley, at that time, and has since been, very active in building up public utilities in Illinois and the Central States.

Mr. McKinley having previously acquired control of the Consumers Light & Heat Company, of which a word will be said later, the street railway company and the light company were merged into one company, becoming the Bloomington and Normal Railway & Light Company. Many changes were made in the properties after the merger, particularly in improving the character of the construction and equipment.

The Oakland avenue-Front street loop was abandoned, the Front street line terminating at Vale and Taylor streets. The track on Vale street from Taylor street to Oakland avenue was torn out and the line extended east on Oakland avenue to Mercer avenue.

Since Mr. McKinley purchased the property over \$675,000 has been expended on the street railway portion of the property. The first two double-truck electric street cars to operate in Illinois were operated on the Bloomington system and later the interurban railway. The latest improvement to date is the Birney street car or "one man" car, which is rapidly being adopted in leading cities of the country because of its safety features. A big percentage of street railway accidents is cut down where Birney cars are in operation. The car is operated by one man, who acts as both motorman and conductor. The car cannot be started with the door open. This style of car has reduced accidents to almost nothing.

All of the public utility services in McLean County at the present writing, with the exception of gas and water, are furnished by the Illinois Power and Light Corporation which acquired the properties in July, 1923.

William B. McKinley is chairman of the board of this company; Clement Studebaker, Jr., president; William A. Baehr, vice president and general manager; H. E. Chubbuck, vice-president; H. L. Hanley, vice-president and general attorney; Scott Brown, vice-president and secretary; George M. Mattis, vice president and treasurer; and P. C. Dings, chairman of the finance committee.

The first electric lights that the residents of Bloomington saw were four that flickered and sputtered high in the sky, suspended from the courthouse dome one night in the year 1880.

The lights were placed on the courthouse for demonstration purposes by the Leo Daft Electrical Company, who had built a small plant near the street railway car barns, University avenue and McLean street. The company had ambitions to use the power for commercial lighting purposes. It was the belief of the electrical men at that period that a wide area of city could be lighted by suspending the lights high in the air. In some cities they placed them on tall steel towers.

About the time the Leo Daft company started, other electrical men, backed by capitalists, were turning their eyes toward Bloomington as a field for activity. A plant, later known as the Jenny plant, was built on the present site of the power house of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation on Roosevelt street. It was begun in 1880 and finished in 1882. Then some capitalists came in from Ft. Wayne, Ind., and built what was known as the Ft. Wayne plant.

About the same period A. E. DeMange started the Bloomington Electric Company and took over the Ft. Wayne plant.

A company known as the Union Gas & Electric Company, also began developing gas and electric service, paying more attention to gas than electricity. It is still in existence, furnishing Bloomington with gas. In 1890 the city railway was electrified, the power furnished by the Leo Daft Company.

Then the historical fire swept Bloomington in 1900 and soon after there was a movement to organize a new power and light company. The result was that the Consumers Power & Light Company came into existence. A new plant was erected and finished one year after the fire. Besides furnishing power and light, the company announced it would furnish heat as well.

The new company was formed by a coterie of Bloomington business men. Among them were Wolf Gresheim, Robert Johnson, W. S. Harwood, George S. Hanna, Albert Wochner, C. W. Robinson, C. M. Harlan, George McIntosh.

W. S. Harwood was president; G. S. Hanna, vice-president and treasurer; C. W. Robinson, secretary, and M. G. Linn, now managing the power

plant of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation at Des Moines, Iowa, was general manager.

Mr. DeMange, then at the head of the Bloomington Electric Company, and others acquired the power plant and properties of the Bloomington and Normal Railway.

Both the Consumers Power & Light Company and the city railway were operated separately until William B. McKinley purchased, in 1906, first the Consumers Power & Light Company, then the Bloomington & Normal Railway Company, and merged the two under the control of what was then known as the McKinley system, operating many public utility properties in Central Illinois.

When the Illinois Power & Light Corporation was formed in 1923, merging the McKinley and Studebaker interests of Illinois into one vast company, the Bloomington properties came in under the control of the new concern and is now operating them.

Bloomington is so situated on the lines of the Illinois Traction System that excellent interurban service is afforded with connections to Peoria, Springfield, Decatur and St. Louis.

The first interurban car in service for Bloomington was the one run over the new McKinley line from Bloomington to Decatur on June 30, 1906. The line to Peoria was opened on June 6, 1907.

Gas Companies.—The first public utility in the county was gas service furnished by the Bloomington Gas Light & Coke Company at Bloomington, which began operating a plant in 1857 and furnished street lighting service from the Illinois Central railway tracks to the Chicago & Alton railway depot. The plant was located at Market and Oak Streets. It was abandoned in 1867 and a new one built by General A. Gridley.

The Union Gas & Electric Company of Bloomington as it exists today is the outgrowth of several previous attempts to construct and operate successful gas plants in the city. The first of these was the Bloomington Gas Light & Coke Company, established in 1857, and owned mostly by Franklin Price through an incorporated company. The plant was at the northwest corner of Oak and Market Streets. After the property had passed into the hands of General Gridley, he constructed new works just west of the Alton railroad tracks and north of Washington Street. The gas company furnished the illumination for the streets of the city for

several years prior to the introduction of electric street lighting. Bloomington was one of the first cities in the state to light its streets with gas. In 1882 a new gas company was given a franchise to use the streets of the city, and it tore up many of the streets for the purpose of laying its pipes. It was thought that competing companies would result in lower rates to consumers. But after the new company had done much work, a consolidation was effected and the gas business was again in the hands of a single company.

In the year 1901, the gas company decided to branch out into Normal, and secured a franchise from the town council to lay mains and otherwise use the streets and alleys for service. The franchise was secured in the name of James A. Wilcox, Duncan M. Funk, John T. Lillard, J. O. Willson and Willard A. Parritt, who were the officers of the company in those days. The service was gradually installed and now covers Normal almost as thoroughly as it does Bloomington. Many miles of mains were laid in Normal.

In the year 1908 a New York syndicate acquired the franchises and capital stock of all the gas interests of Bloomington, taking over both the Bloomington Gaslight and Coke Company and the Citizens' Gaslight & Heating Company. This new concern at once began a new policy of modernizing and bettering the equipment and consequently the service. This policy has been steadily pursued to the present time.

J. A. Perkins was for several years the local manager under the ownership of the New York capitalists. He was succeeded by Ray Stretch, who remained in charge a few years. About three years ago Roy E. Chew became the local manager and is now in charge. Under his supervision the local property has been still further improved, until it is now one of the best of its size in the United States. A survey taken last year of the condition of gas properties in Illinois, one hundred in number, placed the Bloomington plant as second in point of modern equipment and efficient service.

The total valuation of the physical properties of the Union Gas & Electric Company is now about \$1,600,000. There are 86 miles of gas mains in Bloomington and Normal, and 8,350 meters are in place, or one to about every four persons in the two cities. The company employs 75 people on an average, and at certain seasons when outdoor work is in

progress, the lists run as high as 150 to 200 people. The annual payroll of the company is about \$100,000.

This company produces annually 250,000,000 cubic feet of gas for illumination, heating and the many other uses to which the substance is now put. The company pays taxes of \$20,000 yearly.

One of the most interesting features of this public utility is its policy of customer ownership. Several years ago it started out on this well-defined plan of interesting its patrons and other citizens in owning stock in the company. Up to date, there are about 400 people in the two cities who own stock of greater or lesser sums. These include nearly every employe of the company. The total investments represented by these resident stockholders is upward of \$224,000. Thus while the nominal headquarters are in a distant city, the capital which controls its management is largely in the hands of the very people who use its product. The local directors and officers now include: C. F. J. Agle, vice-president; Lee Rust, director; Dan Fitzgerald, director; William Beasley, assistant secretary and treasurer; R. E. Chew, director and general manager.

Telephone Systems.—The Central Union, or otherwise known as the Bell Telephone System, was the pioneer commercial line in this county, although attempts to build telephones had previously been made, but they proved little more than toys so far as utility is concerned. Fred Beckman, still in the business after 44 years, came to Bloomington in 1880 from St. Louis, where he had just learned the rudiments of the then rather crude business, as a lineman. Mr. Beckman helped to construct the first system of Bell telephones here for the few years following 1880. When the business expanded and grew to large proportions, Mr. Beckman was made superintendent of the local plant, a position which he retained until its consolidation with the Kinloch system in 1920. He is still in charge of the long distance business of the Bell company in Bloomington and McLean County.

The Bell Telephone Company owned the only telephone system in Bloomington until about 1895, when James B. Taylor and H. S. Bower organized an independent company called "Home Telephone Company" with a limited number of telephones.

After three or four years John T. Lillard, John J. Pitts, C. P. Soper, Lyman Graham and V. E. Howell furnished additional capital, acquired

the system and owned it until about 1902, when A. B. Cotton and Hart F. Farwell purchased the system. Mr. Farwell soon after sold his interest to Mr. Cotton. A. B. Cotton, about 1905, sold the Home Telephone Company plant or system, to a group of people who are still the principal owners, and who then formed a new corporation, the present Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Company. From 1905 to date the list of subscribers has grown from 1,200 to 10,000.

About 1912 the McLean County Telephone Company which had been conducting an independent toll business, sold its toll lines to Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Company.

In January, 1922, the Bell Telephone Company sold their local plant to Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Company, the Bell Company retaining its toll lines and long distance traffic. All Bell, also all independent toll lines throughout the country, are connected with the Kinloch-Bloomington exchange.

John T. Lillard has been president of the Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Co. since its organization; Hart F. Farwell has been vice-president and general manager during all said time. The rates charged by the Bloomington telephone company are the lowest rates charged by any similar plant in the State of Illinois, and perhaps as low as any similar plant in the United States.

In 1902 when Home Telephone Company was acquired by Mr. Farwell and Mr. Cotton it occupied the second floor in the building at 216 West Jefferson Street; the office of the company was about that time moved to the north end of the Evans Building, fronting on Main Street, just north of the Corn Belt Bank Building.

In 1920 the telephone company purchased the three-story and basement building 513-515 North Main Street, together with the lot 517 next north of same; a total frontage of 72 feet and depth of 100 feet. The entire building, 513-515, was rebuilt for the uses of the company, new switchboards and new apparatus were placed in the building and underground conduits and cables were constructed to and in the newly acquired property.

In January, 1922, the exchange and all equipment was moved from the Evans Building where it had been located for 15 years, to the Lillard Building. The company now has 9,500 subscribers in Bloomington and Normal, or about one to three people. This is an unusually high percent-

age of service. Connected with the Bloomington exchange are about 9,000 instruments operating through the many exchanges located in different towns of the county. The company employs 110 people in all capacities from operators at the exchange to linemen and other workers on the outside.

Thomas C. Ainsworth has been superintendent of the Kinloch plant here for about twelve years. He is known as one of the best telephone men in the country.

CHAPTER XVII.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MANUFACTURING—RAILROAD SHOPS—TELEGRAPH COMPANY—EWING AND FLAGG—PLOW FACTORY—BRICK AND TILE—COAL MINE—PORK PACKING—MEADOWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—AMERICAN FOUNDRY AND FURNACE COMPANY—PAUL F. BEICH COMPANY—MAGGILL FOUNDRY—BLOOMINGTON CANNING COMPANY—WHOLESALE GROCERS—NURSERIES.

The industrial and manufacturing interests of Bloomington are centered largely in the repair and machine shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which form the largest single industry of the city. These shops were established in Bloomington soon after the road was built through the city, in 1853. Col. R. P. Morgan, the superintendent, and Jesse W. Fell, rode horseback from Bloomington to Joliet looking for the most available site, and finally chose Bloomington. The road was poor and its first group of buildings were temporary wooden structures, located "way out of town." In 1857 they employed 180 men. On Oct. 31, 1867, the shops burned down. Should they be rebuilt? Some of the directors favored having their repair work done in Chicago, but a committee of Bloomington citizens headed by Judge David Davis and Jesse Fell urged on President Timothy B. Blackstone the claims of Bloomington to such good effect that the shops were again built in Bloomington, after the citizens had voted \$55,000 in bonds to aid in acquiring land for enlargement of the plant. The decision in favor of the bonds was practically unanimous. The rebuilt shops were much better than the old ones had been, and these remained almost unchanged until the next great enlargement campaign of 1910, when the citizens subscribed \$165,000 to buy

ground for additional shops and tracks, and the railroad company spent on its part nearly \$1,000,000 for erecting modern and strictly up-to-date plant.

The Western Union Telegraph Company first established its lines into Bloomington about the time the Alton Railroad came. This was another factor in transforming the village into a city.

The rebuilding of the Chicago & Alton shops into the modern plant which the road possesses was accomplished by the action of the citizens of Bloomington in 1910, when by voluntary subscriptions in a campaign of 17 days' duration the sum of \$165,000 was raised by the citizens, to be used in the purchase of additional land on which the Alton officials were to expand and rebuild their plant. In April, 1910, the then vice-president of the road, George H. Ross, submitted to the Business Men's Association of Bloomington a written proposition in which the company promised to expend approximately \$1,000,000 in improvements and enlargements of its works in Bloomington, providing the citizens would donate the ground which the enlarged plant would occupy. This proposition was taken under advisement by the board of directors of the Business Men's Association, and after carefully laying out plans for its public campaign, it set the date of May 16 to begin the actual canvass. On the day before this date, the newspaper published details of the proposed plans, giving Vice-President Ross' proposition verbatim and telling the people that it would require the sum of \$156,000 to purchase the desired lands.

Alonzo Dolan was president of the Business Men's Association at that time, William Schmidt the secretary, and the offices were located in a single room on Jefferson Street, the west part of the Illinois Hotel Building. Here the headquarters of the campaign was located, and E. B. Cole was engaged as a special accountant to keep track of the subscriptions as received. The special committee appointed for the Business Men's Association to conduct the campaign was composed of Paul F. Beich, Benjamin F. Harber, Oscar Mandel, Henry Behr, Howard D. Humphreys, Edward Holland and Theodore S. Bunn.

Solicitors, both men and women, were appointed for every precinct in the city and a house to house canvass was conducted from May 16 to the night of May 31, it being stipulated that the proposition of the Alton company must be accepted before June 1st. It was considered that the

acceptance of this proposal and the completion of the enlargements would forever set at rest any fear that the Alton shops would be removed to any other point along its lines.

The campaign was carried on with increasing intensity from day to day, and on the night of May 31, the officers of the Business Men's Association sent a telegram to Vice-President Ross, stating that his proposition was accepted and the money had been raised. The proposals embodied in the statement of the Alton company were as follows:

First—Erect a 44-stall roundhouse equipped with the new Sturtevant system. Second—Build new machine shop opposite present one, extending east from boiler shop with 20 stalls, increasing capacity of erecting shop by one-half. Third—Enlarge boiler shops by additions south and west which will double the capacity of that department. Fourth—Enlarge wheel and axle and freight repair shops. Fifth—Add to size and capacity of other shops. Sixth—Enlarge switching yards, shop yards and roundhouse yards, rearranging entire shop plant system of tracks. Seventh—Enlarge main yards, laying third main from Bloomington yards through Normal. Eighth—Construct new union station to cost \$75,000, to be used in upper stories for general offices for operating department.

It was estimated that the cost of the enlarged shops would be \$750,000; of the necessary subways and viaducts at Chestnut and Seminary Avenue would be \$75,000; of the new union station \$75,000, and of the enlarged trackage \$50,000, making the whole improvement cost close to \$1,000,000.

It was a scene of rare excitement at the Business Men's Association rooms in the evening of May 31, when a final report was expected. President Alonzo Dolan reported that on the previous day the pledges had totaled \$140,000, and about \$15,000 had been turned in during the day. Then a gift of \$2,000 was reported from Miss Susan Loehr, aged 94 years. Increases from previous subscribers brought the total to \$162,500, and there it seemed to stand, until a letter from George P. Davis was read pledging another \$2,500 additional to his previous gift of \$1,500. The Davis pledge brought the total subscriptions to the \$165,000 point, and then a great celebration broke loose. Cheers rang for several minutes, and then a round of speechmaking and felicitation was indulged in.

The money was payable in three years, but a large part of it was paid during the summer of 1910. The Business Men's Association at once began the work of buying up the many parcels and lots of land which

had to be acquired. Secretary William Schmidt carried on this work during that summer, and soon had many of the houses removed from the land, the titles turned over to the Chicago & Alton Company. Construction contracts were awarded in June and for the next year the shops site was one of the busiest building places in the state. The Alton carried out its part of the contract, the new three-story union station and general offices being erected on the site of the old. The new roundhouse and machine shops were mammoth affairs. A foot subway under Chestnut Street was erected, and a steel and concrete viaduct over Emerson Street, instead of at Seminary Avenue as at first proposed. A great new concrete and steel viaduct was built over the Alton tracks at Front Street, at the south end of the new union station. Finally several years after, and not part of the original plan, a subway under the tracks was constructed at Division Street.

Aside from the Chicago & Alton shops, one of the most important factory operations carried on in Bloomington in the early days was that of Ewing and Flagg, located between Main and East Streets, where the Big Four station now stands. Before railroads came to this section, this concern, owned by John W. Ewing and William F. Flagg, employed 125 to 150 men in manufacturing a reaping machine and other kinds of agricultural implements. The reaper was a forerunner of the famous McCormick reaper, and in fact it was proved in a lawsuit that the Bloomington machine was in part an infringement on McCormick patents. Most of the raw materials for this factory, as well as its finished products, were carried by team to and from the Illinois River.

A kindred industry was the plow factory of Lewis Bunn and Abram Brokaw, which occupied the lots where the People's Bank now stands. These industries made their way in spite of the absence of railroads to aid them in marketing their output. If the railroads had come ten years earlier, the city might have become a factory town.

Brick yards were among the earlier industries of the growing city of Bloomington. The first one was where the German Lutheran Church now stands. Later the famous Heafer brick and tile yards were established in the southeast part of the city and turned out hundreds of thousands of brick for many years. In addition to the many brick buildings erected from 1850 to 1870, the railroads built many of their bridges and culverts with brick arches. One such, supporting a span of the Illinois

Central road north of Bloomington over Sugar Creek, caved in during a flood season in 1858, and dammed the creek. The overflow of the bottom lands threatened serious consequences for a time, but the flood finally broke through the temporary dam. When the first building of the Normal University was under construction, there was a brick yard in operation just east, where the Normal Public School now stands.

Bloomington is credited with having laid the first brick pavement in the United States, this being done by Napoleon B. Heafer in 1877, on the south and west sides of the public square. Of late years, the brick put down in the pavements of Bloomington and Normal all came from other places where a better quality of clay for pavement brick existed.

Tile making as allied to brick making flourished as an industry in this city for many years, and the Heafer tile works in Bloomington employed many men and shipped hundreds of thousands of feet of drain tile. Nearly all the swampy farm lands of McLean County were thus tile drained in the period from about 1880 to 1900.

The making of tile had a large influence on the management of the farms of McLean and adjoining counties. There was much wet land in the prairie sections and these were thoroughly drained in the era when tiling was the principal business of the farmer. It is estimated that hundreds of miles of tile drains are still in use on the farms of McLean County. There were tile factories in several of the other towns of McLean County outside of Bloomington, and one of the last of these to continue in operation was the Tillbury plant at Towanda. Fenstermaker & Co. long operated a factory of this kind at Ellsworth. Pike & Castle ran a plant at Chenoa. One of the early tile factories was located at Funk's Grove and there was another south of Heyworth along the Illinois Central. The work of tiling added millions of dollars to the values of McLean County farm lands.

The Bloomington Pressed Brick Company was established along in the '90's in a plant built alongside the McLean County Coal Mine. It used the shale from the coal mine to manufacture into a brand of pressed brick which was used both for building purposes and street pavement. The plant flourished for many years, but gradually other kinds of brick made in other cities got the edge of them and the use of the Bloomington pressed brick fell off. The plant was finally disposed of and the company went out of business.

After years of experimenting and expenditure of thousands of dollars in fruitless borings, a paying vein of coal was discovered near the city in June, 1867, and this was another event counting for much in the future prosperity of the city. The first coal mine was started in 1867 near the present city water works, but it proved a failure on account of the trouble with water. The next year the McLean County Coal Company was organized with Matthew T. Scott as its main sponsor. A shaft was sunk near the Chicago & Alton depot, and this mine has been in continual operation since that time. For many years it employed between 200 and 300 miners, but of later years owing to the opening of many mines further south with deeper veins of coal and easier of working, the Bloomington mine had gradually decreased its output. However, it furnished a large part of the supplies of coal used by Bloomington citizens, and during the World War served as a lifesaver to the community when coal was hard to obtain from distant mines. This year (1923) there were somewhere near 100 men employed at this mine. Lyman M. Graham, who served as manager of the mine for many years, gave up the active management during 1922.

For many years there was in operation in Bloomington a pork packing plant, located on South East Street just south of the Big Four Railroad. In the days of its prime, this plant bought and packed hundreds of hogs every day of the week, and its output in the course of the year amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars in value. The buildings were later taken over by Campbell Holton & Co., the wholesale grocers, who now occupy them with several enlargements.

For the past fifty years or more Bloomington has had one or more stove factories. The Bloomington Stove Company occupied buildings along the Alton road south of Seminary Avenue for many years and did a big manufacturing business. A fire and other losses caused the plant to finally close down. On the east side of the city, at Empire Street, was long located the Co-operative Stove Company factory, now the Hamilton-Hayes Stove Company.

The latest important addition to the strictly industrial life of Bloomington was the establishment of the Meadows Manufacturing Company, which was secured through the activity of the Association of Commerce during the years 1921-22. The factory had its inception in McLean County, when the Rocke brothers first created a small shop for making

grain elevators at the town of Meadows, east of Lexington. This grew until it was too large for the community of its birth, and it was removed to Pontiac, where a large factory building was erected and where it continued to expand for several years. Then its Pontiac quarters having been outgrown, a proposal to locate the plant in Bloomington was taken up by the Association of Commerce, with the result that a tract of land in the southeast part of the city was acquired and deeded to the company in consideration of locating the plant here. The company was reorganized with increased capital and erected on the land buildings costing upward of \$300,000. In 1923, owing to after-war conditions, the company went through a process of re-capitalization, and is now on a substantial basis and doing a very large business in manufacturing washing machines, grain elevators and other articles of general use. The company employs a large number of skilled mechanics and other workmen.

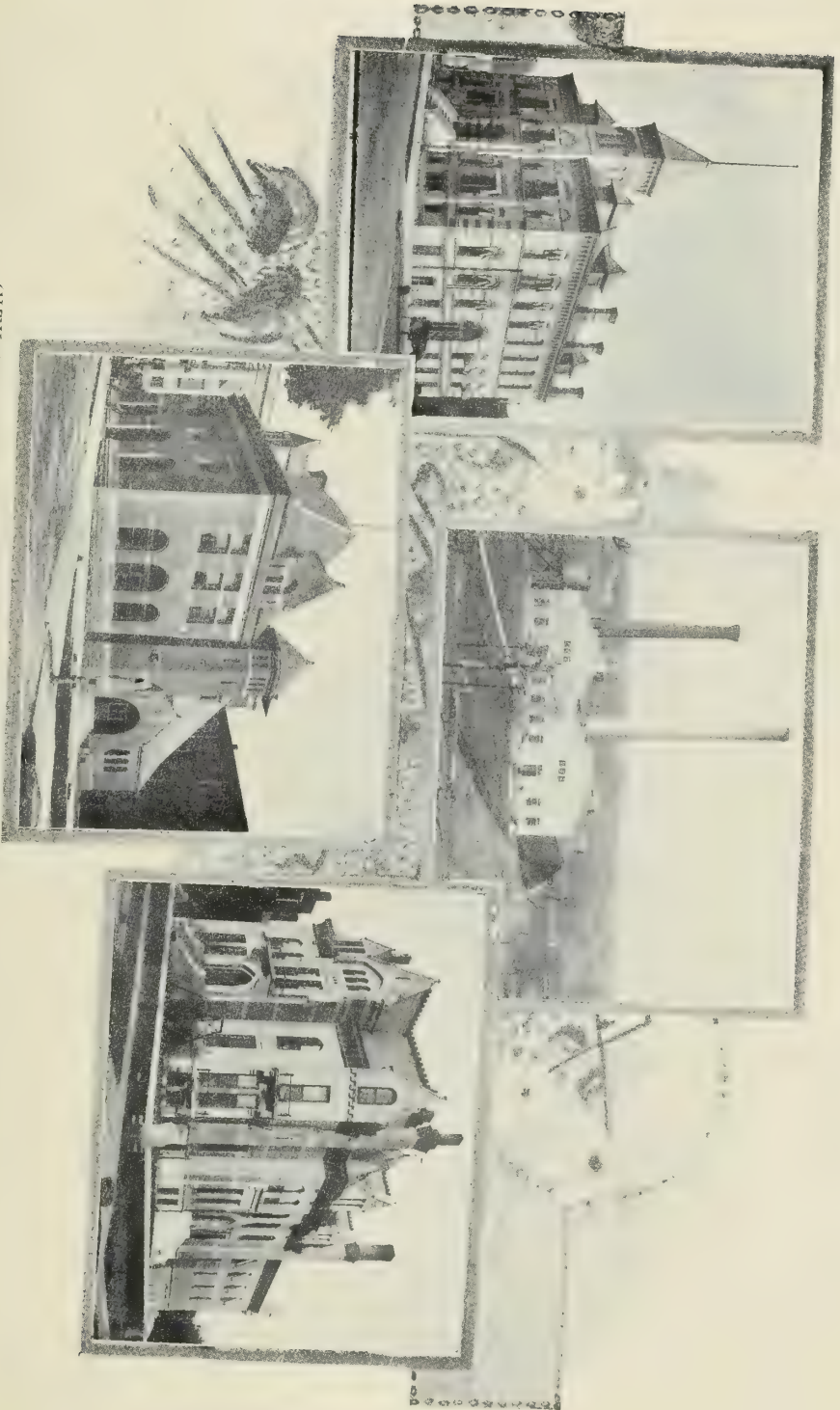
A district east of the Illinois Central Railroad in Bloomington developed into an important territory of the city in an industrial way. The American Foundry and Furnace Company, established 30 years ago as the Soper Foundry, has become a well-established business of wide clientage. It was founded by Horace W. and Clinton P. Soper and was carried on by the second generation of Clinton Soper's family. Leroy G. Whitmer is the president of the company, Horace A. Soper is the vice-president, and Guy Haley is secretary. The plant occupies a half block of buildings, and employs 100 men or more.

The other industrial plant in the same vicinity is that of the Portable Elevator Company, which has grown from small beginnings for the past twenty-five years, having taken over the factory formerly occupied by the W. R. White Gate Company. The Portable makes grain elevators and kindred products and has patronage extending from one end of the country to the other. G. Burt Read is president of the company; W. S. Harwood vice-president, and L. G. Whitmer secretary.

Further north along the Illinois Central Railroad are located the plants of the Dodge-Dickinson Company, makers of mattresses and kindred products; the Hayes-Hamilton Stove Company, and the Davis Ewing Concrete Company, all doing a large business.

The Paul F. Beich Company, owners and operators of a very large candy-making plant in Bloomington, is one of the well-established and best-known industries of McLean County. Mr. Beich, the founder, began

CITY HALL.—POSTOFFICE.—WATER WORKS.—JAIL, BLOOMINGTON.



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operations in a small way when he was a young man, in a room on Front Street. Later he acquired the Lancaster Caramel Company, which occupied the building near the Alton station which had been originally built for a buggy factory. Eventually Mr. Beich gained control of the whole company and its plant, and the Paul F. Beich Co. was incorporated. Several additions to the building have been made in the last fifteen years, the last of which was erected in 1923. The company manufactures a great variety of candies, and its sales cover the whole country and many foreign countries. The same concern operates a factory in Chicago, but the main offices are in Bloomington. The factory here employs scores of people, many of them young women. The officers are: Paul F. Beich, president; Frank E. Sweeting, vice-president; Ernest H. Black, secretary.

The MaGirl Foundry and Furnace Works, located on East Oakland Avenue, has been in operation for many years successfully manufacturing a line of furnaces and other similar products. It was founded by Patrick H. MaGirl now deceased. The manager at present is James D. MaGirl.

The Bloomington Canning Company is one of the important industrial plants of the county. Its plant is located inside the corporate limits of Normal, just north of Division Street. It has been in operation for about twenty-five years, and each season it gathers and packs hundreds of thousands of cases of sweet corn which is grown on its own leased farm lands or bought from farmers with whom contracts are made at the beginning of each season. The active canning season is carried on for only about six or eight weeks beginning about the middle of August and running into late September each year. While packing is in progress, the factory employs several scores of people in the various operations. A smaller force of employes are in the plant the year round for the purpose of boxing and shipping out the product as ordered. The sales of the goods from this factory cover nearly every part of the country. The company was owned and managed for several years by Peter Whitmer, R. F. Evans, William L. Evans and J. O. Willson, all now deceased. The present officers of the company are: Ira S. Whitmer, president; Leroy G. Whitmer, vice-president; Charles D. Myers, secretary.

For the past 20 years Bloomington has been known as an important point for jobbing interests. This has been especially true in the line of wholesale grocery establishments, of which there are three larger ones.

Each of these handles hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of groceries in a year, having large establishments.

J. F. Humphreys & Co. for many years occupied a building at Grove and East, but lately bought the large warehouse on South Main, formerly used by the Illinois Moline Plow Co. The officers are: Howard Humphreys, president; R. O. Ahlenius, vice-president; Rogers Humphreys, secretary-treasurer.

The Campbell Holton Company, wholesale grocers, have a large warehouse and shipping plant on South Gridley Street, formerly the plant of the Continental Packing Company. It has been remodeled and enlarged for the use of the Holton Company and is a modern plant in every way. The officers of the company are: Campbell Holton, president; H. W. Kelly, vice-president; C. A. Stephenson, secretary; E. M. Evans treasurer.

The Cumming Wholesale Grocery Company occupies the building on South Center which is a part of the Johnson Transfer Co. plant. It was formerly known as Hawks, Incorporated, having been founded by E. B. Hawks and his associates and transferred last year to the present corporation. The officers are W. H. Cumming, president and treasurer; Egbert B. Hawk, vice-president; L. W. Bosworth, secretary; directors, W. H. Cumming, Charles F. Scholer, E. B. Hawk, L. W. Bosworth and Charles F. J. Agle.

In years gone by, the nurseries of the county formed an important factor in its business. They were located mostly in the vicinity of Normal, where the era prior to the Civil War several very large nurseries, they being among the largest in the central west, in fact. They were the Overman nurseries, the Mann nurseries, the Phoenix nursery, the Augustine nurseries, and Home nursery, the Corn Belt, and several others. Changes have taken place in that business as in all others in the last generation, but the nursery business still forms an important part of the general business and industrial activities of the county. The last city directory of Bloomington and Normal indicated that there are eight nurseries now doing business here, some of them of many years' establishment, and others having come upon the field of comparatively recent date.

The manufacturing and industrial interests of Bloomington and McLean County include very many smaller plants both in the county seat, at Normal and in several towns of the county. The products of these plants are widely distributed, and the money coming in from them forms one of the factors of the prosperity of the county and its people.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL OLDEST—FINANCES—BUILDING OF EAST AND WEST LINES—
VOTING OF BONDS—BUILDING ROAD NORTH AND SOUTH—C. & A. SHOPS—
GROWTH OF RAILROADS—VALUATION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY—ELECTRIC
RAILROADS—TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

McLean County has four steam railroads passing through its county seat, and there are two other steam roads crossing the county, one along the northern edge, the other across the southeast corner. The oldest of these roads in point of first being projected, is the Illinois Central, which was part of the great scheme of internal improvements which the state legislature voted in 1837. The road was to be built from Galena to Cairo, but its exact route across the state was uncertain. The state voted its credit to the Central road to the extent of \$3,500,000. The building of the road was started, when the financial catastrophe of 1841 occurred, and its further construction was delayed ten years. On Sept. 30, 1850, a law passed congress donating to the State of Illinois for the use of the Central railroad nearly 2,500,000 acres of public land, the state to dictate the terms on which the land was to be granted. The state in turn required by law that the Central road should pay to the state treasury 7 per cent of its gross receipts. This payment grew as years went on until it reached \$1,000,000 per year. Afterward many of the counties, including McLean, complained that part of this money received from the Illinois Central, should go into the county treasuries of the counties through which the road was built. When the line was to be laid out for the construction of the road, General Gridley was in the Legislature, and he tried to

get it routed through Decatur, Clinton and Bloomington, three county seats within his district. Owing to much rivalry for the route, it seemed that his purpose might be defeated, but he secured its final routing to pass within five miles east of the corner of town 21 north range on 1 east. This point is two and a half miles east of Heyworth, which would have routed the road eight miles east of Bloomington. General Gridley's purpose was accomplished, for when the building of the road was begun it was seen that it must be constructed through Decatur, Clinton and Bloomington. The first part of the line was built from the north, and a train was run down from LaSalle to Bloomington on May 3, 1853. The panic of 1857 came soon after the building of the road this far, and the further development of the line was much retarded.

The east and west steam roads running through Bloomington had checkered careers in getting started. The line known as the Big Four of recent years, and later as the New York Central, from Peoria to Danville, was first projected in 1837 as part of the great internal improvement scheme mentioned in connection with the Illinois Central. The road had been graded from Pekin to Mackinaw when the hard times of 1841 came. This retarded the completion of the road for more than ten years. In 1857 a vote was taken on the proposition of Bloomington Township voting bonds of \$100,000 to assist in financing this road, but by a vote of 1,570 to 1,166 it was defeated. The project lay dormant until about 1866, when it was revived. The following year Bloomington Township did vote the \$100,000 bonds for this enterprise, while Empire Township also bonded itself for \$75,000 to aid the road, and West Township gave \$20,000 in a similar way. The line was completed from Pekin to Bloomington on May 31, 1870. It later became known as the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, then the Peoria & Eastern, and finally the Big Four and now the New York Central.

Early in the '50's there was a project for building the Peoria, Bloomington & Lafayette Railroad, which, however, did not get much of a start. It was revived in 1867 under the name of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi, to be built first from Bloomington to Lafayette, Ind., and eventually completed west to Peoria. On June 3, 1867, Bloomington Township voted \$100,000 in bonds to aid this road, McLean County also subscribed for \$20,000 of bonds, and various townships along its route voted aid as follows: Padua, \$30,000; Arrowsmith, \$30,000; Cheney's

Grove, \$50,000; village of Saybrook, \$10,000. The road was completed from Lafayette to Bloomington in 1872, and it was completed west to Peoria in 1885. The name changed several times, being known as the Lake Erie & Western, and now as the Nickel Plate. The state constitution of 1870 prevented any county or municipality issuing bonds to aid a railroad, hence after that year no railroad bonds were voted.

In point of its future effect upon the prosperity of Bloomington and of McLean County in general, the most important railroad built into the city and county was what is now known as the Chicago & Alton, but which in its earlier stages was known as the Alton & Sangamon road. This road, connecting the great cities of Chicago and St. Louis, with Bloomington its principal division terminal, was built in sections under at least five different charters granted by the State of Illinois. When it came into McLean County it arrived rather quietly, and with no flourish of trumpets as had the Illinois Central road. The Central had been under discussion in the State of Illinois since 1836, and its extension south from LaSalle in 1853 brought to Bloomington its greatest crowd of people known up to that time when the first train reached the city. On Feb. 6, 1851, General Gridley, then a member of the State Senate, wrote a letter to the *Western Intelligencer*, published at Bloomington, in which he exulted over the passage by the Legislature of the bill chartering the Illinois Central Railroad, and added: "I am also of the opinion that the bill extending the charter of the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company to Bloomington will pass the house and become a law; in which event I am assured by the agent of the company that the road will be constructed and completed in two years."

The bill did pass the Legislature, surveys were made, the contracts let for building the road north to Bloomington, and on Oct. 16, 1853, the first trains were run from the south into Bloomington. For several months the trains from the south connected with the Illinois Central at Bloomington Junction (Normal), thence over the Central via LaSalle to Chicago. At that time the road advertised to take passengers to New York via Chicago "in only sixty hours."

As the road reached Bloomington in the late fall, it was impossible to finish the line north until the following summer. The building started north from Bloomington and was finished so that an excursion train was run down from Lexington on July 4, 1854. The Joliet & Chicago road had

been previously constructed, so that when the extension north from Bloomington to Chicago was made, the line was completed from St. Louis to Chicago. The Illinois Central depot was located at the eastern edge of town, and the leaders of that day, Jesse Fell and others, thought it best to locate the Chicago & Alton depot on the western edge, thinking the town would spread out between the two. Jesse Fell, David Davis, General Gridley and others secured donations of land and other gifts to secure for Bloomington the location of the repair shops of the new road, thus laying the foundations of what proved to be the city's chief industrial enterprise. The shops in turn gave rise to the idea of building from Bloomington the new division to Jacksonville in 1867, for which Bloomington Township and city of Bloomington voted bonds of \$75,000. If this aid had not been given, the Jacksonville line would have been built north from Delavan to Washington.

The small shops of the C. & A. erected in 1853-54 were burned down in 1867, and it required a strong effort on the part of citizens to secure consent to rebuild here, for Chicago, Springfield and Joliet were all seeking the location. The fact that the road had three divisions centering here was one of the main arguments in favor of Bloomington.

As an indication of the growth and developments of the railroads and their holdings in McLean County, the figures of the assessed valuation of railroad property in the county for the year 1923 may be cited. There are in this county for the year 1923 a total of 218 miles of steam railway lines, the total property value of which as assessed by the state tax commission was \$4,144,542, while the total assessed valuation was \$2,589,677. It is well known that the assessed valuation is one-half of the real valuation, and even at that the figures are always very low. Railroads of the county, the number of miles of each and the total amount of property as assessed by the state tax commission for the year 1923 were as follows:

Chicago & Alton—Forty-two miles; assessed valuation, \$849,712; property values, \$1,807,620. Bloomington & Jacksonville (branch of Chicago & Alton), 14 miles; assessed valuation \$198,729; property values, \$296,171.

Chicago and Springfield division of the Illinois Central—Ten miles; assessed valuation, \$136,383; property values, \$201,600.

Kankakee and Southwestern division of Illinois Central—Twenty-nine miles; assessed valuation, \$233,864; property values, \$275,551.

Main line Illinois Central—One mile; property values, \$953.

Rantoul division Illinois Central—Seventeen miles; assessed valuation, \$136,067; property values, \$164,316.

Lake Erie & Western—Forty-two miles; assessed valuation, \$421,900; property values, \$543,181.

Peoria & Eastern—Thirty-seven miles; assessed valuation, \$371,442; property values, \$529,805.

Toledo, Peoria & Western—Twenty-one miles; assessed valuation, \$211,394; property values, \$278,472.

Wabash, C. & P.—Two miles; assessed valuation, \$30,197; property values, \$46,873.

Bloomington, Decatur & Champaign Electric Railroad—Thirteen miles; assessed valuation, \$78,558; property values, \$93,989.

St. Louis, Springfield & Peoria Electric Railroad—Sixteen miles; assessed valuation, \$101,033; property values, \$128,922.

The two electric railroads last mentioned are parts of the Illinois Traction System, whose total mileage in this county is 30 miles, and total assessed valuation \$179,591; total property values, \$223,285.

The first use of a telegraph line into Bloomington or McLean County took place on January 28, 1854. The line was from Springfield to Bloomington, which was constructed after citizens of Bloomington had subscribed \$1,000 as a bonus to the Western Union Telegraph Company for such a line. In August, 1853, John Caton, pioneer of the Western Union, came to Bloomington and told General Gridley that if the citizens would take \$1,000 of stock his company would give the city an office on the line from Springfield to Chicago. The purse of \$1,000 was made up, mostly in subscriptions of \$50 each, and the poles were soon set and wires strung. The first message, sent on January 28, from Springfield to the editor of the *Pantagraph*, as follows:

“C. P. Merriman: May the new communication by telegraph, so auspiciously opened, continue for ages. Signed, S. Francis.”

Matthew L. Steele was the first operator, who served till 1866, when Arthur T. McElhiney succeeded him and filled the position for 25 years.

The telegraph companies in Bloomington have kept pace with modern facilities and improvements in other lines. The Western Union now has a large and handsomely equipped office located at 210 West Washington Street.

The Postal Telegraph Company established an office in Bloomington some 20 years ago and have since maintained it.

CHAPTER XIX.

BANKS.

FIRST RECORDED LOAN IN COUNTY—PIONEER BANKS—PANICS—INCREASE IN
NUMBER OF STATE BANKS—LIST OF PRESENT McLEAN COUNTY BANKS—
DEPOSITS.

Banks and banking institutions as we know them now did not exist in the earlier years of McLean County. In fact, for many years after the white settlers began to take up land in this section of Illinois, they could buy the land from the government at \$1.25 per acre, but they were unable to secure funds with which to buy the necessary implements and stock for the proper conduct of their farms. The first recorded loans of money made in this county were those in the year 1829, when Dr. Peebles seemed to be the principal man engaged in any kind of money loaning business. In the period just preceding 1836, there was a large influx of population into this county, and money became more plentiful, due to speculative buying and selling of lands and town lots. Then came the panic of 1837, and money went flat again, for everybody was hard up. Governor Ford, in his message of 1843, told the Legislature that he did not believe there was over \$400,000 of money in circulation in the whole state of Illinois.

For the ten-year period prior to the Civil War there were three banks in Bloomington, operating under the state banking law, but none in any other town of the county. When the Civil War came on, banks holding bonds of the southern states found them very greatly depreciated and some banks caught with many southern bonds had to go out of business. One such bank was the Lafayette Bank of Bloomington. Gridley's bank,

started in 1853, found its notes subject to great discounts. The predecessor of the First National Bank had declined to use southern bonds as the basis of its issues, hence it got over the crisis and reorganized in 1862 as the First National Bank. It then began to operate under the national banking laws instead of the state. Peoria, Springfield, Chicago and Indianapolis banks in those days supplied most of the money needed by farmers for buying cattle and other farm operations. The interest charges were very high, being 2 per cent per month as the minimum.

Another era of hard times in 1873 resulted in the failure of the Home Bank of Bloomington, run by McClun, Holder & Co. The First National Bank, which had been organized on a permanent basis in 1865, remained as solid as a rock and pursued a careful and judicious policy.

The number of banks grew rapidly in the 20 years from 1875 until 1895, and at the close of the period there was one or more banks in nearly every important town in the county. Many of these were private banks, but when a law was passed about 1911 that all private banks must organize under state or federal direction, then some of the smaller banks went out of business. At one time in Bloomington, about 1905, there were seven banks in operation. Then consolidations took place, and the number of banks in Bloomington now (1923) is five. The Corn Belt Bank, the McLean County Bank and the American State Bank were the younger of the institutions, but they have outlived some of the older banks. The Third National was first absorbed by the First National. Then the State National and the State Trust and Savings were combined with the First National Bank and the building of the latter was remodeled to accommodate the larger institution. The American State bought the Metropole Hotel Building in 1923 and made it into a first-class banking house. The Corn Belt remodeled its entire interior. The People's Bank erected in 1902 a seven-story bank building, the only seven-story structure in the downtown district.

In towns outside of Bloomington many of the banks own their own homes, and occupy up-to-date quarters. The following is a list of the banks in McLean County, with the year of their organization and their present officers:

Anchor State Bank, founded 1895, president, Jacob Martens; vice-president, J. H. Nafsizer; cashier, H. B. Ulmer.

Arrowsmith State Bank, founded 1893; president, J. H. Jacobs; vice-presidents, G. F. Lester and G. A. Builta; cashier, Raymond Webber.

Bellflower Exchange Bank; founded 1906; president, J. E. Smith; vice-president, H. F. Helmick; cashier, Helen Helmick.

Bellflower State Bank, founded 1892; president, A. F. Gooch; vice-president, D. R. Gooch, Jr.; cashier, A. G. Gooch.

Corn Belt Bank, Bloomington, founded 1892; president, John J. Pitts; vice-president, O. P. Skaggs; cashier, C. J. Moyer.

American State Bank, Bloomington; founded 1902; president, Albert Wochner; vice-president, Frank Oberkoetter; cashier, Adolph Wochner.

First National Bank, Bloomington; founded 1865; C. W. Robinson, chairman of board; Wilber M. Carter, president; H. K. Hoblit, H. W. Hall, J. J. Condon, vice-presidents; Frank M. Rice, cashier.

First Trust and Savings Bank, Bloomington; president, Wilber M. Carter; vice-presidents, H. K. Hoblit and W. J. Carter; cashier, Leonne Robinson.

Liberty State Bank, Bloomington; founded 1920; president, John W. Rodgers; vice-presidents, E. E. Fincham and Phil Wood; cashier, P. A. Johnson.

McLean County Bank, Bloomington; founded 1903; president, Lee Rust; vice-presidents, R. R. Johnson, Howard H. Rust; cashiers, W. L. Rust, J. P. Arnett.

People's Bank, Bloomington; founded 1869; president, W. L. Moore; president of board, F. D. Marquis; vice-president, L. H. Weldon.

Farmers State Bank, Carlock; founded 1899; president, J. E. O'Hara; vice-president, S. E. Maurer; cashier, H. B. Carlock.

Farmers Bank, Chenoa; founded 1884; president, J. S. Kelly; vice-president, Maurice Monroe; cashier, C. H. Merriott.

State Bank of Chenoa, founded 1892; president, A. D. Jordan; cashier, L. L. Silliman.

Farmers State Bank, Colfax; founded 1903; president, Charles Atkinson; vice-president, Joseph Martin, Sr.; cashier, Edna M. Atkinson.

Citizens State Bank, Cropsey; president, E. T. Lange; vice-presidents, S. E. Thomas, John Brucker; cashier, G. M. Meeker.

Cropsey State Bank; founded 1892; president, M. B. Meeker; vice-president, H. C. Cantle; cashier, J. H. Barnes.

State Bank of Cooksville; founded 1892; president, N. L. Elbert; vice-president, Wesley Woodard; cashier, Edward Weidner.

Farmer State Bank, Danvers; president, J. C. Nafziger; vice-president, W. Miller; cashier, W. D. Kitchell.

First National Bank, Danvers; founded 1903; president, C. R. Ewins; vice-president, Peter Risser; cashier, Lyle Stuckey.

Farmers State Bank, Downs; founded 1901; president, J. R. Carlisle; vice-president, W. M. Buckles; cashier, E. B. Lanier.

Bank of Ellsworth, founded 1891; president, C. A. Shinkle; vice-president, Tobey Bane; cashier, C. C. Kreitzer.

State Bank of Gridley; founded 1891; president, W. D. Castle; vice-president, J. R. Heiple; cashier, J. R. Heiple.

Farmers State Bank, Heyworth, founded 1906; president, C. H. Russum; vice-president, Albert Fulton; cashier, J. T. Buck.

Heyworth State Bank; founded 1891; president, J. P. Shelton; vice-president, F. L. Wakefield; cashier, L. T. Rutledge.

Bank of Holder, Holder; founded 1905; president, H. M. Murray; vice-president, S. Evans; cashier, F. W. Boston.

Hudson State Bank; founded 1900; president, J. F. Shepard; vice-president, William Humphries; cashier, R. A. Ensign.

First National Bank, Leroy; founded 1903; president, H. H. Crumbaugh; vice-presidents, G. E. Dooley and J. W. Weidner; cashier, R. E. Kimler.

1924 Leroy State Bank; W. F. Crumbaugh, president; vice-president and cashier, J. Keenan.

People's Bank, Lexington; founded 1900; president, J. J. Kemp; vice-president, R. T. Claggett; cashier, L. B. Strayer.

State Bank of Lexington; founded 1895; president, Noah Franklin; vice-president, N. E. Franklin; cashier, O. L. Hiser.

McLean State Bank, McLean; founded 1860; president, Frank W. Aldrich; vice-presidents, H. M. Palmer, S. B. VanNewss; cashier, J. W. Baker.

First National Bank, Normal; founded 1893; president, D. G. Fitzgerald; vice-president, D. C. Smith; cashier, W. H. Odell.

Normal State Bank; president, E. E. Finsham; vice-president, Thomas Sylvester; cashier, J. F. Shepard.

Saybrook Bank, Saybrook; founded 1878; president, C. A. Schureman; vice-president, Robert Means; cashier, R. R. Cheney.

Saybrook State Bank; president, F. B. Youle; vice-president, Jacob Froehlich; cashier, C. O. Parvin.

Stanford State Bank; founded 1891; president, W. H. Springer; vice-president, F. W. Schulz; cashier, Frank L. Garst.

The total deposits of the banks in McLean County will reach the large figure of over \$21,000,000. When we consider that a few years ago practically all the money that was loaned in this vicinity came from banking institutions in the east, the fact of the great sums on deposit now belonging to our own people, which is used in turn for the promotion of business and farming enterprises within the county, it can be seen that the population of the county is now on a self-sustaining basis such as might have been not dreamed of in the former times. In the old days, the banks of the city and county depended upon voluntary deposits for the funds with which to operate, outside of their own capital. In the last two decades, however, a decided change of policy has come over the banks, and they now advertise in the columns of the newspapers much the same as other commercial enterprises. There is one difference, however: the banks urge and teach thrift, the virtue of saving, in order that each customer increase his balance and therefore his own independence. In this way, the increase of bank deposits tends to increase the general welfare and stability of the whole community.

CHAPTER XX.

McLEAN COUNTY BAR.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL STANDARD—LAW LIBRARY—ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRACTICED HERE—ADLAI E. STEVENSON—DAVID DAVIS—EARLY ATTORNEYS WHO PRACTICED HERE—A LIST OF OTHER McLEAN COUNTY LAWYERS—PRESENT DAY LAWYERS.

Special distinction attaches to the organization of the McLean County bar, for its membership has included scores of men who attained local, state or national eminence in their profession, or in its ally, statesmanship. The bar of the county as a whole has always borne a reputation for high ideals of professional action.

In the realm of public affairs, the bar of McLean County has given to the state and nation a vice-president, a president of the U. S. Senate pro tem, a United States Senator, a justice of the Supreme Court, a United States minister plenipotentiary, a member of the interstate commerce commission, an assistant postmaster-general, seven members of Congress, a judge of the United States court of claims, a federal district judge, two governors of Illinois, a secretary of state of Illinois, a judge and two reporters of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a chairman of the State Board of Pardons, two state railroad and warehouse commissioners, a penitentiary commissioner and many men who attained exalted military rank in the service of their country.

The bar of this county included graduates from many of the principal universities and law schools of the United States, including Harvard, Michigan, and Chicago and Illinois Universities. The Bloomington Law School, an adjunct of the Wesleyan University, has turned out many able and well-qualified attorneys of late years.

A large and comprehensive law library is maintained by the bar association, with a large room in the court house set aside for its accommodation. In the great fire of June 19, 1900, this library was practically a total loss, the monetary damage being placed at \$40,000. Nevertheless, it was reorganized and incorporated and a new stock of law books purchased. Its shelves are now a treasure house of legal citations, and are much consulted by the members of the bar.

No summary of the history of the bar of McLean County could claim to be complete without having mentioned the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the great American President and martyr, once practiced in the courts of this county, as well as those of the other counties of the old Eighth Judicial Circuit. Long before Lincoln was known to national fame, he rode the circuit with David Davis, Lawrence Weldon, Leonard Swett, and other lawyers of that day, going from county seat to county seat as the terms of court were held. He used to put up at the hotels or taverns of the town at that time and was a welcome companion in many a social circle in the interims of court. The home of Mrs. Judith Bradner, which long stood at the corner of Jefferson and West Streets, had entertained him on several occasions of a social nature, and Mrs. Bradner during her later life used to relate circumstances of his actions and appearance in those years. The late Stephen Smith, a well-known merchant of Bloomington, just after the Civil War, was an intimate friend of Lincoln, and Mrs. Smith traveled on the train with him when he went to Washington to be inaugurated. Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of the D. A. R. erected, in 1922, a granite marker with a bronze tablet upon it in the court house yard in Bloomington to commemorate the fact that Abraham Lincoln often traveled this way on his professional journeys as a lawyer.

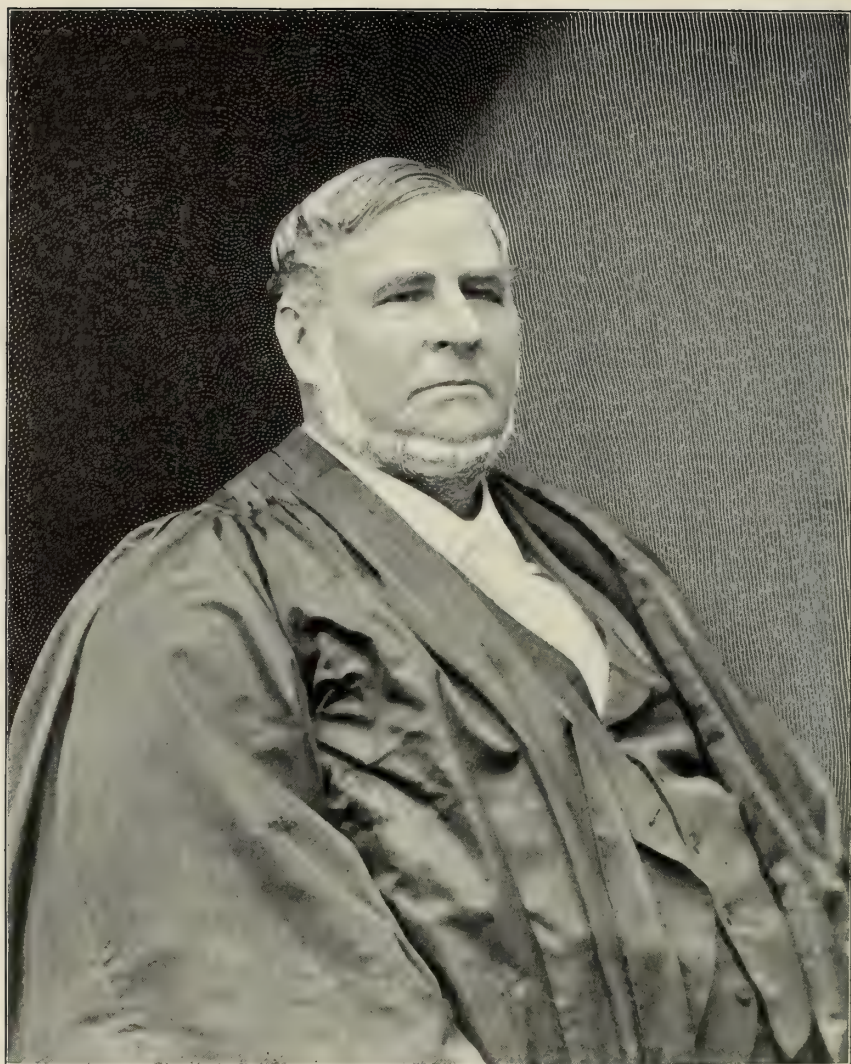
The highest national office to which any citizen of McLean County was elected was that of vice-president of the United States, which was filled from 1893 to 1897, inclusive, by Adlai Ewing Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson also occupied several other offices of importance, both elective and appointive, during his long and honorable career at the bar of his adopted city and state. Mr. Stevenson was born in Christian County, Kentucky, Oct. 23, 1835, the son of John T. and Eliza (Ewing) Stevenson, and removed with his parents to Bloomington in 1852. He attended Wesleyan University and also Centre College, in Kentucky, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1858, locating for practice first at Meta-

mora, Woodford County. For ten years he continued at this place, occupied in succession the positions of master in chancery and state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington, and for many years was in partnership in law practice with James S. Ewing, his cousin, whom afterward he had appointed U. S. minister to Belgium. In 1864, Mr. Stevenson had been candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and was delegate to his party's national conventions in 1884 and 1892, serving as chairman of the Illinois delegation in the latter year. He was elected to congress two terms, serving with distinction, from 1875 to 1877 and from 1879 to 1881. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes as a member of the board of visitors for West Point. Under the first administration of President Cleveland, Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster general, serving from 1885 to 1889. In 1892 he was nominated by the Democratic convention for vice-president, being elected with Cleveland in the latter's second term. He served with great distinction for the four years, and on his retirement was presented with a very handsome silver service by members of the Senate for his unfailing courtesy and fairness in presiding over the deliberations of that body. In 1897 Mr. Stevenson was appointed by President McKinley as member of the bi-metallic monetary conference, authorized by act of Congress, and he attended the sessions of the conference held in England, France, Italy and Belgium. In 1900 Mr. Stevenson was again nominated for vice-president, this time on the ticket headed by William Jennings Bryan, but the election in November failed to give the ticket a majority, and Mr. Stevenson again resumed his law practice in his home city. Shortly after this he wrote a book entitled, "Some of the Men That I Have Known," a very readable and popular publication of personal reminiscences. In 1908, Mr. Stevenson was nominated on the Democratic ticket for governor, opposed to Gov. Charles S. Deneen. He ran nearly 200,000 ahead of his ticket and came within a few thousand votes of being elected on the face of the returns. In fact, his friends always contended that he was elected, but they were unable to secure a recount from a Republican assembly.

Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Letitia Green at Chenoa on Dec. 20, 1866. They were the parents of four children: Lewis, Mary (now deceased), Julia and Letitia. Mr. Stevenson was prominent in many Bloomington business enterprises, being president of the McLean County Coal Company for 20 years, director of the People's Bank, and interested



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.



JUDGE DAVID DAVIS.

in other commercial matters. Mr. Stevenson died on June 14, 1914, and his wife preceded him on Dec. 25, 1913. The son, Lewis G. Stevenson, served as Secretary of State of Illinois, 1914-16. Julia Stevenson became Mrs. Martin D. Hardin, wife of Rev. Mr. Hardin, now of Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. Stevenson lived his later years quietly at his home in Bloomington, honored, respected and beloved by the whole community and a large circle of friends elsewhere to whom he had endeared himself during his long life of kindness and good deeds. He stood out as the most distinguished citizen of Bloomington and McLean County, and lived long to enjoy his merited honors. As an evidence of his high standing in the community, there was placed in the art room at the public library in Bloomington soon after his death a life-sized portrait of him by a famous artist. This picture was secured by a popular subscription, to which people in all walks of life contributed. It remains as a lasting community memorial to Mr. Stevenson.

Three generations of the David Davis family have had much to do with the settlement and upbuilding of McLean County. The first two generations have passed away, and now the third generation is in the active years of life, while the fourth generation is represented by young people just coming onto the stage of action.

David Davis, the elder, was born in Cecil County, Md., on March 9, 1815. He was educated at Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, then a noted school, where some of his college mates were Edwin M. Stanton, Stanley Matthews, Rutherford B. Hayes, Henry Winter Davis and others who afterward gained fame in public life. Graduating from college in 1832, young Davis studied law at Lenox, Mass., with Judge Bishop and then at the New Haven law school. In the fall of 1835 he came west, locating at Pekin, and then after one year removing to Bloomington. He succeeded to the law business of Jesse W. Fell, who was beginning to give his whole time to real estate transactions. On Oct. 30, 1838, Judge Davis married Sarah Walker, daughter of Judge Walker, at Lenox, Mass. In 1840, Judge Davis was Whig candidate for state senator against Governor Moore, but the latter succeeded. In 1844 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving one term and declining re-election. In 1847 he was chosen delegate to the constitutional convention and helped frame the new basic law which was adopted by the people. In 1848 he was elected without opposition as judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit,

embracing fourteen counties. Judge Davis was a model of the upright jurist, being prone to administer the equity of the case in all instances. He was just, considerate and deeply learned in the law. In the Eighth Judicial Circuit at that time were some of the most distinguished lawyers and judges of the Illinois bar of those times. Judge Logan was the leader of the bar, and among the other distinguished names were Abraham Lincoln, Stuart, Baker, Linder, Gridley, Judge O. L. Davis, Judge Thornton, O. B. Ficklin, Judge Emerson, C. H. Moore, Judge Benedict, Judge Parks, Judge Edwards and others. Lincoln and Judge Davis were very often companions as they rode from county to county of the circuit.

Naturally this close association between these men led Judge Davis to come to the front at an early date and propose the name of Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States. After Lincoln's nomination and election, Jesse W. Fell, who had been credited with having first proposed Lincoln, wrote a letter, in which he said: "To Judge Davis, more than any other man, living or dead, is the American people indebted for this extraordinary piece of good fortune, the nomination and election of that man who combined in his person in so high a degree the elements necessary for a successful administration of the government through the late most critical period of our national history."

In 1862, Judge Davis was appointed by President Lincoln as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This appointment was made without solicitation on the part of Judge Davis. This gave him a wider field for his eminent legal talent, and his work on the bench here included some decisions which attracted more attention than any others since the time of Justice Taney. He laid down fundamental principles of constitutional law which served as landmarks for many years.

Judge Davis resigned his high judicial position in 1877 to become United States Senator from Illinois in succession to John A. Logan after the latter's first term. Senator Davis served in that position with such distinction that on Oct. 13, 1881, he was elected president pro tem of the senate, after Vice-President Chester A. Arthur had succeeded to the presidency of the United States on the death of President Garfield. Senator Davis served out his term as acting vice-president. He then returned to Bloomington and died on June 26, 1886.

How near to becoming president of the United States Judge Davis approached, is shown by a glance at the history of the campaign of 1872. Judge Davis was then on the supreme bench. The liberal Republicans held a convention in Cincinnati to consider a nominee for the presidency to oppose President Grant. There were five names prominently before the convention, of which Judge Davis was pre-eminent, the others being Gov. B. Gratz Brown, Lyman Trumbull, Charles Francis Adams, and Horace Greeley. It was generally conceded that if Judge Davis were nominated he would have been endorsed by the Democratic convention and this would have meant his election. But a series of deals in the Cincinnati convention resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley, who was defeated at the election. Prior to the meeting of the Cincinnati convention, when the name of Davis was being boosted for the nomination, plans were made for a special train bearing McLean County men to go over and attend the meeting. There were 500 men with a band, and the delegation made a great impression on the convention as showing the popularity of Judge Davis in his own home and state. Good judges of political events have said that if he had been nominated there is little doubt he would have been elected.

Judge Davis was an excellent judge of real estate, and to his prescience in this line it was due the foundation of his fortune. He made excellent investments in Chicago, and also acquired many thousands of acres of farm land in McLean and adjoining counties, as well as Bloomington city property. His liberality and public spirit were many times manifested. He gave 40 acres of land to secure the location of the State Normal University and 60 acres to locate the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Normal. When the Alton shops were burned in 1869, Judge Davis in Chicago learned of a move to remove the plant to another city, and his activity in a great measure prevented this and saved the great industry for Bloomington.

Jesse W. Fell was the first lawyer to make his home in McLean County. He was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1808, and came to Bloomington in 1832. He had been admitted to the bar in Ohio, and was later admitted in Illinois, but retired from active practice in 1844. He served as school commissioner of McLean County and was paymaster in the U. S. army in the Civil War. As recounted elsewhere, he was influential in founding

the town of Normal and locating the Normal University and Soldiers' Orphans' Home there. He died in Bloomington on Jan. 25, 1887.

Welcome P. Brown was an early lawyer of prominence, coming to the county in 1835. He served as probate judge and also police magistrate. In 1842 he removed to Woodford County, where he served as county judge. Later he moved to Kansas and died in Colorado.

Colton Wells came to the county in 1837 and was admitted to the bar in 1842; was probate judge, 1839-43; removed to St. Louis, where he died in 1849.

Gen. Asahel Gridley was a lawyer in addition to his other activities. He was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1810 and came to Bloomington in 1831. He served as an officer of militia in the Black Hawk War; was elected to the Legislature in the 12th, 17th and 18th assemblies; engaged in banking and other commercial enterprises. Died Jan. 20, 1881.

Kersey H. Fell, brother of Jesse W. Fell, was admitted to the bar in this county in 1841. Retired in 1854; died in 1893.

Judge John M. Scott was admitted to the bar in St. Clair County in 1847 and came to McLain County the next year. He served as city attorney of Bloomington and circuit judge 1862-70. He served as justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois 1870-88. He died Jan. 21, 1898.

Gen. William W. Orme came to Bloomington in 1850 and was admitted to the bar two years later. Was master in chancery and delegate to the constitutional convention 1862. Was colonel of the 94th Illinois in 1862, later promoted to Brigadier General. Died in 1866.

Leonard Swett was born in Maine in 1825; came to this county in 1853 and began practice. Served one term in Legislature 1858. He was a close friend of A. Lincoln. He removed to Chicago in 1865 and died there, having retired in 1889.

Thomas F. Tipton, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, came to McLean County in 1844 and began practice in 1854. Served as state's attorney for Eighth Circuit 1867-8; circuit judge 1870-76; was elected to Congress in latter year. Served as circuit judge 1891-97. Died in 1904.

Owen T. Reeves, born in Ohio 1829; graduated Ohio Wesleyan 1850; removed to Bloomington 1854 and began practice; elected circuit judge 1877-91. Was member appellate court last three years. In Civil War served colonel of 100-day emergency regiment. Was one of founders of

law department of Wesleyan University, where he served as dean many years.

Reuben M. Benjamin born at Chatham Center, N. Y., 1833; graduated at Amherst; admitted to bar in Bloomington in 1856 on certificate from Abraham Lincoln. He was a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1870. Served as county judge 1873-86. Was author of several books on law, and taught for many years in Wesleyan Law School.

Ezra M. Prince, native of Maine, located in McLean County in 1856. He served as master in chancery and taught in Wesleyan Law School. Was secretary of McLean County Historical Society from its organization until his death, and was author of many local historical papers.

Ward H. Lamon was one of the prominent early lawyers of the county. A native of West Virginia, he came here in 1857, having previously practiced in Danville, where he was associated with A. Lincoln. Served as states attorney for the old eighth district. After Lincoln's election, he appointed Lamon marshal for the District of Columbia. For a short time during his residence in Washington he served as colonel of a regiment of volunteers. He died in 1893.

James S. Ewing came to Bloomington in 1840; in 1859 was admitted to the bar of Illinois and practiced law continuously up to the time of his death, except the year when he was U. S. minister to Belgium during the presidency of Grover Cleveland. He lived for many years in the fine brick house at Mulberry and East Streets, which after his death was sold to become the site of the Consistory Temple.

Jonathan H. Rowell was born at Haverhill, N. H., in 1833; came to McLean County in 1849; graduated from law department of Chicago University in 1865. Had taught in Eureka College prior to the Civil War and during that struggle served as captain in Company G, 17th Illinois. After the war was chosen master in chancery and states attorney. Served four terms in Congress, 1882-90. He died in 1904.

John McNulta came to McLean County in 1859; served in Civil War from private to colonel of 94th Illinois. Was elected state senator in 1868 and to Congress in 1872. During his latter years he spent much time as receiver of railroads, one of them being the Wabash. He removed to Chicago in 1895 and died there in 1900.

Ira J. Bloomfield, a brigadier-general of the Civil War, practiced law in this county from 1866 to 1884, when he removed to Colorado.

George P. Davis, son of Judge David Davis, born in 1842, was admitted to practice in 1867, but retired from active practice in 1870, devoting himself to his banking and farm interests. He served as president of the McLean County Historical Society several years prior to his death.

Hamilton Spencer, former general manager of the Chicago & Alton road, was also a practicing lawyer for several years. He died in 1891.

Lawrence Weldon, born in Ohio in 1829, came to Illinois in 1854 and practiced in DeWitt County for several years. Was elected to Legislature and chosen as elector on Republican ticket 1860. He was named by President Lincoln as district attorney for southern Illinois, serving till 1866, when he removed to Bloomington. In 1883 he was appointed justice of the U. S. Court of Claims and served in that capacity in Washington till his death in 1905.

Leonidas H. Kerrick, an extensive farmer, was also a lawyer, practicing for five years, 1865-70. Served one term in Legislature and several terms as trustee of the University of Illinois. Was president of the board at his death in 1907.

John M. Hamilton, born in Ohio, came to McLean County in 1869 and began practice in 1870. In 1876 was elected state senator and in 1880 lieutenant-governor. In 1883 he succeeded to the office of governor when Governor Cullom was chosen U. S. Senator. On retirement from governorship in 1885 he removed to Chicago, where he died in 1908.

Joseph Wilson Fifer, born in Virginia in 1840, came to McLean County as a boy. Served as private in 33d Illinois through the Civil War; was badly wounded. In 1868 graduated from Wesleyan University and Law School. Served as city and state's attorney and was member of state senate 1880-84. In 1888 he was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. He was member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington 1899-06. He served as member of state constitutional convention 1920 and is in active practice of his profession (1923).

Colostin B. Myers was admitted to the bar in Michigan, 1874, began practice of law in this county same year. Was city attorney and state senator one term, 1888-92. Was county judge for 12 years and for 18 years served as circuit judge. He served on the appellate bench and was mentioned for justice of the Supreme Court and he received a large vote in convention. He died Jan. 12, 1920.

Thomas C. Kerrick came to McLean County in 1868 and practiced many years. He served as city attorney and was state senator one term, 1888. He was one of the delegates to the constitutional convention, 1920. Is still in active practice.

James S. Neville began practice in 1881. He served as alderman and mayor of Bloomington and died while occupying the latter office in 1906. For several years he served as member of the state warehouse and railroad commissioner.

John A. Sterling was admitted in 1885; elected state's attorney in 1892, and served four terms. In 1902 he was elected to Congress and re-elected for each succeeding two-year term except in the Sixty-third Congress. He met accidental death on Oct. 17, 1918, when an automobile in which he was riding was overturned on a road near Pontiac.

Alfred Sample was judge of the Eleventh Circuit for many years until his death. Practiced in Ford County, served as city attorney of Paxton; as presidential elector for Garfield, 1880.

Charles Laban Capen came to McLean County in 1857; began practice in 1871; served as president of State Bar Association; now and for many years dean of the Wesleyan Law School; served many years on the state board of education, in management of the Illinois State Normal University.

Hudson Burr was here after 1854; served as adjutant of 94th Illinois in Civil War. Died in 1891.

John E. Pollock was admitted to the bar in Ohio and Virginia, and came to this county in 1866. Served as master in chancery and also was on the state board for management of penitentiaries.

Two lawyers who practiced outside the county seat and yet who made their mark in their profession during their lives were Wesley M. and Leslie J. Owen, both of Leroy. They were native sons of McLean County, being born at Covell, their parents being Martin J. and Sarah Hopkins Owen. Leslie taught school when a young man, worked as railway mail clerk, and then graduated at Wesleyan Law School. Mr. Owen practiced very successfully in partnership with his twin brother, Wesley, for many years at Leroy, and after the latter's death Leslie continued until his own tragic death. He was killed by being hit by an automobile near the Big Four station in Bloomington on the morning of Nov. 12, 1922. Wesley

M. Owen also taught school when a young man, and then attended Wesleyan Law School, graduating in 1894. Establishing in practice at Leroy with his brother, he took part in politics and in 1900 was elected to the Legislature. He served with distinction. In 1910 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as judge of the Panama Canal zone, which office he filled with great ability for several years. On retirement he resumed practice until his death on Oct. 16, 1917.

Erskine M. Hamilton was admitted to practice in McLean County in 1871; had served in 84th Ohio in Civil War, and afterward was city attorney of Steubenville, Ohio; acted as pension attorney in Bloomington for many years. Died about ten years ago.

Darius H. Pingrey began service here in 1877; taught in Wesleyan Law School; was author of several legal text-books, including one on international law.

Sain Welty, after graduating from Yale Law School at the head of his class in 1883, came to Bloomington and formed a partnership with John A. Sterling in 1884. He served as city attorney and as master in chancery. In 1915 he was elected circuit judge and filled the position with distinction until his death in April, 1920.

Judge Edward Barry, the sitting jurist of this judicial district, was admitted to the bar in 1887, and for years practiced in partnership with Joseph F. Fifer and later with John J. Morrissey. He was elected judge without opposition at a special election after the death of Judge Welty in 1920, and in June, 1921, was elected for a full term.

Robert E. Williams was one of the eminent members of the bar in the earlier days. Born in Pennsylvania, he lived in Texas for some years after being admitted to the bar. He came to McLean County in 1856 and remained here until his death in 1899. He attained more than ordinary local prominence as a lawyer. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democratic party as candidate for attorney-general of Illinois, but he with his party met defeat, after an able campaign.

It is impossible to give sketches of all the lawyers of other years who practiced with ability and success in McLean County, and who adorned the bar by their lives. A mere list of some of their names will bring to mind of the older citizens, men who served their day and generation well. Following is a fairly complete list of the names:

Franklin Brattan, William H. Hanna, Major W. Packard, Amzi Mc-

Williams, Levi Hite, William H. Holmes, Henry L. Haskell, Washington Wright, Jesse Birch, Andrew W. Rodgers, L. L. Strain, Almon B. Ives, James C. Walker, George O. Robinson, James E. Flagg, David Brier, Thomas H. Sparrow, Samuel H. Dent, Robert E. Woodson, William H. Cord, Jeremiah Leaming, John M. Stillwell, William P. Boyd, Walter M. Hatch, John B. Cohrs, Thomas C. Peek, Simeon P. Ives, Richard Williams, Jesse Bishop, John B. Perry, David Quigg, Augustus C. Reed, Benjamin F. Betzer, Oliver C. Sabin, Thomas Slade, John A. Spence, Chas. R. Dichinson, Isaac S. Mahan, Henry A. Ewing, J. W. Straight, James Wells, Robert McCart, Wm. E. Hughes, Zachariah Lawrence, Joseph Pancake, Henry G. Reeves, Hezekiah Benson, Thomas A. Underhill, Winfield S. Coy, Aaron G. Karr, Louis H. Karr, John F. Winter, William Van Voris, William E. Gapin, Thomas McNulta, Isaac W. Stroud, Orlando Aldrich, Charles Shackelford, Cornelius G. Bradshaw, James D. Spencer, James R. Brooks, Parke E. Temple, John C. Scovel, Joseph M. Weakley, W. C. P. Remine, Nathan F. Pusey, Robert B. Porter, Miletus S. McGrew, William H. Whitehead, Benjamin D. Lucas, Albert Bushnell, John G. Tipton, A. B. Campbell, Randolph Pike, Asahel Dickinson, Richard Osborn, Marshall Williams, William Duff Haynie, James Gordon Forbes, Jesse Lynch, Henry D. Spencer, Alfred Davidson, Frank Jackson, Samuel P. Robinson, Robert W. Sabin, Hiram Hadley, John Stapleton, Hamer H. Green, Edwin H. Miner, Ivory H. Pike, George A. Hill, Franklin Blades, Frank B. Henderson, William H. Beaver, Frank Y. Hamilton, Jacob P. Lindley, David C. Ross, Edgar Holly, Andrew J. Barr, Robert L. Fleming, Henry Dooley, Otto Lowentraut, Robert P. McNulta, David P. McDonald, Frank B. McKennan, Dwight E. Will, Roland A. Russell, Joseph J. Thompson, Harvey Hart, George F. Jordan, Miss Effie Henderson, James G. Condon, Ralph F. Potter, Jesse R. Long, John Mayne Pollock, R. D. Calkins, Arthur M. Conard, Edward Peirce, Thomas L. Pollock, Oliver R. Trowbridge, Walker McLean, Earl D. Riddle, James P. Grove, Thomas W. Tipton, James M. Reeves, Daniel H. Bane, Wave Miller, Samuel H. Dooley, John G. Boeker, Egbert B. Hawk, Herman Fifer, Charles F. Agle, Benjamin L. Goodheart, Albert F. Monroe, Edward M. Hoblit, Edgar Milton Heafer, James J. Love, Verne J. Swartz, Thomas V. O'Donnell, Walter C. Muxfeld.

Following are the present (1923) members of the McLean County bar, who are in active practice, together with the year in which each began his practice: John Alexander, 1902; William R. Bach, 1894; William

F. Costigan, 1911; Fred W. Wollrab, 1915; L. Earl Bach, 1921; Dwight E. Beal, 1912; William K. Bracken, 1892; Miles K. Young, 1890; Nicholas W. Brandicon, 1878; Martin A. Brennan, 1903; Enoch Brock, 1886; Charles M. Buck, 1902; Charles L. Capen, 1868; W. B. Carlock, 1870; A. E. DeMange, 1877; Ralph C. DeMange, 1907; Earl R. Depew, 1915; D. D. Donahue, 1899; E. E. Donnelly, 1885; E. A. Donnelly, 1916; Richard F. Dunn, 1915; Delmer Dunn, 1919; Joseph W. Fifer, 1869; Jacob A. Bohrer, 1896; John A. Fulwiler, 1868; Frank Gillespie, 1890; Homer W. Hall, 1892; Lester H. Martin, 1903; Oscar G. Hoose, 1914; Frank O. Hanson, 1903; Louis C. Hay, 1887; C. B. Hughes, 1900; H. A. Iungerich, 1910; Charles P. Kane, 1914; Thomas Kennedy, 1886; Kaywin Kennedy, 1920; W. H. Kerrick, 1892; Sylvan L. Kupfer, 1915; W. Blake Leach, 1902; Huber Light, 1902; James A. Light, 1908; John T. Lillard, 1874; Robert E. Williams, 1886; Sigmund Livingston, 1894; W. W. Whitmore, 1894; Mrs. Stella Whitmore, 1918; James L. Loar, 1888; Aurelius M. Miller, 1903; John J. Morrissey, 1880; John M. Sullivan, 1906; Adlai H. Rust, 1914; J. B. Murphy, 1920; H. M. Murray, 1890; M. M. Morrissey, 1905; Edmund O'Connell, 1876; R. M. O'Connell, 1910; E. W. Oglevee, 1900; B. A. Franklin, 1902; A. W. Peasley, 1888; Charles M. Peirce, 1889; H. I. Pratt, 1912; R. J. Heffernan, 1913; Roy Ramseyer, 1918; W. C. Radliff, 1914; Calvin Rayburn, 1879; Harry E. Riddle, 1915; James C. Riley, 1899; H. A. Rodee, 1912; D. J. Sammon, 1895; Hal M. Stone, 1900; George F. Dick, 1909; Edward W. Sutherland, 1898; Wayne C. Townley, 1920; Thomas S. Weldon, 1909; John F. Wight, 1885; Charles I. Will, 1892; Charles A. Zweng, 1912; Loren Lewis, 1918; Harold M. Hulse, 1920; Claude Kitchell, 1921; Chalmer C. Taylor, 1920; Maurice Stern, 1921; Herbert M. Livingston, 1921; Horatio G. Bent; Horatio C. Bent; Spencer Ewing; Birney F. Fleming; George K. Foster; Howard Rhen, Hubert J. Thompson.

CHAPTER XXI.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

TREATMENT OF PIONEER SICK—FIRST DOCTORS—MEDICAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED
—EARLY MEMBERS—PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF FORMER YEARS—
PRESENT MEMBERS OF COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—PHYSICIANS IN WORLD
WAR.

In the very early times of the county, the settlers had to do without the services of a professional physician, and some of the settlers themselves, especially the women, developed considerable skill and perhaps some science in the matter of treating the common ailments to which the flesh is heir. Aunt Jane Hendrix and Aunt Ann Dawson were women of this kind. Mrs. Gardner Randolph was another. Their materia medica was of simple proportions; sweating and the use of native herbs were their main reliance.

The first doctor known to have visited the county was Dr. Herrington of Springfield, who was called to Blooming Grove in 1825 to attend a sick man at the home of John Wells Dawson, he being a U. S. surveyor. Dr. John Anderson settled here in 1833, Dr. Thomas H. Haines soon afterward, Dr. John F. Henry in 1835, Dr. David Wheeler in 1836. According to some authorities among the early settlers, Dr. Wheeler came even before Dr. Anderson; at least he was among the very first physicians who located in the settlement. Dr. Haines died in 1838 and Dr. Anderson in 1842, both believed to have succumbed to overwork in the hard conditions and much sickness of the time. Dr. Wheeler lived to the age of 89 and died at Waynesville. Dr. Henry removed to Burlington, Iowa. Dr. Jarvis Gaylord and Dr. E. M. Colburn were other early physicians who

remained in McLean County only a few years. Dr. Garrett Elkin lived here from 1845 to 1853.

The McLean County Medical Society was organized in 1854, with the following as its first officers: President, Dr. A. H. Luce; vice-president, Dr. H. Noble; corresponding secretary, Dr. E. R. Roe; recording secretary, Dr. W. A. Elder; treasurer, Dr. T. P. Rogers. The society continued from that time until the present, and has never neglected to hold occasional meetings and keep up its organization.

The pioneer physician was a man of strong type, mentally and physically, for he could not have practiced his profession under the trying conditions of that time unless he had been strong. The last survivor of the charter members of the medical society was Dr. Charles R. Parke, who wrote a history of the society which was published in 1905. Dr. Parke graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, the same year went overland to California, came to Bloomington in 1852, was surgeon in the Russian army 1855-56, returned to Bloomington in 1857 and remained here until 1902, when he retired and removed to Louisville, where he died. He was surgeon-in-chief of St. Joseph's Hospital for twenty years.

The McLean County Medical Society celebrated its golden or fiftieth anniversary with a banquet at the Illinois Hotel in Bloomington on April 7, 1904, at which there were present about 50 members and former members and their families. Among the guests of honor was Dr. Charles R. Parke, one of the charter members and the eighth president, who came from his retirement in Louisville to be present on this occasion. There were visitors from many cities. Some brief statement of facts about the more prominent members of the society during its long years of history, most of whom have passed on or have retired, may be made at follows:

Dr. S. T. Anderson, graduate of Rush, located here in 1881 and was a prominent practitioner until his death several years ago.

Dr. T. W. Bath, born in Wales, located first in Normal and then went to the Philippine Islands as an army surgeon. After again locating here he practiced several years, then departed for the far west.

Dr. A. T. Barnes was a superintendent of the Illinois Hospital for Insane at Anna before coming to McLean County; he was president of the County Medical Society, and prominent Republican politician in addition

to be a doctor; he was appointed postmaster of Bloomington and served as such until shortly before his death.

Dr. H. F. Ballard, graduate of Rush, practiced in Chenoa and Cooksville.

Dr. N. B. Cole located in Bloomington in 1865, was physician at the Soldiers Orphans' Home until shortly before his removal in 1896 to Phoenix, Ariz., where he died several years later.

Dr. E. K. Crothers located in Bloomington in 1850 and was a leading physician until his death in 1893. He was the father of Rachel Crothers, the famous playwright.

Dr. C. J. Corley, graduate of Rush Medical College, located here in 1884 and practiced with success until his death in 1898.

Dr. William Cromwell, graduate of University of Maryland, located here in 1858, was appointed postmaster of Bloomington in 1867 and served four years. Died in 1874.

Dr. Henry Conklin was a physician in this county between 1864 and 1888, practicing in both Bloomington and Hudson.

Dr. Samuel L. Chapin, native of DeWitt County, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, practiced in Holder and Saybrook between 1875 and 1904. On Aug. 18 of the latter year he was murdered by an insane man as he was returning to his office.

Dr. J. E. Covey, born near Leroy, graduated from Rush, spent five months in Germany, and practiced in Bloomington from 1904 to 1907, when he died.

Dr. A. T. Darrah, native of Ohio, graduated from Rush in 1865, and was located in Bloomington from 1883 until his death in 1889. He was prominent in Masonry, and the father of Delmar D. Darrah, afterward Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Illinois.

Dr. W. A. Elder, prominent practitioner in Bloomington from 1851 until his death in 1895.

Dr. F. H. Godfrey, graduate of Miami Medical College, practiced in Bellflower, and in 1890 came to Bloomington, where he practiced until his death. Served many years on the city board of health.

Dr. William E. Guthrie, one of the eminent surgeons of his time, served as chief surgeon for Lake Erie and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; was on staffs of St. Joseph's and Brokaw Hospitals and devoted himself exclusively to surgery from 1900 to the time of his death.

Dr. John Haig, graduate of Miami Medical College, lived and practiced at Leroy for many years and served as postmaster for several years.

Dr. William Hill, native of Ohio, surgeon 48th Illinois Regiment in Civil War; located in Bloomington at close of war and practiced here until time of his death.

Dr. Silas Hubbard, native of New York, graduate of Castleton Medical College, Vermont; practiced at Hudson from 1858 to 1900, when he removed to East Aurora, N. Y., to be with his son, Elbert Hubbard, the famous writer. Dr. Hubbard and his son are both deceased.

Dr. M. D. Hull, graduate of Louisville Medical College, practiced at Arrowsmith for many years, and after 1894 in Bloomington, until his death.

Dr. F. O. Jackman, graduate of Northwestern University Medical College, served on staffs of insane hospitals at Topeka, Jacksonville, and Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; now retired, living in Bloomington.

Dr. Jehu Little, native of Indiana; graduate of Belleville Medical College; served as surgeon in Civil War; was prisoner in Libby Prison; practiced in Leroy and Bloomington from 1866 to death; served as president, secretary and treasurer of McLean County Medical Society.

Dr. A. H. Luce located in Bloomington 1842 and practiced until his death in 1893. Was charter member and first president of County Medical Society.

Dr. Ernest Mammen, graduate of Rush, studied in Europe on several occasions; served as county physician; practiced surgery many years in Bloomington; now in China delivering lectures at medical colleges.

Dr. D. O. Moore, native of Ohio, practiced in Bloomington from 1863 until his death in 1901.

Dr. Nelson K. McCormick, graduate of Chicago Medical; located in Normal in 1889; served as physician at Soldiers Orphans' home; was chief of staff and one of the main promoters of Brokaw Hospital; now deceased.

Dr. Harrison Noble, graduate of Ohio Medical and Rush, located in McLean County in 1832; was member of Legislature in 1864-65; died in 1870.

Dr. C. T. Orner, located in Saybrook in 1871; Bloomington in 1884, until his death; was on staff St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. F. J. Parkhurst, graduate of Chicago Medical; located in Danvers; conducted Willow Bark Institute until his death in 1902.

Dr. Thomas P. Rogers came from Philadelphia, located in Woodford County, then in Bloomington; elected to Legislature 1872-80; is now deceased.

Dr. E. R. Roe, located in Bloomington before Civil War; served as lieutenant-colonel in Civil War; later was U. S. marshal in southern Illinois; died 1893.

Dr. R. W. Shinn, graduate of Rush, practiced many years in Chenoa.

Dr. T. E. Stahl, practiced in Bloomington and Mackinaw, 1874-87, and died in Mackinaw in 1887.

Dr. L. H. Skaggs, located in Ellsworth in 1872; served as assistant surgeon of 94th Illinois in Civil War.

Dr. George R. Smith, graduate of Chicago Medical; began practice in Bloomington 1887 and continued to his death.

Dr. G. M. Smith, graduate of Cleveland Medical, came to Bloomington in 1883; elected mayor 1894; died in November, 1897.

Dr. Lee Smith, graduate of Rush Medical; served as surgeon in charge of army hospital in Washington, 1862-63; practiced in Bloomington afterward until his death.

Dr. A. E. Stewart, native of McLean County; graduate of Jefferson Medical; was assistant surgeon 94th Illinois; elected to Legislature 1872-76; died 1899.

Dr. R. Wunderlich, graduate of Tubingen College, Germany; practiced in Germany and Chili; came to Bloomington 1868; died in February, 1893.

Dr. Thomas F. Worrell, graduated from Louisville Medical, located in Bloomington in 1850; died in September, 1887.

Dr. J. M. Waters, graduate of Jefferson; practised in Normal and later in Gibson City, 1868-79.

Dr. J. L. White, graduate of Harvard Medical College, located in Jerseyville and later in Memphis; came to Bloomington in 1870; served as member of Legislature 1894-96; died in 1902. Was head of staff of St. Joseph's Hospital for many years.

A list of many of the other prominent physicians and surgeons of McLean County of former years who have either died or removed to distant places would include the following:

Dr. Charles Ayling, Dr. Paul Allyn, Dr. A. A. Absher, Dr. Edwin M. Adams, Dr. J. C. Adams, Dr. W. J. Ballard, Dr. L. A. Burr, Dr. W. A.

Balcke, Dr. C. O. Burke, Dr. R. R. Burns, Dr. G. W. Bartin, Dr. Samuel Bane, Dr. John Y. Bonnett, Dr. Robert D. Bradley, Dr. C. R. Carr, Dr. Charles Carle, Dr. Howard C. Crist, Dr. D. O. Crist, Dr. H. S. Chapin, Dr. W. R. Chew, Dr. David L. Crist, Dr. H. M. Dally, Dr. D. T. Douglas, Dr. R. W. Dunlap, Dr. G. D. Elder, Dr. George W. Elder, Dr. Charles S. Elder, Dr. J. R. Freese, Dr. D. M. Foster, Dr. T. D. Fisher, Dr. Elias Grey, Dr. C. Judson Gill, Dr. Daniel O. Golding, Dr. R. Earl Gordon, Dr. D. O. D. Haering, Dr. T. T. Haering, Dr. J. W. Hall, Dr. C. E. Hayward, Dr. Z. L. Hoover, Dr. Edward P. G. Holderness, Dr. Lewis J. Hammers, Dr. William Hallam, Dr. N. F. Jordan, Dr. E. B. Johnson, Dr. Albert G. Jones, Dr. M. S. Kopf, Dr. S. L. Kerr, Dr. J. E. Kunkler, Dr. William J. Kirk, Dr. L. S. Keith, Dr. O. A. Kell, Dr. A. F. Kaeser, Dr. T. W. Keys, Dr. James S. Lackey, Dr. Hiram C. Luce, Dr. Julius Lehman, Dr. R. G. Laughlin, Dr. Thomas R. Mullen, Dr. James Montgomery, Dr. John P. Moore, Dr. George W. Mason, Dr. J. M. Miller, Dr. D. H. McFarland, Dr. William McIntosh, Dr. John F. McKenzie, Dr. D. H. Nusbaum, Dr. Stephen W. Noble, Dr. Harvey Parkhurst, Dr. J. R. Peirce, Dr. A. R. Penniman, Dr. W. L. Pollock, Dr. William Patch, Dr. Ernest S. Reedy, Dr. W. H. Reedy, Dr. J. W. Read, Dr. S. L. Stevens, Dr. Charles C. Sater, Dr. J. M. Suggett, Dr. J. H. Stein, Dr. E. M. Stretch, Dr. E. E. Sargent, Dr. L. E. Spear, Dr. John Sweeney, Dr. George W. Stipp, Dr. Frank A. Stubblefield, Dr. John A. Tutthill, Dr. E. M. K. Taylor, Dr. A. P. Tenney, Dr. Thomas M. Taylor, Dr. Nathaniel P. Ward, Dr. H. A. Winter, Dr. M. C. Wilson, Dr. S. B. Wright, Dr. J. W. Waters.

Dr. W. H. Gardner, one of the younger physicians of the city, carried on his practice for several years in connection with the Kelso Sanitarium, and then went into military service in the World War. He made a fine record, taking part in the operations of the Argonne. After the war he gave up practice and engaged in business with his father and brothers.

The names of the physicians and surgeons who are members of the McLean County Medical Society the present year (1923) are as follows:

Bloomington—Drs. F. W. Brian, E. L. Brown, C. E. Chapin, Bernice Curry, E. G. Covington, T. D. Cantrell, L. B. Cavins, A. J. Casner, J. J. Condon, G. M. Cline, Frank Deneen, H. W. Elder, J. Norman Elliott, J. H. Fenelon, Ralph A. Fox, A. R. Freeman, J. W. Fulwiler, A. L. Fox, F. C. Fisher, H. W. Grote, W. W. Gailey, Paul E. Greenleaf, M. V. Gunn, F. H. Henderson, E. B. Hart, J. K. P. Hawks, H. L. Howell, L. L. Erwin, George

B. Kelso, Alvin Keller, Ralph R. Loar, A. W. Meyer, J. C. McNutt, R. N. Noble, W. E. Neiberger, Ralph P. Peairs, D. D. Raber, O. M. Rhodes, A. E. Rogers, G. A. Sloan, E. P. Sloan, O. J. Sloan, J. Whitefield Smith, A. C. Schoch, F. C. Vandervort, F. J. Welch, H. W. Wellmerling, Harold R. Watkins, J. L. Yolton, Rhoda G. Yolton, W. M. Young, E. G. Weiland, J. P. Noble, C. M. Noble, Eliza Hyndman, A. L. Fox, Harlan H. Hart, A. L. Chapman.

Normal—Drs. Florence Ames, Ferd C. McCormick, W. L. Penniman.

Lexington—Drs. Martha Bull, L. J. Hammers.

Bellflower—Dr. J. H. Copenhaver.

Danvers—Drs. W. A. Coss, E. M. Minnick, B. O. Swinehart.

Colfax—Drs. H. W. Langstaff, H. E. Pinkerton.

Heyworth—Drs. Frank Turner, F. L. Wakefield.

Cropsey—Dr. H. C. Cattle.

Stanford—Dr. S. T. Cavins.

Chenoa—Dr. C. R. Kerr.

Saybrook—Dr. James Jensen.

Towanda—Dr. P. A. Humphries.

Gridley—Drs. Thomas Moate, E. M. Adams.

Leroy—E. R. May, E. E. Sargent.

Downs—Dr. E. C. Williams.

McLean—Dr. C. W. Ritter.

Elsewhere—Dr. E. S. Horine, Maywood, Ill.; O. F. May, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; V. D. Thomas, Greystone Park, N. J.; John Zeigler, Farmer City.

The list of McLean County physicians who saw active service in the army or navy during the World War was as follows: Dr. Harry Howell, Dr. R. A. Noble, Dr. Wilfred Gardner, Dr. A. E. Rogers, Dr. J. W. Wallis, Dr. T. D. Cantrell, Dr. J. K. P. Hawks, Dr. L. B. Cavins, Dr. Frank Sayers, Dr. Fred Brian, Dr. F. C. Vandervort, Dr. G. H. Galford, Dr. W. W. Gailey, Dr. L. L. Irwin, Dr. A. E. Behrendt, Dr. A. J. Casner, Dr. J. L. Yolton, Dr. H. A. Elder, Dr. W. L. Penniman, Dr. D. D. Raber, Dr. E. R. Hermann (Stanford), Dr. A. R. Freeman, Dr. Paul Greenleaf, Dr. C. E. Schultz, Dr. Frank Deneen, Dr. L. O. Thompson (LeRoy), Dr. O. A. Coss, Arrow-smith.

The Board of Examiners in McLean County were as follows:

Drs. F. C. Vandervort, E. Mammen, J. L. Yolton, F. H. Godfrey, J. H. Fenelon, Frank F. Fisher, William Young, Harry L. Howell, Charles E. Chapin.

The Exemption Board Examiners:

Drs. N. E. Nieberger, E. P. Sloan, E. B. Hart, W. E. Guthrie, R. D. Fox, G. B. Kelso and J. Whitefield Smith.

In the last 15 years, Bloomington has become the location of several physicians of the newer schools of practice. There are now eight different practitioners of the osteopathic method, and they have become recognized among the substantial professional class of the city. The names of the osteopaths listed in the 1923 directory were Warren E. Atkins, Mrs. Annie B. Bunn, Ethel L. Burner, John D. Cunningham, Daugherty & Mantle, Charles P. Hanson and Eugene Pitts.

Chiropractors are another class of practitioners who have become established in the county seat, there being listed in 1923 the following: Frank J. Esper, V. Emil Lambeau, E. Russell Scott, Alfred T. Spath.

CHAPTER XXII.

COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED IN 1902 — FIRST MEETINGS — FIRST OFFICERS — CONSTITUTION
ADOPTED—LIST OF OFFICERS—DEATHS—TWO STATE CONVENTIONS HELD
HERE.

The organization of dentists of McLean County is of comparatively recent date. It was on Oct. 10, 1902, that a meeting of dentists was called at the rooms of the Business Men's Association, with the following present: F. H. McIntosh, J. M. Crigler, J. S. Reece, J. H. Campbell, W. H. Land, G. D. Sitherwood, O. J. Jarrett, M. D. Young, E. B. Coen, J. G. Besley, J. W. Kasbeer, B. M. VanDervoort, C. P. Holland and A. J. Elmer. Dr. F. H. McIntosh was chosen as temporary chairman and B. M. VanDervoort as temporary secretary. It was voted to form the McLean County Dental Society, and the following committee was appointed to draw up constitution and by-laws: A. J. Elmer, G. D. Sitherwood and J. H. Campbell. Every practicing dentist in McLean County was to be invited to join the new society.

At the second meeting, held one week later, the following dentists in addition to those present at the first meeting, expressed in person or by letter their willingness to join the society: Harry Stevenson, H. C. Rodenhauser, J. B. Brown, B. Henline, P. H. Geiger, C. D. Eaton, O. R. Griffith, J. M. Gallahugh of Chenoa, D. M. Field of Danvers, J. T. Scott, of Saybrook, A. T. Hanson of Lexington, B. L. Stevens of Lexington, D. M. Field of Danvers, A. M. Wilkes of Leroy.

The following were the first permanent set of officers elected: President, F. H. McIntosh; vice-president, J. H. Campbell; secretary, B. M.

VanDervoort; treasurer, A. M. Field of Danvers. Executive committee, G. D. Sitherwood and O. J. Jarret of Bloomington, J. S. Reece of Normal. Board of censors, J. M. Crigler and J. B. Brown of Bloomington, J. M. Gallahugh of Chenoa.

The first death among the members of the society was noted in the proceedings of Nov. 21, 1902, when resolutions on the death of Dr. O. T. Hansen of Lexington were passed.

The society held its first banquet at the new Illinois Hotel on Dec. 15, 1902, when a fine dinner was followed with a program of toasts, including speeches by Dr. Kasbeer, Dr. Sitherwood, Dr. VanDervoort, Dr. Coen, Dr. Crigler and Dr. Jarrett.

At the meeting held on Sept. 12, 1904, this society adopted the constitution of the state society and became affiliated with the state organization.

In October, 1903, the following officers were chosen: President, G. D. Sitherwood; vice-president, J. W. Kasbeer; secretary, B. M. VanDervoort; treasurer, J. B. Brown. In the following year, Dr. VanDervoort was chosen president; J. W. Crigler, vice-president; J. S. Reece, secretary, and M. D. Young, treasurer.

Soon after the society was organized, members from outside counties were admitted. At the third annual banquet, responses to toasts were made by Dr. Piper of Pontiac, Dr. Kasbeer, Dr. Sitherwood, Dr. Brown and Dr. Crigler.

At the election of 1905, J. B. Brown was elected president; P. A. Pyper of Pontiac, vice-president; J. S. Reece, secretary, and M. D. Young treasurer. The officers in various succeeding years were as follows:

1906—J. W. Kasbeer, president; O. J. Jarrett, vice-president; S. B. Powers, secretary; J. G. Beesley, treasurer.

1907—O. J. Jarrett, president; M. D. Young, vice-president; G. D. Sitherwood, secretary; R. J. Brady, treasurer.

1908—P. A. Pyper, president; J. S. Reece, vice-president; A. J. Elmer, secretary; R. J. Brady, treasurer.

1909—J. S. Reece, president; J. E. Long, vice-president; T. H. Smith, secretary; J. B. Stannard, treasurer.

1910—J. R. Rayburn, president; T. H. Smith, vice-president; H. G. McCormick, secretary; O. J. Jarrett, treasurer.

1911—W. H. Land, president; W. L. Meyer, vice-president; H. G. McCormick, secretary; O. J. Jarrett, treasurer.

1912—N. B. Newsome, president; George T. Moore, vice-president; J. W. Kasbeer, secretary; J. S. Reese, treasurer.

1913—A. M. Wilkes, president; J. B. Brown, vice-president; J. W. Kasbeer, secretary-treasurer.

1914—H. G. McCormick, president; J. F. Mohan, vice-president; J. W. Kasbeer, secretary-treasurer.

1915—J. F. Mohan, president; E. R. Weart, vice-president; A. B. Lee, secretary-treasurer.

1916—J. S. Reece, president; A. M. Wilcox, vice-president; H. C. Rodenhauser, secretary-treasurer.

1917 and 1918, same officers as above.

1919-1920—B. L. Stevens, president; A. D. Shaffer, secretary-treasurer.

1921—George T. Moore, president; J. F. Mohan, vice-president; J. E. Willman, secretary-treasurer.

1922—J. E. Willman, president; C. G. D. Shaddle, vice-president; Richard McLean, secretary-treasurer.

In the course of its history, the society has been called upon to mourn the death of some of its original members. Dr. Elmer died in 1909, Dr. Harry Stevenson in the same year; Dr. Brown in 1914; Dr. McIntosh, the first president, in 1923.

Twice has the McLean County Society entertained the State Dental Society. The first time was in May, 1903, and the second time in May, 1918. On both occasions very successful conventions were held.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PRESS.

FIRST NEWSPAPER—BLOOMINGTON OBSERVER—THE PANTAGRAPH—DAILY BULLETIN—OTHER NEWSPAPERS—LABOR ORGANS—NEWSPAPERS IN THE COUNTY—OTHER WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS—SCHOOL PERIODICALS.

From the very beginning of McLean County, the people have been intelligent and well informed in the current events of the day. This has been due largely to the fact that they have supported a public press which has at all times been marked by ability of editing and comprehensiveness of their scope. The county was but six years old when the first newspaper made its appearance in the form of the Bloomington Observer, which is believed to have been the pioneer newspaper not alone of this county but of the central part of the state. Only a very few copies of this paper are extant, but one of these is framed and hangs on the walls of the Pantagraph office at the present time, dated June 2, 1838. The caption says that the paper is "published every Saturday by J. W. Fell; office in the white house at the corner of Madison and Grove Streets." The first issue of the Observer was on Jan 14, 1837. William Hill was editor, while the printing material was owned jointly by James Allin, Jesse Fell and A. Gridley. After a year, Mr. Fell became editor and publisher. He continued it until about June, 1839, when owing to hard times the paper suspended and no other was published in Bloomington until about 1846, when Charles P. Merriman established the Western Whig, a weekly. After various changes from that time to 1851, the paper became the property of C. P. Merriman and J. W. Fell, and a year later the name was

changed to the Pantagraph, meaning "write all things." The paper lived through several changes in name and proprietorship, one of the names being the Intelligencer. Its office was first on Front Street, then on Main, and there it was burned out in the big fire of Oct. 16, 1855, when the whole block bounded by Washington, Center, Front and Main was consumed. After this the remnants of the office were bought by William E. Foote, a young printer from Keesville, N. Y. He built up a good plant and increased the prestige of the paper. The first issue of the Daily Pantagraph was on Feb. 23, 1857, William R. McCracken being local editor. In 1860, Mr. Foote sold out to A. J. Merriman, nephew of C. P. Merriman. Different men connected with the editorship and publication of the paper from that time to 1868 were: A. J. Merriman, F. J. Briggs, and the firm of Steele, Carpenter & Briggs; John S. Scibird and Orin Watters, Thaddeus B. Packard. In 1868 the paper came under the management of Jesse W. Fell, William O. Davis and James P. Taylor, continuing to 1871, when Mr. Davis become sole proprietor. Mr. Davis continued in sole charge until the company was incorporated under the title of the Daily Pantagraph, with H. O. Davis, son of W. O. Davis, as president, C. C. Marquis secretary and treasurer. The other owners of the stock of the corporation were the two daughters of W. O. Davis, Mrs. Helen Stevenson and Mrs. Jessie F. Merwin. Among the men who served as editor of the Pantagraph during these years were Edward J. Lewis, William E. Foote, Henry B. Norton, Thomas Moore, J. H. Burnham, J. F. Diggs, B. F. Brigg, Edward R. Roe, William R. McCracken, William McCambridge, Daniel A. Ray, Joseph B. Bates, Roy H. Carihfield and Jacob L. Hasbrouck. The Pantagraph was Whig in politics until the organization of the Republican party, since which time it adhered to that party, with a decidedly independent attitude in political matters. The daily edition continued with slight interruptions from 1857, and for many years the weekly was also published, but for the last ten years, owing to the circulation of the daily extending to the rural districts since rural free delivery came about, the weekly edition was dropped. The Pantagraph covers the news of the world with special attention to happenings in the eleven counties of central Illinois in which it circulates. Its circulation is about 18,000.

The only evening newspaper in Bloomington is the Daily Bulletin, published by Braley & O'Donnell. The firm is composed of James F.

O'Donnell, the business manager, and Mrs. Carrie P. Braley, widow of the late Theodore A. Braley, who was for many years its editor. The Bulletin is Democratic in politics. It was founded on Feb. 8, 1881, owned by a joint stock company with John H. Oberly as editor. Matthew T. Scott shortly afterward acquired a control of the stock and Oberly continued as editor. Oberly finally removed to Washington, and in 1884 Matthew T. Scott sold the paper to Owen Scott, who came to Bloomington from southern Illinois. Mr. Scott continued as editor until 1892, when he was elected to Congress and sold the paper to Braley & O'Donnell. The Bulletin grew in patronage and prestige under the present firm, and finally absorbed its only evening competitor, the Daily Leader, formerly conducted by M. F. Leland. The Bulletin also absorbed the Sunday Eye, a weekly paper founded and edited for many years by George L. Hutchin and C. M. Leek. In 1907 the Bulletin bought a lot on Madison Street near the inter-urban station and erected there a modern newspaper plant which is complete in every respect. The Bulletin covers the field thoroughly and issues the only Sunday newspaper in McLean County.

The other newspapers which are published in Bloomington at present are the Searchlight, a weekly labor paper owned and published by the labor unions; the Wesleyan Argus, a weekly paper by the students of the Wesleyan University; the Normalite, weekly, published in Normal by Clarence Burner; the Vidette, weekly, published in Normal by the students of the Normal University; the Bloomington Journal, a weekly published in the German language by John B. Gummerman.

Newspapers by the dozens have been published for short periods in Bloomington and McLean County, then died of inanition and passed away. The Daily Leader, an evening sheet, lived from 1869 to 1899, being successively run by M. F. Leland, Scibird & Watters, Wilbur F. Crawfords, George B. Wheeler, O. C. Mason, E. R. Morse, L. A. Cass, Verne McGilvray, Owen Scott, H. C. DeMotte. It was finally merged with the Bulletin.

The Bloomington Courier preceded the Bulletin as a Democratic organ, living from 1879 to 1881. A chronological record of the various papers and the years in which they flourished is as follows:

1837, The Observer; 1845, The Register; 1846, Western Whig; 1848, Illinois Reveille; 1851, Bloomington Intelligencer; 1851, Illinois State Bulletin; 1853, The Pantagraph; 1854, Illinois Central Times; 1855, National Flag, Illinois Baptist; 1856, Illinois Baptist; 1858, Illinois Statesman;

1863, McLean County Echo; 1864, Central Illinois Democrat, Daily Evening Democrat; 1865, McLean County Journal; 1866, Republican, Index, Wesleyan; 1868, Daily Leader, Democrat, Anzeiger; 1870, Republican, Advertiser, Alumni Journal; 1872, Banner of Holiness, Trades Review, Real Estate Journal; 1873, Anti-monopolist, Enterprise, Little Watchman, Illinois Schoolmaster; 1874, Sunday Morning Star; 1875, The Appeal; 1876, Democratic News, Western Advance, Spirit of the Grange; 1877, Sunday Herald, Students' Journal; 1878, Courier, Herald of Health, Sunday Morning Eye; 1879, McLean County Press, Bloomington Journal; 1880, Bric-a-Brac, Through Mail, Daily Mail; 1881, Independent, Illinois School Journal Prohibitionist; 1881, Daily Bulletin, The Bee; 1884, Odd Fellow, The Pilot; 1885, The Illinois Freemason, Weekly Times, Illinois Wesleyan Magazine; 1886, The Tailor; 1888, The Vidette, Elite Journal, Greek Oracle, The Avenger; 1889, Real Estate Exchange, Public School Journal; 1890, Interstate Herald, Record, Illinois Redman, Athenian; 1891, Home Circle, Saturday Truth; 1892, Index, Normal School Quarterly, Quarterly Bulletin; 1893, The Chimes, Wesleyan Argus, Souvenir Echo; 1895, Trades Review, Watchtower, Wesleyana; 1896, Temperance Pulse; 1897, The Owl, Tribune, Aegis, Methodist; 1898, Home and School Education, Citizen at Work; 1900, Commonwealth; 1902, The Pioneer; 1918, Farm Bureau Bulletin, Home Bureau Bulletin; 1923, The American Review (magazine).

For many years the labor unions of Bloomington have published a weekly paper for the special advocacy of their teachings and the news of the field of labor from their own standpoint. This was formerly called the Trades Review, which had a career of several years under various managements. At one time, about 1895-97, it was owned and edited by Louis FitzHenry, who is now the federal judge of the Southern Illinois district. The Trades Review later was abandoned as a labor organ, although it continued to be published for some time under the management of W. A. Luzader. Finally, some ten years ago, the labor unions of the city formed a co-operative company to buy the equipment for a new weekly organ, which was christened The Searchlight. This paper continues up to the present time as the organ of the local labor unions. It was edited for about five years by W. H. Whitehead, and is now in direct charge of J. H. North. A board of censorship, from members of the different unions, has the general oversight of the editorial policy.

The newspapers published in the various towns of McLean County at

present and some brief mention of others which formerly were published and passed away are as follows:

Chenoa—The Clipper-Times, weekly, is the only paper in Chenoa at present. It is owned and edited by W. H. Hawthorne, who succeeded the firm of Stansbury & Hawthorne. Leslie O. Stansbury edited the Clipper-Times for several years, Mr. Hawthorne being in charge of the mechanical department. The Times previously had been edited by Beard Bros., who founded it in 1900. It was merged with the Clipper, founded in 1893 by Verne McGilvray, then managed in succession by E. S. Pike and G. E. Stump until its merger with the Times. There had been an earlier Times in Chenoa, founded in 1867 and continuing to 1874, managed in succession by McMurtrie & Dyer, Miss Louise Dyer, C. H. King, C. R. Shore, C. H. John and Bovard Bros., who changed the name to Monitor. From 1874 it was published as the Monitor by the Bovards, C. H. John and Mann Bros., and the latter changed the name to Gazette. It continued as the Gazette to 1900, the different managers being Mann Bros., C. H. Stickney, Hedge & Sons, and E. S. Pike. The latter merged the paper with the Gridley Herald and Chenoa Clipper, which in turn became part of the present Times-Clipper.

Carlock—The Tribune, weekly, was published for ten years by J. A. Mace, L. B. Chapman and A. L. Chapman, discontinuing publication several years ago, being absorbed by the Danvers Independent.

Arrowsmith—The News, published by Wooley Bros., Frank Wooley editor, is published in connection with the Saybrook Gazette, having been run for 15 or 20 years.

Bellflower—John S. Harper started the Bellflower Journal, which ran until about 1904 with several changes of owners.

Colfax—The weekly Press is edited by H. C. Van Alstine, who succeeded A. E. Potts, founder of the paper about 1897. Part of the edition is printed under the name of Cooksville Enterprise and filled with Cooksville news.

Danvers—The Independent, weekly, is owned and edited by A. C. Gingerich, who succeeded H. L. and Roy P. Stuckey, who started the paper in 1912. The Dispatch was the earliest paper in Danvers, being founded in 1879 by John S. Popple, who conducted it until about 1915, when it was merged with the Independent. There was an earlier paper also called the Independent, which was founded by Dr. D. C. Gideon and

George Bunn. The Commercial, edited by J. D. Clevenger, lived from 1898 for a few years.

Ellsworth—The Tribune was started in 1898 and run for some time by N. B. Webster and Abbie Benedict.

Gridley—The Gridley Advance is printed at Chenoa in connection with the Times-Clipper, with A. O. Rupp as local editor for Gridley. The Advance was merged with the Chenoa paper under Stansbury & Hawthorne. It was started in 1893 by C. S. Rowley. The Gridley Monitor flourished some years ago under Bovard Bros., then under H. O. Hedge. Its name was changed to Herald before it became part of the Chenoa Clipper.

Heyworth—Natural Gas was formerly the name of the weekly published here by P. A. Chapman. It is now called The Star. It was founded by J. A. Lasswell in 1898, who was succeeded by A. O. McDowell, who conducted the paper until two years ago, when Mr. Chapman acquired it. The Natural Gas was formerly the Heyworth Reporter, having been founded in 1892 by Mr. Stackhouse. The Heyworth Standard flourished from 1881 to 1889 under Dudley Creed, publisher, Hugh Robb, editor.

Hudson—The Gleaner was established in 1899 by Chris C. Taylor, and ran for a few years, then died.

Leroy—One paper at present is published in Leroy, being the Journal, edited by Melvin A. Cline. Its life has continued from 1888, when it was founded by John S. Harper, and he was succeeded in turn by W. C. Devore, and J. M. Zellhoefer. The Journal is a wide-awake weekly. Leroy has been the scene of the temporary publication of many weekly papers, all having died except the Journal. As far back as 1856, James Levens published the Observer for a few months. John S. Harper founded the Sucker State in 1871 and ran it for two years. The Leroy Exchange was edited a couple of years in the '70's by J. W. Wolfe. Charles Davis founded the Enterprise in 1877 and it ran only a short time. The Eagle and the Free Press were two other papers started by J. S. Harper and which soon died. The Prohibition Statesman was run for six months in 1884, then sold to the Lancet in Bloomington. Rutledge and Crumbaugh were the owners of the Democrat, which had a short life.

Lexington—The Unit-Journal is the only paper here, being a weekly owned and edited by Miss Florence E. Wright, whose father conducted it until his death. This paper was started in 1891 by Verne McGilvray,

who sold it to E. F. Wright in 1897. There were several paper in Lexington which arose, lived and died. In the '50's the Globe was conducted by Batterton & Craig, then by Knotts and Mahan. It was discontinued in 1861, and for two years, 1863-65, Isaac Mahan and John D. Rogers ran the Herald. The Courier, edited by J. W. Fisher, flourished from 1869 to 1872, its name being changed to The Banner later. Rogers edited the Mackinaw Sentinel in 1873, and the same year E. M. King edited the Enterprise. The Spectator and Review were other short-lived Lexington papers. The Review lived from 1883 to 1891, run by Stark and Shepherd and later sold to McGilvray.

McLean—The Lens is a weekly paper published here since 1880, owned by Carihfield Bros. of Atlanta. Various men have served as local editors, including Mr. Scott, D. G. Palmer, A. R. Dillman, A. M. Howell, R. E. Gifford and W. C. Arnold.

Normal—The Normal Advocate, weekly, was started by John A. Lasswell, in 1887, then sold to E. H. Bailey and Charles S. Neeld, then to Neeld and J. L. Hasbrouck, then to W. A. Luzader, then to B. H. McCann and lastly to C. C. Lewis. The McLean County Herald was conducted for several years by W. A. Luzader, and the Normal Independent ran six months edited by Elmer Edwards and C. M. Coen. The Morning Call was started as a semi-weekly by A. G. Smith and sons in 1895 and ran to 1903 under Barger Bros. and C. C. Lewis in succession. The Normalite by Clarence Burner is the only weekly published in Normal now.

Saybrook—The Gazette has for several years been conducted by Woolley Bros. with Frank Woolley as editor. It was founded in 1896. A paper of the same name flourished 1881-84 under M. H. Tipton and George M. Adams. The News was run by Thomas Horsley 1881-84, then merged with Gazette under Mace & Adams; Adams sold to Mace, who ran it to 1888; then to W. H. Rodman and then to Al Mace, who changed name to Independent. Mace Bros (J. C. and H. T.) conducted the paper to 1898, then sold to N. B. Webster, then to Frank Woolley. The earliest Saybrook paper was the News, started by J. S. Harper in 1872. The Banner, later the Anti-Monopolist, flourished 1872-3. The Herald was published 1875-91, then merged with Gazette.

Stanford—The Star, weekly, is published by Carihfield Bros., being founded in 1893. F. L. Garst is local editor.

Towanda—The Topic and the News were two Towanda papers which were edited in the '90's and early 1900. J. A. Murray was editor of the News.

In addition to the newspaper and kindred publications, McLean County has seen the rise and progress of many other sorts of weekly and monthly periodicals, most of them of an educational nature. These have been published mostly in connection with one or another of the educational institutions of this county. Some of them flourished for a time, then died away, owing to changed conditions or the shifting of popular interest in the subjects treated. The members of the faculties of the State Normal University and the Wesleyan University have in the course of the years published several text-books on subjects related to their class-room work.

The first state school journal published in Illinois appeared in February, 1855, printed in Bloomington under the title of the Illinois Teacher, Merriman & Norris, publishers, and edited by such educators of the time as W. F. M. Arny, Newton Bateman, C. E. Hovey and Simeon Wright. In 1873 it was merged with the Illinois Schoolmaster, of which Aaron Gove and C. E. C. Hewett were editors.

George P. Brown for many years carried on a successful publishing business for school people, and after his death his work was carried on an enlarged scale by his son, George A. Brown and the latter's son, Alfred O. Brown. It is now incorporated under the title of the Public School Publishing Company. The list of its publications at present includes a successful bi-monthly magazine of national circulation, and several school periodicals of national and international scope. The name of the magazine is the American Review, which was first issued in 1923. The periodicals published by this company include the Illinois Teacher, the direct successor of the Public School Journal and of "School and Home Education"; the Journal of Educational Research, which has an international reputation; and the Year Book of the National Society for the Study of Education.

Several periodicals are published in connection with the Wesleyan University, including the weekly Wesleyan Argus, and the year book called the Wesleyana. These are edited by students under direction of the faculty.

The State Normal University publishes a weekly paper for students, called The Vidette. The year book of the university is called the Index,

and is edited by students. The state school also issues *The Alumni Quarterly*, which keeps the graduates of the university in touch with each other and with the present activities of the school.

The Bloomington High School issues a year book under the title of *The Aegis*, which contains a summary of the work of each year as it appears.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COUNTY AND OTHER OFFICERS.

CIRCUIT JUDGES—CIRCUIT CLERKS—SHERIFFS—SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—
STATE'S ATTORNEYS—COUNTY JUDGES—PROBATE JUDGE AND CLERK—
COUNTY CLERK—TREASURERS—RECORDERS—SURVEYORS—CORONERS—
STATE SENATORS—STATE REPRESENTATIVES—OTHER STATE AND FED-
ERAL OFFICERS FROM McLEAN COUNTY.

A long list of distinguished names are found in the roster of the men who have occupied county offices in McLean County from the earliest times to the present. Here is the list:

Circuit Judges—Samuel D. Lockwood, to and including May term, 1834; Stephen T. Logan, April term, 1835; Thomas Ford, September term, 1835; Stephen T. Ford, April and September terms, 1836; William Brown, April and September terms, 1837; John Pearson, September term, 1837; Jesse B. Thomas, May term, 1838; Daniel Stone, September term, 1838; William Thomas, October term, 1839; Samuel Treat, May, 1845, to September, 1848; Theophilus L. Dickey, April term, 1849; David Davis, October, 1849, to September, 1862; Charles Emerson, September, 1860, to December, 1861; Oliver L. Davis, March term, 1862; John M. Scott, December term, 1862, to March, 1870; Charles Emerson, June, 1864; Thomas F. Tipton, September, 1870, to February, 1877; Owen T. Reeves, March, 1877, to April, 1890; John Burnes, March, 1877; Nathaniel J. Pillsbury, November, 1879; Franklin Blades, February, 1881; Alfred Sample, November, 1886; February, 1887; September, 1889, and April, 1890; Thomas F. Tipton, September, 1891, to April, 1897; Alfred Sample, April term,

1897, 1896; Colostin D. Myers, September, 1897, to 1915; Sain Welty, June, 1915, to April, 1920; Edward Barry, April, 1920, to present time.

Circuit Clerks—James Allin, 1831-32; Merritt L. Covell, 1832-45; James T. Gildersleeve, 1845-48; William H. Allin, 1848-50; James Allin, Jr., 1850-51; William McCullough, 1851-62; Luman Burr, 1862-63; Edward R. Roe, 1862-68; Robert E. Guthrie, 1868-72; Samuel F. Dolloff, 1872-76; James C. McFarland, 1876-84; James H. Leaton, 1884-96; James C. Elder, 1896-1910; John C. Allen, 1912-20; J. Huber Allen, 1920-24.

Sheriffs—Cheney Thomas, 1832-34; Martin Scott, 1834-40; Green B. Larison, 1840-42; Richard Edwards, 1842-44; William McCullough, 1844-48; Jonathan Glimpse, 1848-54; John J. Price, 1854-56; Joseph H. Moore, 1856-58; William P. Withers, John L. Routt, 1860-62; Norvel Dixon, 1862-64; Henry A. Ewing, 1864-66; Edward M. Pike, 1866-68; Gustave Lange, 1868-70; Richard Osborn, 1870-72; Henry Houscherdt, 1872-74; James Goodheart, 1874-78; Joseph Ator, 1878-82; Henry H. Swaim, 1882-86; Vinton E. Howell, 1886-90; William J. Bishop, 1890-94; James Stone, 1894-98; George Johnson, 1898-1902; Frank Edwards, 1902-06; A. L. Moore, 1906-10; James Reeder, 1910-14; George R. Flesher, 1914-18; Ralph Spafford, 1918-22; J. E. Morrison, 1922. Sheriff Spafford resigned in the summer of 1922 to become superintendent of the Soldiers Orphans' Home at Normal, and the board of supervisors appointed J. E. Morrison, a deputy, to the position of sheriff. In the election of November, 1922, Morrison was elected for a full term.

School Superintendents—The head of the school system of the county was first called school commissioner. Those who served in that capacity were: William Durley, 1834; Jesse W. Fell, 1836; Cheney Thomas, 1841; William H. Hodge, 1841; James B. Price, 1849; John M. Scott, 1852; C. P. Merriman, 1857; Daniel Wilkin, 1858; C. P. Merriman, 1863. The position was changed to superintendent of schools about 1865 and the incumbent elected. Those who have been elected as superintendent of schools were: Daniel Wilkin, 1863-69; John Hull, 1869-75; William Hawley Smith, 1875-81; John A. Miller, 1881-94; John S. Wren, 1894-06; Benjamin C. Moore, 1906-1922; Mrs. Nettie B. Dement, 1922.

State's Attorneys.—Until 1870, the state's attorney was elected for the judicial district. The records of the circuit court with few exceptions

do not show the name of the state's attorney until 1850. They show: Thomas Moffitt, May term, 1833; Charles E. Emerson, April term, 1836; Jesse B. Thomas, April term, 1837; A. Campbell, September term, 1838; A. Campbell, 1849-53; A. McWilliams, 1854-56; Ward H. Lamon, 1856-60; Harvey Hogg, March term, 1861; W. H. Young, 1861-62; Robert E. Woodson, March term, 1863; Henry S. Green, 1863-66; Thomas F. Tipton, 1866-68; Jonathan H. Rowell, 1868-72; Joseph W. Fifer, 1872-80; Robert P. Porter, 1880-84; Edwin H. Miner, 1884-92; John A. Sterling, 1892-96; R. L. Fleming, 1896-1904; William R. Bach, 1904-12; Miles K. Young, 1912-20; Lester H. Martin, 1920-24.

County Judges.—Amasa J. Merriman from date of township organization in 1858 to 1873; Reuben M. Benjamin from 1873 to 1886; Colostin D. Myers, 1886; Roland A. Russell, 1897-1902; 1897-1910; Homer W. Hall, 1910-1914; James C. Riley, 1914-1921; William C. Radliff, 1921-24. Judge Radliff was appointed by the governor to succeed Judge Riley in 1921 when the latter was appointed master in chancery, and Radliff was elected to the position for a full term in 1922.

Probate Judge.—Under the census of 1920, McLean County had more than 70,000 population, permitting the election of a probate judge in addition to a county judge. The first election for this office was in 1922, when Jesse E. Hoffman was elected to the position.

Probate Clerk.—When the probate court was established, the first election for a probate clerk in 1922 resulted in the election of W. Scott Rodman to that position.

County Clerks.—Isaac Baker was appointed in 1831 as clerk of the county commissioners' court and served to September, 1839, when Bailey H. Coffey succeeded him, serving to 1849. In 1849 the county court was organized with Coffey as clerk, serving to 1853. E. H. Rood elected in November, 1853, served to 1857, when township organization was effected. The clerks of the county since that time were: William C. Hobbs, to 1860; R. L. Davis, to 1864; R. S. McIntyre to 1869; J. W. Straight, to 1873; R. L. Davis, to 1878; Charles W. Atkinson, to 1886; Robert Maxton, to 1894; M. H. Newton, to 1898; R. L. Carlock, to 1902; C. C. Hassler, to 1910; Parmeno A. Guthrie, to 1924.

County Treasurers.—Under the county commissioners the treasurers were as follows: Thomas Orendorff, 1831-33; David Wheeler, 1836; James Rains, 1837; Richard Edwards, 1838; G. B. Larison, 1839; Asahel Gridley, 1839-41; Welcome P. Brown, 1842; William H. Temple, 1842-52; William Thomas, 1851-58. Under township organization the county treasurers from 1858 to the present time are as follows: William Thomas, 1858-60; Thomas Fell, 1860-64; John L. Routt, 1864-68; Lewis E. Ijams, 1868-72; Joseph Denison, 1872-74; Isaac W. Stroud, 1874-76; Joseph Denison, 1876-86; Lewis E. Ijams, 1886-90; J. L. Douglass, 1890-94; W. J. Baldridge, 1894-98; Joseph C. Means, 1898-1902; James Smith, 1902-06; William A. Stautz, 1906-10; Phineas Stubblefield, 1910-14; Joseph F. Rice, 1914-18; William C. Means, 1918-22; C. C. Baldwin, 1922.

County Recorder.—Samuel Durley, 1832-33; Isaac Baker, 1833-49; William H. Allin, 1849-51; James Allin, Jr., 1851-52; William McUllough, 1852-62; Luman Burr, 1862-63; Edward R. Roe, 1863-68; Robert E. Guthrie, 1868-73; Samuel Dolloff, 1873-77; James C. McFarland, 1877-80; Martin H. Newton, 1880-88; Stacy Tantum, 1888-96; Matthew R. Cunningham, 1896-1904; N. B. Carson, 1904-24.

County Surveyor.—Isaac Baker, 1832-35; Elbert Dickason, 1835-40; M. R. Bullock, 1840-41; H. Noble, 1841-47; Nelson Buck, 1847-50; James T. Swartz, 1850-51; Peter Folsom, 1851-57; William L. Horr, 1857-60; John P. Healea, 1860-62; J. L. Spaulding, 1862-66; George P. Ela, 1866-70; W. P. Anderson, 1870-76; George P. Ela, 1876-84; A. J. McComb, 1884-92; Arthur H. Bell, 1892-1924.

Coroners.—Elijah Watt, 1831-35; John Kimler, 1835-36; Elijah Rockhold, 1836-42; William McCullough, 1842-46; Thomas Fell, 1846-51; John Thrasher, 1851-54; William M. Smith, 1854-55; Angus Elder, 1855-56; William Matthews, 1856-64; H. S. Herr, 1864-65; Mark Ross, 1865-67; Luke Nevin, 1867-70; William B. Hendryx, 1870-78; D. M. Foster, 1878-80; William Matthews, 1880-83; Ben W. Riser, 1883-92; James F. Hare, 1892-96; N. B. Carson, 1896-1900; J. M. Rugless, 1900-08; James F. Hare, 1908-20; Lee McReynolds, 1920-24.

State Senators.—James Allin, Whig, 1836-40; John Moore, Democrat, 1840-42; Robert F. Burkett, Whig, 1842-44; George W. Powers, Whig, 1844-48; Asahel Gridley, Whig, 1848-50-54; Isaac Funk, Republican (died

in office), 1862-65; William H. Cheney, Republican, 1866-68; John McNulta, Republican, 1868-72; John Cusey, Republican, 1872-76; John M. Hamilton, Republican, 1876-80; Joseph W. Fifer, Republican, 1880-84; Lafayette Funk, Republican, 1884-88; Thomas C. Kerrick, Republican, 1888-92; Vinton E. Howell, Republican, 1892-96; George W. Stubblefield, Republican, 1896-1908; Frank H. Funk, Republican, 1908-12; N. Elmo Franklin, Republican, 1912-16; William H. Wright, Republican, 1916-20; Frank O. Hanson, Republican, 1920-24.

State Representatives—Welcome P. Brown, Democrat, 1834-36; George Henshaw, Democrat, 1836-38; John Moore, Democrat, 1838-40; Asahel Gridley, Whig, 1840-42; Isaac Funk, Whig, 1840-42; Mahlon Bishop, Democrat, 1842-44; Andrew McMillan, Democrat, 1842-44; David Davis, Whig, 1844-46; Matthew Robb, Whig, 1846-48; James B. Price, Democrat, 1848-50; John E. McClun, Whig, 1852-56; John H. Wickizer, Republican, 1852-56; Leonard Swett, Republican, 1858-60; Harvey Hogg, Republican, 1860-62; Harrison Noble, Republican, 1862-66; William M. Smith (elected speaker in 1871), 1866-72; Edward R. Roe, Republican, 1870-72; Warren C. Watkins, Republican, 1870-72; George W. Funk, Republican, 1870-72; Leonidas H. Kerrick, Republican, 1870-72; Archibald E. Stewart, Republican, 1872-76; Thomas P. Rogers, Democrat, 1872-80; John Cassedy, Republican, 1872-74; John F. Winter, Republican, 1874-78; Thomas F. Mitchell, Republican, 1876-84; Henry A. Ewing, Republican, 1878-80; William Hill, Democrat, 1880-82; George B. Okeson, Republican, 1880-82; Lafayette Funk, Republican, 1882-84; Samuel B. Kinsey, Republican, 1882-86; Ivory H. Pike, Republican, 1884-86; Frank Y. Hamilton, Republican, 1886-88; John Eddy, Democrat, 1886-92; Ivory H. Pike, Republican, 1888-90; Henry L. Tarpenning, Republican, 1888-92; Edmund O'Connell, Republican, 1890-94; Bernard J. Claggett, Democrat, 1892-94; Edward Stubblefield, Republican, 1892-96; James F. O'Donnell, Democrat, 1894-98; John L. White, Republican, 1894-96; Duncan M. Funk, Republican, 1896-1902; Arthur J. Scrogin, Republican, 1896-1902; Miles Brooks, Democrat, 1898-1900; John F. Heffernan, Democrat, 1900-94; Wesley M. Owem, Republican, 1902-04; Cassius M. Coyle, Republican, 1904-08; Paul Finnan, Democrat, 1904-08; W. H. Wright, Republican, 1908-12; Daniel D. Donahue, Democrat, 1908-12; Frank Gillespie, Democrat, 1912-14; William Rowe, Republican, 1912-22; Daniel D. Donahue, Democrat, 1914-18; J. C.

Harvey, Republican, 1914-16; George E. Dooley, Democrat, 1918-20; Martin A. Brennan, Democrat, 1920-24.

The following is the list of citizens of McLean County who have held offices of more or less importance in the national and state governments:

United States Senate—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat, vice-president of the United States and presiding officer of the senate, 1892-96.

David Davis, Independent, United States Senator, 1877-83; also acting president of the senate during the last two years of his term.

Representatives in Congress—John McNulta, Republican, 1873-75; Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat, 1875-77; Thomas F. Tipton, Republican, 1877-79; Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat, 1879-81; Jonathan H. Rowell, Republican, 1881-91; Owen Scott, Democrat, 1891-93; Benjamin F. Funk, Republican, 1893-95; John A. Sterling, 1903-13; Louis FitzHenry, Democrat, 1913-15; John A. Sterling, Republican, 1915-18; Frank H. Funk, 1921-25. John A. Sterling met accidental death in October, 1918, and Frank L. Smith of Dwight was appointed to succeed him, serving until 1921.

Diplomatic Service—James S. Ewing, Democrat, United States minister to Belgium, 1894-97.

United States Judiciary—David Davis, Republican, justice Supreme Court, 1861-77; Lawrence Welton, Republican, judge of U. S. Court of Claims, 1883-1905; district judge of Southern Illinois Federal District, Louis FitzHenry, 1918 to the present time.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—Carl Schurz Vrooman, 1914-19.

Paymaster in Navy—Lewis G. Stevenson, 1917-18.

U. S. Navy—Julius Freeman, lieutenant, 1871-84.

U. S. Regular Army—Brig.-Gen. Harry Gore Bishop, 1905 to present time; Major Ralph B. Bates, 1903-23; now retired; Brig.-Gen. James G. Harbord, 1889-1923; now retired.

U. S. Consul—John F. Winter, served at several different stations in Europe, 1880-90.

United States Marshal—John L. Routt, Republican, 1869-71; Edward R. Roe, Republican, 1871-80.

Assistant Postmaster General—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat, 1885-89; Giles A. Smith, Republican, 1869-72.

John L. Routt, Republican, second assistant, 1871-75.

State Officers—John Moore, Democrat, lieutenant governor, 1842-46; John M. Hamilton, Republican, lieutenant governor, 1881-83; John M.

Hamilton, governor, 1883-85; Joseph W. Fifer, governor, 1888-92; John Moore, Democrat, state treasurer, 1848-57; James Miller, Republican, state treasurer, 1857-59; Richard Edwards, state superintendent public instruction, 1887-91; John M. Scott, judge Supreme Court, 1870-88; Owen T. Reeves, judge appellate court, 1888-91; Colostin D. Myers, judge appellate court, 1903-07; Lewis G. Stevenson, secretary of state, 1914-17.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Richard P. Morgan, Democrat, July 1, 1871, to March 13, 1873; William M. Smith, Republican, Feb. 21, 1877, to March 8, 1883; Isaac N. Phillips, Republican, Feb. 27, 1889, to Jan. 18, 1893; James S. Neville, June 20, 1901-08.

Supreme Court Reporter—Isaac N. Phillips, Republican, October 24, 1894, to his death in 1910; Samuel P. Irwin, from Oct. 21, 1910, to the present time.

Judge State Court of Claims—Martin A. Brennan, 1916-20.

State Penitentiary Commission—H. H. Green, 1892-94.

State Board of Pardons—Lewis G. Stevenson, 1913-14.

CHAPTER XXV.

WORLD WAR.

UNITED STATES ENTERS WAR—SOME OF THE THINGS McLEAN COUNTY DID—
THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES—DRAFT BOARDS—RED CROSS—RELIEF
ASSOCIATIONS—LOAN CAMPAIGNS—FOOD CONSERVATION—WOMEN IN
SERVICE—COUNCIL OF DEFENSE—FOOD ADMINISTRATION—FUEL ADMINIS-
TRATION—GENERAL HARBARD—FOUR-MINUTE MEN.

When the cataclysm of war which had flooded Europe from the time of its outbreak in 1914 had finally overrun its bounds and swept across the Atlantic to the shores of America, in 1917, some of its waves broke into the farthest corners of our country.

The awakening to the awful fact of war was somewhat slow; the people rubbed their eyes and for a time thought that it must be some horrible dream—that it could not be true. But when once aroused to the truth that they, too, along with the peoples of all America and the sorely oppressed population of Europe, were to taste the terror and suffering, if not the actual devastation of war, they arose in spirit to the height of energy and sacrifice that must for many years, and even many generations, remain a page of their history which is glorious and unforgettable.

Here are some of the things which McLean County people did toward the overthrow of the world menace:

Offered some 2,500 young men as volunteers for service in the army and navy.

Sent more than 2,500 more young men into service through the operation of the draft law.

Offered the very lives of more than 150 men from this county or former residents here, who died on battlefields, in camps and on the seas.

Raised more than \$11,000,000 in the five different liberty loan drives to lend to their government to prosecute the war.

Gave some fifty or more of the leading physicians and surgeons to the service of the government during the war, on battle fields and camps.

Gave a score or more of nurses to succor the wounded and sick on the field and in hospitals.

Sent a half hundred men and women to the service in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and its allied humanitarian fields.

Raised more than \$140,000 for the work of the Red Cross in the two great drives of the war.

Enlisted 14,000 men, women and children in the active membership of the Red Cross in this county.

Raised some \$50,000 for the work of the Y. M. C. A. in war in the different drives for that purpose.

Contributed the sum of over \$170,000 in the United War Work drive.

Donated thousands of dollars for the work of the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare campaign, the Armenian Relief campaign and other humanitarian projects connected with the war.

Contributed to the use and comfort of the men in the service more than 441,114 articles valued at \$123,000 through the work of the women of the Red Cross in McLean County.

Organized the women and girls of the county into bands of tireless, unselfish working people whose time and strength was given without stint to the business of furnishing war-needed materials.

Subscribed for more than a million dollars' worth of War Saving Stamps by which the thrift of the people of smaller means was promoted.

The List of Dead.

The list of those from McLean County who gave up their lives in the World War is a notable one.

Clyde Lorrane Allison, of Lexington, died of influenza at Camp Mills on Oct. 24, 1918, the day after his division, the 31st, sailed for France.

Frederick Allen, of Bloomington, died of influenza at Camp Mills, Oct. 18, 1918.

George Herman Anna, Wesleyan student in the law school, was fatally wounded in battle on Nov. 10, 1918.

Jesse S. Anderson, son of City Commissioner John F. Anderson, died of pneumonia in a hospital at Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 2, 1918.

Harry and George Abrama, formerly of Hudson, both lost their lives. George died of influenza at Camp Lewis, Wash., shortly after he entered. Harry was killed in battle Aug. 2, 1918. Both enlisted from Montana.

Lyle Best, Wesleyan student, died of influenza at Great Lakes naval station on Aug. 27, 1918.

Corporal Ernest Benedict, of McLean, was fatally wounded at Chateau Thierry and he died July 7, 1918.

Orville Bechtel, of near Holder, died in a hospital at Augusta, Ga., in October, 1918.

Sergt. Eldie Bailey, formerly of Hudson, was killed in battle Oct. 9, 1918.

Howard A. Bolin, son of J. F. Bolin, of Bloomington, was killed in battle in France, July 20, 1918.

Dewey Burger, of McLean, fell in action on July 19, 1918. He was one of four brothers who enlisted in May, 1917.

Lieut. Hugh Bromfield, formerly of Hudson, was shot down by the enemy when flying over their lines near Verdun in October, 1918.

Melvin Bossingham, of Stanford, died of influenza at Camp Mills, Oct. 19, 1918.

Thomas Backhouse, of Bloomington, was killed in action on Oct. 19, 1918.

William Frank Barnes, of Cropsey, died in a military hospital at Lafayette, Ind., on Dec. 9, 1918.

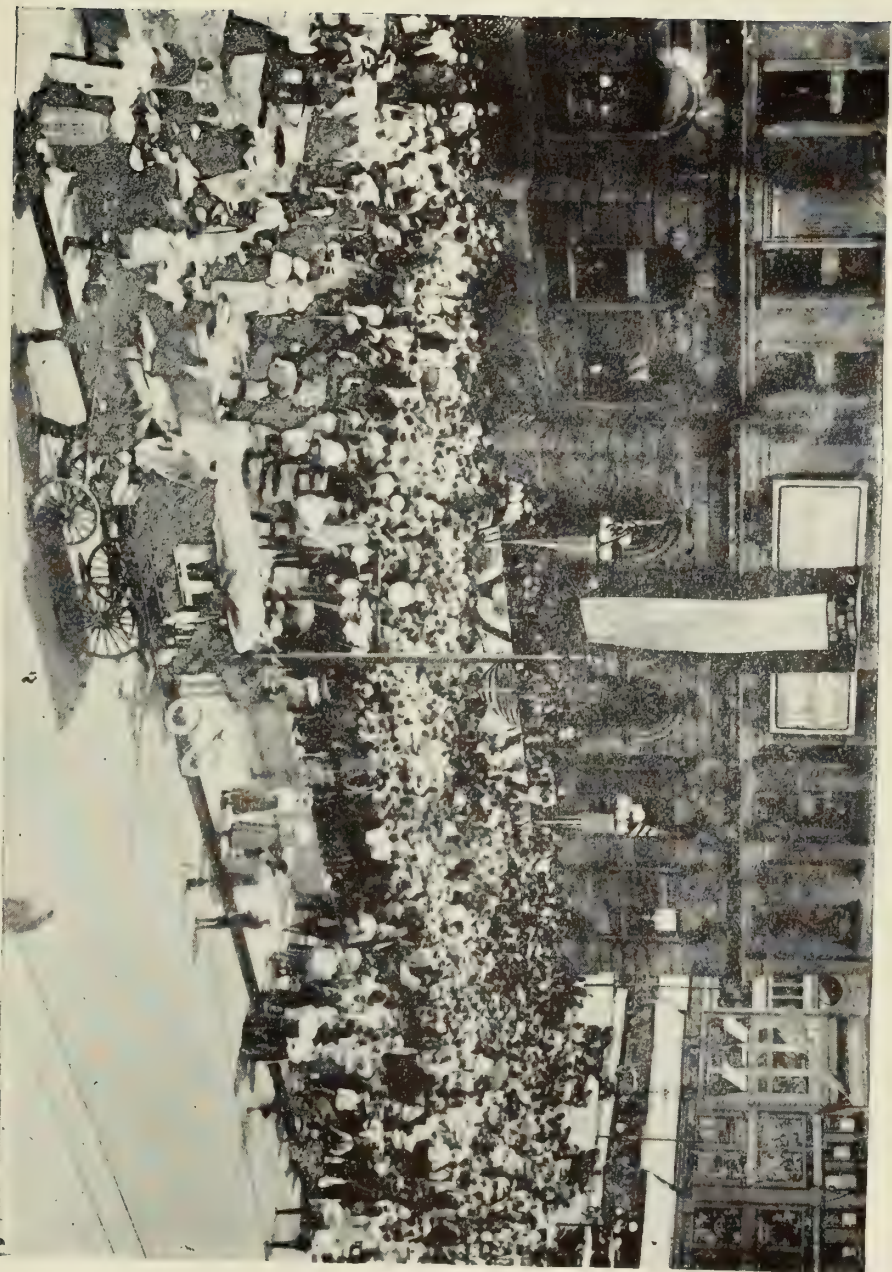
Earl Brown, of Lexington, died of pneumonia at Havre, France, Oct. 11, 1918.

John Betton, of Gridley, died in Camp Mills, from influenza.

G. Dooley Blue, of Bloomington, was killed in action while serving with a Canadian regiment.

Lieut. Richard Boydston, of Bloomington, died on board ship while en route to France.

Roy E. Crotinger, of Saybrook, died of wounds received in battle on Nov. 3, 1918.



DEDICATION OF McLEAN COUNTY SERVICE FLAG OF 3,000 STARS, AT
BLOOMINGTON, JUNE, 1918.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Charles A. Clarke, of Bloomington, died of influenza at Great Lakes in October, 1918.

Eugene Conley, of Bloomington, was shot down in action Oct. 4, 1918.

William H. Campbell, of Bloomington, lost his life in battle Oct. 9, 1918.

Henry Campbell, of McLean, was killed in action Aug. 6, 1918.

Roy Crutchley, of McLean, was killed in battle at St. Mihiel, Sept. 13, 1918.

George Carlock, formerly of Carlock, died of influenza in a Paris hospital on Oct. 22, 1918.

Milo R. Chaney died of wounds in battle on Aug. 13, 1918.

Thomas Cooney, of Bloomington, died of pneumonia in France in November, 1918.

James Carroll, of Arrowsmith, died at Camp Grant of pneumonia, Sept. 27, 1918.

David Humphrey Daniel, of Saybrook, died on shipboard on October 21, following an attack of pneumonia.

Lieut. Louis Eddy Davis, of Bloomington, was killed when his airplane fell at Ellington field, Texas, on May 10, 1918.

Isaiah Deckard, of Carlock, died of wounds in action in October, 1918.

Lieut. Elmer Doocey, Wesleyan student, was killed in action on Aug. 13, 1918.

Bernard Davis, of Colfax, met his death in battle Sept. 28, 1918.

Corp. John L. Dorrell, of Heyworth, lost his life in the battle of the Argonne, October 3.

Chester Daniel, died of pneumonia, in France, August 10.

William Dunlap, of Bloomington, died in a naval hospital in Brooklyn, Oct. 16.

Edward Dwyer, of Cooksville, was killed in action in August, 1918.

Pearl Dickerson, of Leroy, was drowned in the sinking of the steamer Otranto, off the coast of Scotland.

Joseph A. Erbe, of Normal, was killed in action in Aug. 7, 1918.

William H. Eckhart, of Weston, died of pneumonia at Fort Bliss, Texas, on Oct. 11, 1918.

Lieut. George H. Edwards died at Trieste, in February, 1919, after he had been sent there on military duty.

Warren H. Fletcher, of Heyworth, was killed in battle Sept. 29, 1918.

Corp. Lyle Fike, of Bloomington, lost his life in battle Oct. 20.

Sergt. Charles E. Gunter, of Bloomington, died in a hospital at de Meucion, France, on Feb. 24, 1919.

Earl Grant, of Bellflower, died of influenza at Jefferson Barracks on Oct. 18. His brother, Ervin Grant, died while with the army of occupation in Germany, in January, 1919.

William S. Golliday, of Lexington, died of pneumonia at Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 20.

Vergne Greiner, officer in the Wesleyan student corps, died of influenza in this city, Oct. 22, 1918.

Harry Oscar Grail, of Bloomington, was killed in the Argonne drive on Sept. 29.

Joseph Hauptman, of Bloomington, was killed in action on June 6, 1918.

Elmo Franklin Hill, of Lexington, died of pneumonia in a hospital in France, on Sept. 23.

J. W. Hartley, of Normal, died of wounds in battle in France in October.

Robert Hoffman, former Normal student, died of wounds in France, Oct. 1.

Herbert H. Holman, of Bloomington, was accidentally killed while ashore at Queenstown, Ireland, on leave from his ship, in January, 1919.

William Roy Hinthorn, of Normal, died at Jefferson Barracks, in January, 1918.

Charles E. Harrison, of Chenoa, died of pneumonia in a New Jersey hospital.

Sergt. Ralph Hoover, of Bloomington, died of pneumonia at Fort Stevent, Ore.

William G. Haynes, of Leroy, died of pneumonia in a hospital in France.

William Hensley, of near Colfax, died of wounds in battle in June, 1918.

Matthew Holman, of McLean, died in a military hospital at Syracuse, Oct. 10.

Thomas R. Helmick, of Leroy, died while serving in the regular army in the Philippines, Feb. 7, 1919.

Edwin Iehl, formerly of Normal, died at Camp Mills, Oct. 14.

Auda A. Humble, of McLean, died of pneumonia in France Oct. 2, 1918.
Frank M. Jordan, of Bloomington, died of wounds in France, Nov. 11, 1918.

Loring F. Jones was a victim of influenza at Camp Grant, Oct. 13.

Lieut. Allington Jolly, of Cropsey, was killed in an accident while flying an army plane at Freeport, N. Y., April 27, 1919.

John Oscar Jenkins, of Lexington, was killed in battle in France.

Ransom Johnson, of Bloomington, died of pneumonia at Gloversville, N. Y., Oct. 1.

Lemuel Jones, Wesleyan law student, was killed in action Oct. 4.

Louis Karl Koch, of Bloomington, was killed in battle Sept. 12.

Ben Kaplan, of Chenoa, died of pneumonia at Jefferson Barracks, Oct. 7.

Wilbur Killion was killed by a fall from a train while returning home to Bloomington from a southern camp.

Albert Louis Kerber, of Colfax, died of measles in a hospital in France, Dec. 7, 1918.

Ernest G. Knecht, of Bloomington, died in service at Charlestown, W. Va., Oct. 19.

Clyde Kind, of Covell, died in a hospital at Great Lakes, Oct. 1.

Leonard J. Kilgore, died of pneumonia at Gates Hospital, Chattanooga.

John H. Kraus, of Danvers, was killed in battle July 18, 1918.

Edwin C. Kitterman, of Bloomington, was killed in battle Sept. 28.

Kline Alfred Lantz, of Downs, died of influenza at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Fridolin C. Lanzer, of Chenoa, died at Camp Dodge, April 18.

Leslie O. Lash, of Bloomington, died at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Jennings Bryan Maxwell, of McLean, died at Norfolk, Va., of influenza, Oct. 2.

Owen Gilbert Means, of Bloomington, was a victim of pneumonia at Great Lakes.

Corp. Carl E. Miller, of Heyworth, was killed in battle May 18, 1918.

Harry C. Myers, of McLean, lost his life in battle in June, 1918.

Roy F. Mitchell, of Lexington, died at Jefferson barracks in February, 1917.

Harvey C. Mishler, of Covell, died at Great Lakes in March, 1919.

Thomas L. McVey, of Bloomington, died of pneumonia in France.

Homer W. Mitchell, of Twin Grove, died on the hospital ship Mercy off coast of Virginia, Oct. 21.

David Thomas Morgan, of Bloomington, was killed at Chateau Thierry in June, 1918.

Erwin P. Mertenson, of Anchor, was killed at Belleau Woods, June 21.

Glen Martin, of Heyworth, died in a hospital in France, in October.

Eugene McCarthy, of Bloomington, died of influenza at Great Lakes.

Clyde Robert Miller, of Danvers, died at Camp Grant, Oct. 9.

Edward Maddock, of Bloomington, died of pneumonia in a hospital in France.

Grant E. Metcalf, of near Bloomington, died of wounds in action Sept. 20.

Ulysses Miller, of Holder, was killed in battle Oct. 20.

Arthur Niedmeyer, formerly of Bloomington, died at the San Antonio aviation field from disease in January, 1918.

Corp. Charles E. Nelson, of Leroy, was accidentally killed while on duty in France, Sept. 13.

Ruel Neal, of Leroy, was killed in action in France in September, 1918.

Wayne Newcomb, of Saybrook, died of pneumonia with the army of occupation in Germany in January, 1919.

John Lincoln North, of Gridley, died of pneumonia at Camp Mills in October.

Fred O'Connor, of Bloomington, died at Camp Grant, Oct. 8, of influenza.

Henry Peckmann died at Camp Funston while serving with the army Y. M. C. A.

Clarence Earl Patterson, of Bloomington, died at Camp Grant Oct. 2.

Sergt. Leslie G. Pfiffner, of Normal, lost his life in battle Sept. 26.

William Robert Patton, of Lawndale, was killed in battle in October.

Bud Peterson, of Bloomington, died at Camp Grant, Oct. 9, 1918.

Capt. Hugh Mitchell Price, formerly of Bloomington, died of accidental injury at Newport News, Nov. 4.

Henry Pietsch, of Bloomington, died at Camp Grant from influenza, Oct. 2.

Willard Pierson of Bloomington died in a military hospital in France, Oct. 12.

Herbert Quarnstrom, Wesleyan student, died of pneumonia at Camp Grant in April, 1918.

Lee J. Roebuck of Bloomington was killed when his airplane fell at Deseronto, Canada, where he was in training, Oct. 20, 1917.

Alfred Ross of Heyworth died of pneumonia at Great Lakes, Sept. 28.

Maurice Musick Roberts, Wesleyan corps student, died of pneumonia on Oct. 17.

Howard Rodman of Bloomington died of pneumonia at Hoboken, Oct. 10.

Sergt. Wesley Ruyle of Bloomington was killed in the Argonne drive.

Harry Rusmisell of Stanford died of pneumonia at Havre, France.

John M. Redd of Bloomington, was killed in battle in October.

John E. Shreck of Gridley was a victim of pneumonia at Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Fred Skinner of Bloomington died in a hospital at Glasgow, Scotland.

Earl Spencer of Bloomington died of wounds in battle Sept. 25.

Sergt. Jesse G. Spence of Bloomington died of pneumonia at Quantico, Va.

Benedict J. Roth of Chenoa died of pneumonia in France.

Earl T. Smith of Cooksville died at Camp Taylor from pneumonia.

William and Melvin Savage, formerly of Dawns, lost their lives, William being drowned when he fell from a ship at Norfolk, and Melvin dying when he came home to attend his brother's funeral.

George R. Simons of Normal died in a hospital at Brest, France, Oct. 9.

Edmund W. Sutherland of Bloomington died of influenza at Camp Grant, Oct. 7.

Clayton Sholty of Bloomington died at Jefferson Barracks on Feb. 10, 1918.

Archie F. Stewart of Randolph died on board ship from pneumonia and was buried at sea on Sept. 26, 1918.

Walter C. Seeger of Bloomington was killed in battle Oct. 15.

Sergt. David B. Stevenson, was killed in action Nov. 4, 1918.

Charles F. Smith of Gridley died of wounds in action.

William Stroh of Anchor died at Camp Mills from influenza, Oct. 18.

Charis Streenz of Bloomington died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 18.

Harley B. Salzman died in France on January 25, 1918, in a military hospital.

Elmer Steffen of Cropsey died at home just after he had been discharged.

Alva H. Smith of Carlock died in a Liverpool hospital Oct. 20.

Herbert Schroeder of Bloomington died in a hospital at Baltimore in October, 1918.

Frank M. Thoennes of Bloomington died of influenza in a hospital in Glasgow.

Leo Sherburn of Bloomington was killed in battle in October.

Van Todd of Danvers was killed in battle in Sept., 1918.

Alva Roy Ulmer of Anchor died at Camp Mills Oct. 21, from pneumonia.

Remi Vereecke of Bloomington was a victim of pneumonia at Camp Servier, S. C.

George Gray Wheelock of McLean died at Camp Grant from pneumonia.

Maurice Wakefield of Heyworth died in S. A. T. C. service at Iowa Ag. college.

Rudolph D. Watt of Leroy died of tuberculosis in France in Jan., 1919.

Clarence Weakley of Lexington died in a hospital at Hoboken, Jan. 19, 1919.

Louis Weiler died while serving in the merchant marine in Dec., 1918.

Edwin Wendell of near Bloomington was killed in battle June 7, 1918.

Bud Williams was killed in action in September.

John R. Wilson of Danvers died at Fort Wright in April, 1918.

John T. Wakefield of Heyworth died of pneumonia on the U. S. S. Maine on Oct. 2.

Howard Wiley of Danvers died from pneumonia at Great Lakes Oct. 8.

Warren K. Webber of Arrowsmith died in Washington Oct. 15.

Fred Wampler of Arrowsmith died at Fort Riley March 30, 1918.

Charles Theodore Witt of Arrowsmith died at Camp Mills, Oct., 10.

Sergt. Edwin D. Waltmire of McLean was killed in action July 19.

Leo Vincent died from the result of war exposures, although his death did not take place until in April, 1920, after long suffering.

The Draft Boards.

The war had been in theoretical progress only for a few months, when the Congress of the United States saw that some kind of a general military service law would become a necessity; to summon the man power of the country to the call of duty. Accordingly the so-called draft law was passed by the Congress in May, 1917, and the date of June 5, 1917, was set for the time when all the men of the nation between the ages of 21 and 31 should register in their respective homes as subject to military call. On the date mentioned, there were 5,800 young men registered in the various precincts of McLean County. McLean County was divided into two districts, one including the city of Bloomington together with Allin and Dale Townships; the other district to include all of the county court; chairman of city board No. 2, Judge Sain Welty, including most of the county precincts was known as No. 1 and the city district No. 2. The personnel of the two boards appointed for these respective districts was as follows:

Exemption Board No. 1—Chairman, C. R. Ewins, of Danvers; clerk, Dr. B. F. Elfrink, of Chenoa; Isaac Murphy, of Leroy; chief clerk, Reube B. Prothero; assistant clerk, Mrs. Edward A. Mott; soldier member, John Farley; stenographer, Miss Dorothy Mason.

Exemption Board No. 2—Chairman, Judge Colostin D. Myers, Bloomington; secretary, H. M. Murray, Bloomington medical examiner, Dr. E. Mammen; chief clerk, Ralph Freese; assistant clerk, Miss Loretta Grady; soldier member, Thomas J. Shanahan.

Local Advisory Board—Chairman of board No. 1, Judge J. C. Riley, of the country court; chairman of city board No. 2, Judge Sain Welty, of the circuit court.

Medical Advisory Board—Dr. B. F. Elfrink, of Chenoa; Dr. E. Mammen, of Bloomington; clerk, Walter P. Prenzler.

Instruction Board—Capt. C. B. Hamilton, chairman.

McLean County Red Cross—At a meeting of the Civic League of Bloomington early in June, 1915, Mrs. N. D. McKinney, president of the Woman's Club, presented the subject of organizing a Red Cross Chapter in Bloomington. The suggestion met with cordial approval, and action was taken authorizing the chairman, E. M. Evans, to appoint a committee to take preliminary steps toward that end. That evening Dr. E. Mammen, Mrs. G. S. McCurdy, Mrs. E. R. Morgan, Mrs. N. D. McKinney, and E. M.

Evans paid their membership fee, the necessary one-half of which was sent to the Red Cross director, in Chicago, with application for permission to organize a chapter. After a number of memberships had been enrolled which made the organization of a chapter appear feasible, the committee appointed by the Civic League called a meeting to be held at the public library on July 27. At this meeting a board of twelve directors was elected, Dr. Mammen appointed temporary chairman and Mrs. McKinney, temporary secretary.

The officers were not elected until the meeting of Dec. 5, 1915, when the following were chosen: Chairman, Campbell Holton; first vice-chairman, C. F. Agle; second vice-chairman, B. F. Harber; secretary, Alice O. Smith; treasurer, Frank D. Marquis. Miss Smith served as secretary until May, 1916, when she resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. McKinney.

During May and June, 1916, a campaign for members was conducted under the leadership of Dr. C. M. Noble. In July, 1916, a charter membership of 174 was sent to Washington and a charter granted.

The chairman and treasurer of the chapter, Mrs. N. D. McKinney, served since 1915; the secretary since May, 1916; the two vice-chairmen since October, 1917.

Campbell Holton, chairman, president of Campbell Holton & Co., wholesale grocers. He has been prominent in Y. M. C. A., the Bloomington Association of Commerce, Rotary Club and other community activities.

Davis Ewing, vice-chairman, president of the Davis Ewing Concrete Co., has been president of the Rotary Club and active in civic affairs.

E. M. Evans, vice-chairman, president of the Association of Commerce in 1919 and 1920; served two years as president of the Civic League and connected with other community organizations.

F. D. Marquis, treasurer, president of the People's Bank and a leading man in business circles.

The personnel of the county branches of the Red Cross were composed of many of the leading men and women of their several communities.

Shipments by McLean County Chapter to Bush Terminal and Central Division from May 21, 1917, to June, 1919:

Surgical dressings	331,732, value	\$ 11,262.68
Hospital garments	39,091, value	20,152.03
Hospital supplies	32,106, value	5,642.94
Refugee garments	7,971, value	7,081.11

Comforts -----	5,408, value -----	1,744.05
Knitted articles -----	24,806, value -----	77,256.50
Totals -----	441,114, value -----	\$123,139.31

The French, Belgian-Allied Relief Association carried on strenuous work in relief ways from the fall of 1917, to March 28, 1919, when it filed its final report. The officers of this association were as follows: President, Mrs. G. B. Read; first vice-president, Mrs. H. S. Eckhart; second vice-president, Mrs. A. W. Anderson; secretary, Mrs. F. C. Cole; treasurer, Mrs. W. L. Moore; directors, Mrs. Kate Brown, Mrs. R. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Charles Brokaw, Mrs. David Davis, Mrs. Alonzo Dolan, Mrs. C. B. Detrick, Mrs. Ralph D. Fox, Mrs. J. T. Johnson, Mrs. Anna B. Wade, Mrs. K. D. Welch, Mrs. Louise Robinson.

Liberty Loan Campaigns.—The people of McLean County loaned to the federal government during the war a total of about \$11,000,000 of their money to help bring ultimate victory. This great sum was the payment on liberty bonds bought by the people of the county during five different drives which the government put on at different times, averaging in a rough way about six months apart during the period of American participation in the war. This huge total was nearly thirty times the cost of the court house of the county which was built just after the great fire.

By subscribing its portion to the Victory Loan in 1919, McLean County did two things worthy of its name and its august history. It oversubscribed the last of the great war drives, the campaign that brought the boys home. And it also raised a sufficient sum to make the total pledges of five loans greater than the combined quotas of those loans. Thus McLean County was more than 100 per cent in its financial aid to the war. It defies reproach. It has maintained his historical prestige of sound sense, integrity and patriotism. Here are the figures that show the financial war history of McLean County:

Loan	Quota	Subscription
First -----	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 800,000
Second -----	1,700,000	1,200,000
Third -----	1,762,000	3,000,000
Fourth -----	3,676,000	3,805,000
"Victory" -----	2,866,900	2,885,900
<hr/>		<hr/>
Grand total -----	\$11,305,900	\$11,690,900

Food Conservation.—To any one who read the newspapers during the first few months of 1917, it was apparent that when the United States declared war on Germany, there would be some sort of organized campaign for food conservation in this country. The question of food had become critical.

The prompt action of Bloomington and McLean County women in organizing to meet this need will always be one of the greatest matters of pride to this county. During the latter part of April, just after our declaration of war, Mrs. Spencer Ewing went before the officers of the McLean County Chapter Red Cross, and offered her services for any work in food conservation that might be taken up. The offer was at once accepted, and thereafter during the whole period of the war and reconstruction months that followed, Mrs. Ewing was county leader in food conservation.

Throughout the emergency, the food conservation work of McLean County was done equally through the Red Cross committee and the Woman's Committee, C. N. D., and reports were made to both organizations.

In May, 1917, forty-five groups for the study of new problems that confronted housewives, were organized.

It was during the fall of 1917 that agitation for employment of a home adviser was first begun here, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Frank W. Benjamin, and other leaders in household science work, initiating the movement.

A permanent organization called the Home Improvement Association was formed in April. It had a membership of 1,500 women from all over the county, each paying \$1 per year toward its support. The government likewise paid \$1,500 per year. There was a director in each township, who stood for food conservation in his community. In June the home adviser began work. She was Miss Clara R. Brian, formerly of San Jose.

Women in the Service.—Of the women of McLean County who were in the army service, either as attaches, of the Red Cross or nurses otherwise, the following are well worthy of especial credit:

(Serving overseas):

Miss Alice O. Smith, Normal; Miss Florence Schreiner, Bloomington; Miss Carolyn Schertz, Bloomington; Miss Ethel Irwin, Bloomington; Miss Catherine Smith, Bloomington; Miss Fannie E. Woodbury, Bloomington;

Miss Virginia Langley, Bloomington; Miss Charlotte Bender, Bloomington; Miss Mary Agnes Burke, Bloomington; Miss Mable Brust, Bloomington; Miss Bessie Moon, Bloomington; Miss Mary Sheridan, Bloomington.

List of Army nurses and others who served in camps in the States:

Miss Alice Markland, Ft. Sam Houston. Bloomington.

Miss Emily Ransom. Bloomington.

Miss Ruth Maxwell, Walter Reid Hosp., D. C. Bloomington.

Miss Charlotte Ross, Camp Shelby, Miss. McLean, Ill.

Miss Eva Ely, Camp Shelby, Miss. Bloomington.

Miss Florence Johnson, Camp Shelby, Miss. Normal, Ill.

Miss Mary Mortimore, Camp Shelby and Ft. McHenry, Bloomington.

Miss Grace Gaines, Ft. Oglethorpe. Bloomington.

Miss Evelyn Worley, Ft. Oglethorpe. Bloomington.

Miss Sarah Wells, Camp Grant, Ill. Bloomington.

Miss Bertha Duff, Camp Grant. Bloomington.

Miss Anna Miller, Camp Grant. Bloomington.

Miss Edna Smiley, Camp Grant. Bloomington.

Miss Bertha Dunn, Camp Grant and Fort Snelling. Lexington.

Miss Arne A. Allen, Camp Dix. Bloomington.

Miss Margaret O'Reilly, Camp Dix. Bloomington.

Miss Amy L. Clark, Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Bloomington.

Miss Myrtle Crum, Camp Gordon, Ga. Bloomington.

Miss Clara Mann, Walter Reid Hosp., Tacoma Park, D. C. Bloomington.

Miss Beulah Leuberman, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. and Walter Reid Hospital, D. C. Bloomington.

Miss Amelia Hughes, Ft. Thomas, Ky. Bloomington.

Miss Opha Wren, Bloomington. A. E. F.

Miss Margaret Merwin, Bloomington. A. E. F.

McLean County Council of Defense.—One of the most important chapters in the history of the World War, is the part taken by the McLean County Council of Defense. It is but common justice to pay tribute to the patriotic body which performed its mission so unobtrusively and without ostentation and yet which was one of the most efficient and essential organizations of the nation. In the vast work of unification, in the carrying from Washington to the people, the messages and measures of

the national government and in the transmission back to Washington of the moods and aspirations of a people at war, the council of defense system with its more than 180,000 units set down in every county of the country, played a definite, stirring, and highly fruitful part. Launched May 2, 1917, the Council of National Defense forged into action immediately. The McLean County organization was as follows:

Mayor E. E. Jones, chairman; B. F. Hiltabrand, secretary; R. C. Baldwin, John Normile, W. T. Wolcott, D. G. Fitzgerald, J. J. Condon, and Elmo Franklin, directors. This board appointed the numerous committees divided by chairmen.

County Food Administration—Only a few weeks after America's entry into the war, the Bloomington Association of Commerce was asked by Harry A. Wheeler, Federal Food Administrator for Illinois, to appoint an Administrator who should select a committee of four to co-operate with him in representing our Government in handling all questions that might arise on this subject.

R. C. Baldwin, president of the Association of Commerce, went to Howard Humphreys along in September of 1917, stating that as he was looked upon as the dean of the grocery business in this section, he felt that Mr. Humphreys should accept this appointment, which he immediately did, wiring Mr. Wheeler that he would give it the best attention possible and be very careful in the selection of the Conference Committee. Accordingly he made the following appointments of men who, though very busy in their affairs, accepted them and pledged their support and co-operation:

President David Felmley, of Normal University.

John J. Morrissey, Attorney.

D. O. Thompson, County Farm Advisor.

Mrs. J. M. Patterson, President of the Woman's Union Label League.

A few weeks later, Mr. Humphreys was asked to become a member of the State District Board. J. J. Thomassen was appointed county food administrator for McLean County. A county food administration was completed in February, 1918. After a few weeks of very active service, Mr. Thomassen was obliged to resign the position, and Mr. Hal M. Stone accepted the appointment of County Food Administrator. Charles O'Malley gave him very valuable assistance in handling one of the most im-

portant features at that time, the question of sugar distribution, and regulations of the quantity to be sold. In this respect, Mr. O'Malley was acting as County Food Administrator and was sworn in as such.

These arrangements continued until December, 1918, when practically all restrictions were withdrawn and the activities of the Food Administration ceased.

Fuel Administration—Restrictions on the use of fuel became more drastic from time to time during the late fall and early winter of 1917-18. The climax was reached when the order was issued for the closing of all manufacturing plants except those making food supplies for a period of five days, from Jan. 18 to 22, inclusive, of 1918. At the same time the order was issued that all retail stores except food stores should be closed one day each week for a period of five weeks. Monday was chosen as closing day.

With the work of the strenuous winter of 1917-18 past, Mayor Jones resigned from the chairmanship of the local fuel committee, and Spencer Ewing, who had served as secretary, was named in his place. His work in charge of the local situation continued through the spring of 1918, and plans were outlined for a campaign among the people for the next season which would prevent the fuel shortage of the previous winter. On May 1, 1918, Mr. Ewing was called to Chicago as director of state requirements in the Illinois office of the U. S. fuel administration. He served in that capacity until August 1 of that year, being in charge of fuel distribution for the State of Illinois outside of Chicago.

Bertram A. Franklin was named as head of the McLean County fuel administration when Mr. Ewing was called to Chicago. He continued the work until and after the close of the war, for the signing of the armistice did not end the existence of the fuel administration. Mr. Franklin finally received his instructions in January, 1919, to close his office on Feb. 1, which was accordingly done, and the fuel administration passed out of existence.

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord—It was an honor to McLean County in connection with the World War that one of the men highest in the councils of the military expedition in Europe was a man who had his birth and youth in this county, and who retained his friendship and acquaintances here, returning for a visit in person after he returned victorious from the

world struggle. He was Gen. James G. Harbord, who went to Europe in 1917 as chief of staff to Gen. John J. Pershing, the commander in chief of the A. E. F. and who later became the chief of the American Service of Supply, which kept the lines of fighting men fed with munitions and rations in the great campaigns which they carried on in the summer and fall of 1918.

General Harbord was born in Blooming Grove Township in 1866. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. George Harbord, well known McLean County residents a half century ago. The family later moved to Saybrook, thence to Missouri and then to Kansas, where General Harbord graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1886.

During his life in McLean County, General Harbord attended the Irving school in Bloomington.

The Four-Minute Men—The committee of public information at Washington on Oct. 15, 1918, appointed C. B. Hughes, a well-known attorney, as chairman of the Four-Minute Men of McLean County.

Medals for making more than 10 speeches during Liberty Loan Campaigns were given to James C. Riley, Edmund O'Connell and C. B. Hughes. C. B. Hughes spoke 142 different times in county during war on war subjects.

CHAPTER XXVI.

AMERICAN LEGION.

ORGANIZED HERE—NAMED IN HONOR OF LOUIS E. DAVIS—FIRST OFFICERS—
INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP—STATE HEADQUARTERS IN BLOOMINGTON—
OFFICERS—WOMEN'S AUXILIARY—POSTS IN McLEAN COUNTY—WORLD WAR
VETERANS.

Within fifteen months after the armistice in 1918, when the service men and women had returned from their war service, there were many posts of the American Legion organized in McLean County. The idea of this organization had its inception with a group of U. S. army officers in Paris in February, 1919, when they met to study the problems of the return of the soldiers to civil life.

Following the caucus of veterans in Paris, France, early in 1917, a similar caucus was held in St. Louis, Mo. Thomas Fitch Harwood, of Bloomington, was selected as delegate to the first caucus in this country. Immediately after his appointment he called for service men of this county to accompany him to St. Louis. Ben S. Rhodes and R. M. O'Connell attended the meeting. The aim and purpose of the American Legion was outlined and drawn into a temporary constitution, which was adopted.

The name "Louis E. Davis" was selected by a committee composed of T. F. Harwood, James D. Foster and Oscar G. Hoose. Their report included the following: "He was the first man of his class in camp to qualify as a reserve military aviator, and on the day of his death was then completing his bombing course, at that time the most advanced in aviation. At the time of his death he was preparing for overseas service. The remains of Louis E. Davis were buried with military honors in the

Evergreen cemetery, Bloomington. It is fitting and proper that this organization gathering within its ranks those who gave and sacrificed for the freedom of country and mankind should honor itself by the choice of such a name."

The first officers of the organization elected Jan. 15, 1920, were: Past Commander, Charles P. Kane; Commander, Harry L. Howell; Vice-Commander, Thomas Ivan Costigan; second Vice-Commander, Miss Grace Gaines; Chaplain, Rev. William B. Hindman; Adjutant, James D. Foster; Sergeant-at-Arms, Albert S. Coomer; Executive Committee: Charles P. Kane, F. Carlyle Willey, Oscar G. Hoose, James Owen, Len L. Hogan and John J. O'Connor. In a later meeting Ralph Morath was elected finance officer. William B. Geneva was elected historian.

The Louis E. Davis Post, American Legion of Bloomington which occupies spacious quarters in the McBarnes' Memorial building, is the largest post in Illinois, having a roster of about 1,000.

The increase in membership of the Louis E. Davis Post is the result of the steadily growing current of sentiment in favor of the Legion in this locality, which began in 1919 when Charles P. Kane was appointed temporary commander, and continued to increase throughout the administration of Dr. Harry L. Howell who served for two years. His leadership was supplemented by that of Fitch Harwood in 1922. It has been through the ceaseless and united effort of the entire membership that the membership campaign has been brought to such a successful culmination.

During the past three years, a great amount of effort, particularly through the service department, has been made in taking care of the claims against the government for compensation insurance, bonuses, vocational training and hospitalization for unfortunate members and also for ex-service men generally who happened to be in need.

During this period of time, although no record has been kept, from requests and claims have been recorded and thousands of dollars and innumerable cases of relief have been brought to the unfortunates through the efforts of the post.

Along similar lines the Post has expended thousands of dollars which it has been able to amass through the good will of the people, in rendering service of various kinds, such as medicine, food, clothing, rent, etc., for ex-service men generally who have been found to be in need. The Post

has endeavored to exercise care and caution in the distribution of this fund and have assisted only those who were really deserving.

The McLean County Board of Supervisors have generously co-operated, setting aside a fund annually for the assistance necessary in such cases. Hundreds of transients who became stranded here have been helped from time to time.

One of the outstanding achievements of the Post during the past year has been the acquisition of a burial ground at the Park Hill Cemetery which has been contracted by the Post for the sum of approximately \$2,300. The site is located at the southeast corner of the cemetery and will be set apart exclusively for the burial of ex-service men, who at the time of their death, are eligible to membership in the Legion. The burial space will accommodate 303 graves and a site for a monument. It is located in full view of the Illinois boulevard and is a most beautiful spot. Five bodies are already buried there.

The Kiwanis Club of Bloomington voted to turn over the proceeds of their summer chautauqua toward the purchase of this burial ground. The site is set apart from the rest of the cemetery by means of parkways and shrubbery.

The local Post of the American Legion was, in a large measure, responsible for the culmination of the wishes of John McBarnes in the erection of the McBarnes Memorial. It was through the activities of the Post that the plan was presented to Mr. McBarnes which resulted in the present structure. The lease for the site was secured for the supervisors by the Post on condition that a building suitable to the desires of Mr. McBarnes be erected thereon.

During the regime of Mr. Harwood, the state department of the American Legion of Illinois was persuaded to change its headquarters from Springfield to Bloomington and this arrangement was subsequently made permanent by constitutional amendment. The state department and the local post have co-operated in every way possible for the benefit of the organization. The local post by its fair dealing secured the good will and hearty co-operation of all the civic bodies and the public generally and has always maintained a high standard of ideals in all their dealings. The Post always endeavored to be fair with the masses as well as the classes and in this way has merited the good will of all.

The local Post was also active in getting the \$50,000 appropriation for the hospital at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The Post also adopted and are sponsoring two troops of Boy Scouts at the Home.

The officers of the Post are: Commander, Oscar J. Hoose; First Vice-Commander, Edward A. Donnelly; Second Vice-Commander, Catherine S. Brooks; Finance Officer, C. E. Dimmett; Adjutant, Paul Gottschalk; Service Officers, Harry Riddle, Wayne Townley, H. A. Rhodee; Executive Committee: Charles P. Kane, H. L. Howell, T. F. Harwood, C. E. Yeager, Dudley Smith, Wayne Townley, W. C. Murphy, E. A. Donnelly, Ben S. Rhodes and T. D. Carroll.

The present Commander is Kaywin Kennedy, and the present Adjutant is Erwin Albee.

First permanent officers of the Women's Auxiliary to the Louis E. Davis Post 56 were: President, Mrs. Irma Greiner; Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas B. Foster; Secretary, Miss Ina Rhodes; Treasurer, Mrs. Louis Wollrab; Executive Committee, Mrs. J. A. Goodwin, chairman; Mrs. Harry Howell, Miss Winifred Elliott, Mrs. W. W. Gailey.

Numerous other posts of the American Legion later came into being after the first post formation in Bloomington, including Ruel Neal, LeRoy; Erwin Martensen Post, Anchor; Ben Roth Post, Chenoa; Elmo F. Hill Post, Lexington; Benedict-Crutchley Post, McLean; David Humphrey Daniel Post, Saybrook; Grant Post, Bellflower, and Saybrook Post 427, Saybrook.

Committees from the Louis E. Davis Post 56, organized the Stevenson-Lewis Post 556, of the American Legion, as the second post in McLean County, which was solely for former service persons of the colored race. Lincoln Page was named as temporary chairman, and started the organization safely on its course.

Ruel Neal Post was named in honor of Ruel Neal, the first LeRoy boy to lose his life in the war, he being killed in action, in a front line trench on the Meuse river on October 2, 1918. The officers of the Post first elected were: Commander, Dr. O. M. Thompson; Vice-Commander, Herman L. Thomas; Adjutant, R. E. Kimler; Finance Officer, Miles C. Grizzelle; Chaplain, Rev. H. R. Browne; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Bane. The present officers of Ruel Neal Post are: Commander, Dr. Owen Thompson; Adjutant, J. K. Kincaid.

David Humphrey Daniels Post, named in honor of the first soldier from Saybrook to give up his life in the war, had the following officers: Commander, Cecil Rhodes Hudson; Vice-Commander, Fred G. Cary; Treasurer, Roy Return Cheney; Adjutant, Ora Francis LaTeer. The present Commander is Fred G. Gary; Adjutant, Earl Crotinger.

The organization of Ben Roth Post No. 234, took place at Chenoa in May, 1919. It was named in honor of Ben Roth, a Chenoa soldier who died in France. There are about sixty-five members of this Post, and they have been active in promoting the interests of the soldiers, giving several entertainments, maintaining teams in athletic sports and other activities: The officers were: Commander, Pierre Turck; Vice-Commander, Frank Hogan; Adjutant, Calvin R. Gentes. The present Commander is Dr. L. V. Daniels; Adjutant, Joseph Watchinski.

Erwin Martensen Post No. 164, at Anchor was named in honor of a soldier from that community who was killed in action. The post is one of the newer ones, being organized in 1920. The officers are: Commander, Henry L. Simpson; Service Officer, John A. Schmidt; Finance Office, Joe Garrett; Adjutant, Albert Brandt. The present Commander is Arthur Gantz; Adjutant, August Brandt.

Burger-Benedict Post No. 973, of the American Legion, was formed at McLean at a meeting held on Feb. 26, 1920. It was named from Dewey Burger and Ernest Benedict, two McLean boys who were killed in battle in France. The officers elected were: Commander, C. R. Van Ness; Vice-Commander, Ray A. Bowers; Past Commander, Ansel Stubblefield; Adjutant, Grant V. Wilcox; Finance Officer, Martin W. Hildebrandt; Sergeant-at-Arms, Otto Humble; Service Office, George N. Snyder; Historian, George Benedict; Chaplain, Dan McFarland; Athletic Officer, Harry Matthews. At present the Commander is Lyle E. Wilcox; Adjutant, Martin W. Hildabrant.

A post was organized at Colfax in June, 1920, and was named the Davis-Kerber Post in honor of Bernard Davis of Martin Township who was killed in action, and Albert Kerber, who died of pneumonia in France. The officers elected were as follows: Commander, Reid Horney; Vice-Commander, Fred Scholl; Finance Officer and Adjutant, C. R. Stevenson; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edsell B. Downey. The Commander in 1923 was Smith McHatton; Adjutant, Roy Stevens.

Gridley Post No. 218 was organized in 1919 with the following officers: Post Commander, Lynn C. Sieberns; Adjutant, Everett F. Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, John D. Rediger. The present Commander is Everett F. Kent, the Adjutant, McKinley Benedict.

Elmo Hill Post at Lexington is among the larger and more active posts in McLean County, with a big membership and enterprising officers. This post has engineered several affairs for the good of the service men of Lexington and the general public. The present Commander is Elmer J. Roy; the Adjutant, A. E. Pritt.

Danvers Post is well represented with the service men of that community. The Commander is George A. Kraus, and the Adjutant, Morris Rockwell.

Grant Post No. 202, at Bellflower, was named in honor of Earl and Erwin Grant, sons of Richard Grant, both of whom gave up their lives in the war. Earl died in Jefferson Barracks, and Erwin died in France after the close of the war, when he was returning with his regiment from Germany. The first officers of the post were: Commander, S. W. Haigler; Senior Vice-Commander, J. Warner Carlyle; Finance, A. G. Gooch; Adjutant, B. F. Hinshaw; Service Officer, DeWitt R. Gooch, III; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Jensen. The present Commander is Levi Barnhart; the Adjutant, Harry Shornick, Jr.

The Witt-Webber-Carroll Post at Arrowsmith was named after James Carroll, Warren K. Webber, and Charles T. Witt, all Arrowsmith boys who lost their lives in the war. The present principal officers are: Commander, Elmer Paxton; Adjutant, Glenn Raney.

Corporal Carl Miller Post at Heyworth was organized in 1920 and flourished for a few years, but at this writing it was not active. The officers at its last election were: Commander, Elmer L. Bell; Adjutant, Donald Cruikshank.

Cropsey Post was named for William F. Barnes, who died in the war. The present officers are: Commander, Meedie Buck; Adjutant, Harvey L. Meeker.

Redd-Williams Post in Bloomington was made up of colored ex-service men, and the officers are: Paul Turlington, Commander; Taylor Cisco, Adjutant.

There was organized in Bloomington during the winter and spring of 1920 a local post of World War Veterans, an organization composed

of service men as its name indicates. It was named the Hauptman, Morgan, Conley Post, from the name of three Bloomington men who had been slain in battle. These men were Joseph A. Hauptman, David Thomas Morgan, and Eugene Conley. The first list of officers for the post were these: Commander, W. F. Witty; Senior Vice-Commander, Robert Switzer; Junior Vice-Commander, E. P. Downey; Chaplain, Lee Crosland; Adjutant, William A. Sammon; Quartermaster, Arthur Garbe. The board of trustees were: William J. Hull, J. P. Murray and Wade H. Fielder. The post holds monthly meetings.

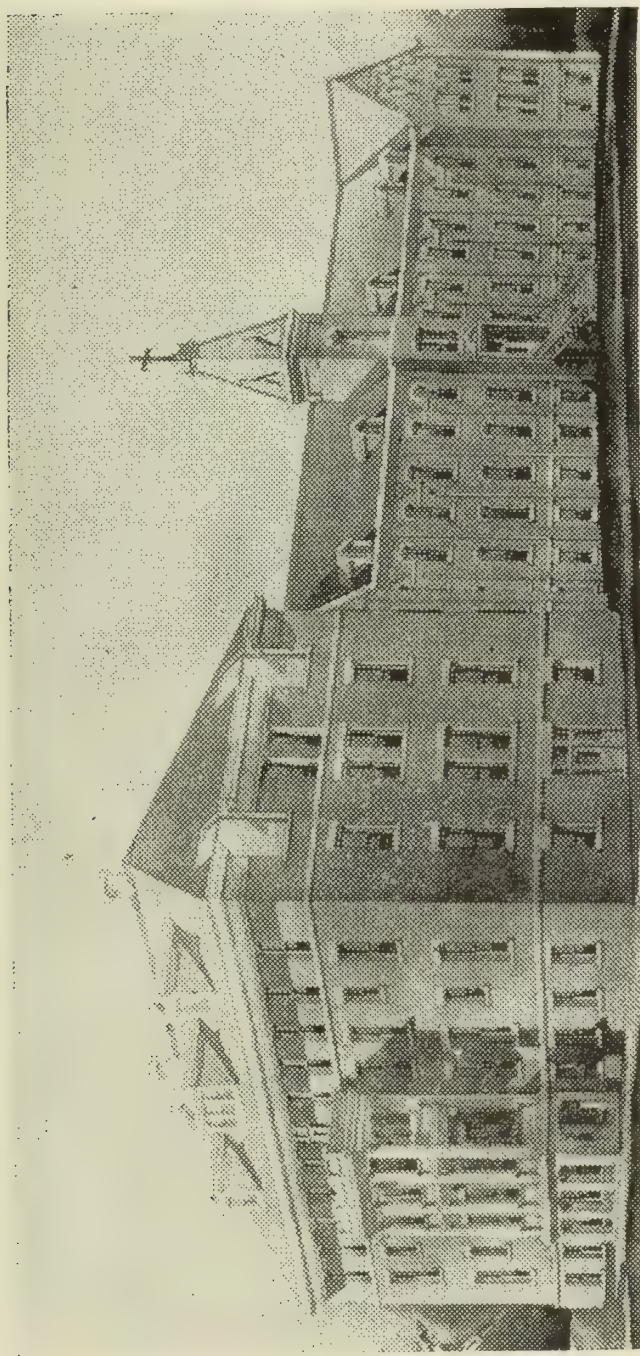
CHAPTER XXVII.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL—BROKAW HOSPITAL—MENNONITE SANITARIUM—JESSAMINE WITHERS HOME—VICTORY HALL—DAY NURSERY—HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN—THE BABYFOLD—GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME—FAIRVIEW SANITORIUM—SALVATION ARMY—BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

McLean County is noted for its number and the quality of its eleemosynary institutions, which show the care of the portion of the population who are self-supporting for that smaller portion which is afflicted with disease or suffers from misfortune and disaster. Chief among such institutions are the two large hospitals in Bloomington, one of them under the auspices of the Catholic Church, and the other under the patronage and management of non-sectarian organization, although mostly composed of representatives of the Protestant churches.

St. Joseph's Hospital, located in the southwestern part of Bloomington, occupies a tract of two blocks of land, and the building as it now stands is the result of several additions made to a large central structure which was the original hospital. The hospital project was started in the fall of 1879, when Rev. Mother Frances and Sister Augustine from St. Francis Hospital in Peoria came to Bloomington to look over the ground with a view to establishing a hospital here. They met with Dr. Sweeney and Dr. C. R. Parke, who went with them from house to house for funds. The money was secured to make the first payment on the home of Samuel W. Waddle, which was purchased for a nucleus of a hospital. On March 22, 1889, the hospital opened with Sister Augustine and Sister Joseph Aloysia in charge. The medical staff first appointed consisted of



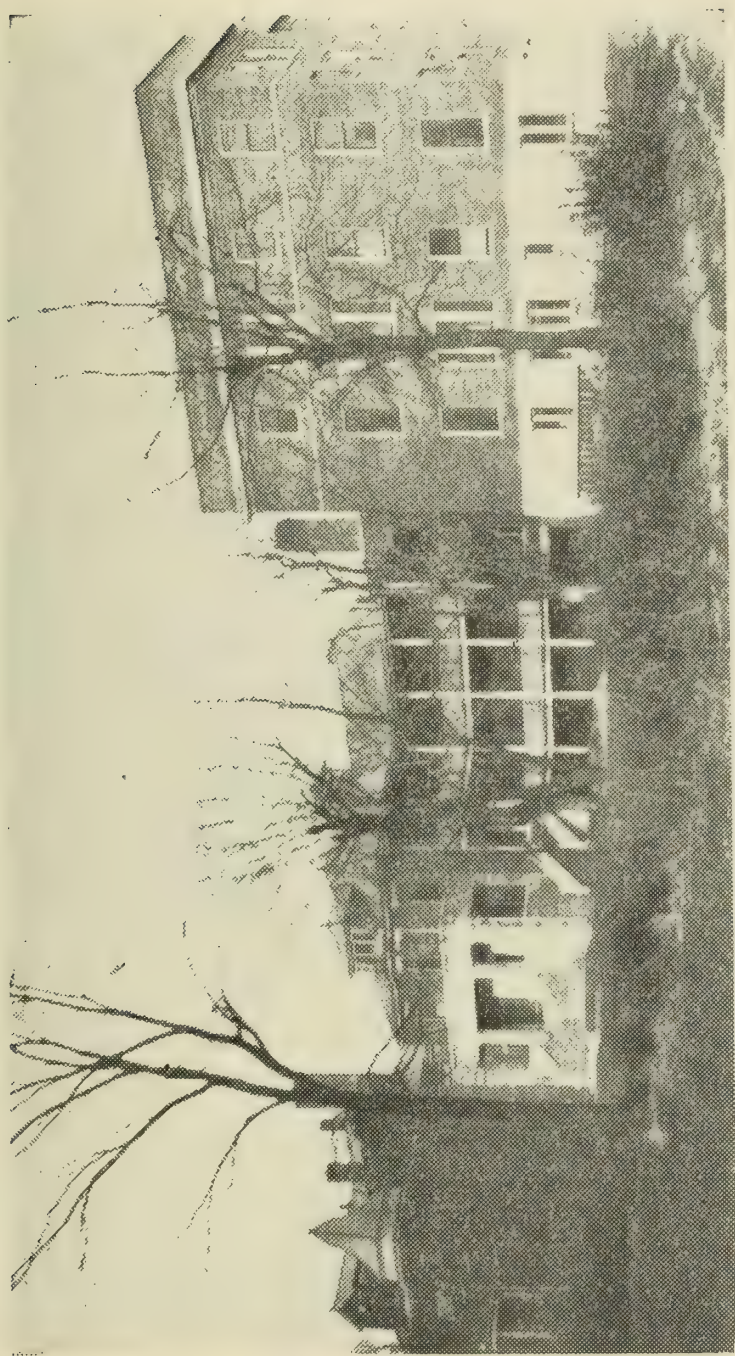
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Drs. Sweeney, Parke, A. Luce, Worrell, Lee Smith, Elder and Wunderlich. In two years the first unit of the present building was erected, costing \$22,000. In 1889 the second wing was built, costing \$11,000. In 1885 the first operating room was created and named for Dr. Parke, and in 1899 the beautiful chapel was erected. In March, 1905, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the hospital was celebrated. Up to that time more than 5,000 patients had been treated in the institution, of whom 1,672 were charity cases.

The last and perhaps the greatest addition made to the hospital was that of the year 1922, when \$60,000 was expended in building a large wing to the west, fronting on Morris Avenue, which makes a western front for the institution and adds to its impressive appearance. This newer structure is five stories in height, and it includes a modern operating room with every known facility for the latest surgical treatments. St. Joseph's Hospital now represents a total investment of nearly a half million dollars. The medical faculty of the hospital includes many of the best known physicians and surgeons in the county. The hospital takes care not alone of those who come to it with ability to pay for a portion of the cost of their treatment, but it also receives some who are absolutely without means. For instance, in the years of its existence it has housed, fed and given medical attention to scores of men and women who otherwise would have had to go to the county farm to spend their last days.

Brokaw Hospital—In May, 1893, there was organized in Bloomington a society for the establishment and maintenance of a Protestant hospital, the only hospital then in the city or county being the one under the direction of the Catholic Church. Subscriptions to the amount of \$5,000 were pledged and in part collected, and an option obtained on a certain piece of property in the city as a start on the hospital. The house was found to be unsuitable for the purpose, and the project was allowed to lapse for the time being.

In 1895 some of the doctors in Bloomington and Normal organized to found a hospital, and secured an option on a tract of land just inside the corporate limits of the town of Normal, located on Franklin Avenue at the corner of Virginia Avenue. This is the present location of the hospital known as Brokaw Hospital, a large and modern institution. The



BROKAW HOSPITAL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

earlier organization then turned over to this newer society what funds it had and its pledges so far as renewable. By 1896 the original or central building was erected and opened for patients. The hospital had been turned over for management to the Mennonite Deaconess Nurses, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Sprunger, and the hospital was first called the Deaconess Memorial Hospital. In this form it was continued until August, 1897, when it was taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Deaconess society of Chicago. With comparatively meager facilities and a small staff, the hospital was operated successfully under the Deaconess management until the year 1901, when it was the recipient of a large benefaction from I. Abraham Brokaw, at which time the name was changed to Brokaw Hospital and its management turned over to an incorporated society for that purpose.

Mr. Brokaw was one of the leading characters of McLean County in its early days. He came here when land was cheap and started a wagon and plowmaking shop, which grew to prosperous proportions for those times. Having become interested in the charitable work of the Deaconess Hospital, when he sold the building where his plow works had been located for many years, he created a trust fund of \$30,000 for the use of the hospital. At that time the name of the hospital was changed to Brokaw, and this name was carved in the stone capping over the main entrance. When Mr. Brokaw died in 1905, he willed to the trustees of the hospital a fund amounting to \$200,000, and a large and rich farm located in Dale Township. This endowment fund placed the hospital on a more substantial basis than it had ever before been. A third building was erected, attached to the others on the south. This structure was designed with the very latest ideas in hospital architecture, and included an operating room which was the very latest word in such equipment. An X-ray room of the most modern design was also included. The Brokaw endowment yields an annual income of considerable size, although not enough to meet the expenses of the institution.

A number of the leading business and professional men of Bloomington and Normal have been untiring in their efforts to build, equip and maintain this institution on the very highest plane. Among the early loyal supporters was Dr. J. L. White who served as president of the medical staff until his death in 1915.

C. P. Soper, for many years one of Bloomington's most public spirited and successful business men was president of the board for seven years, and it was largely through his personal attention and executive ability that the hospital was carried through one of its most critical periods and its splendid growth and permanence were made. Mr. Soper passed away in Los Angeles, Cal., January, 1916.

In 1909 Dr. N. K. McCormick, of Normal, was elected president of the board and served most efficiently until his death in 1919.

Although not in robust health there was hardly a day in the year that Dr. McCormick did not visit the hospital and show his deep interest in its affairs.

He gave much time and study to the plans of the new fire-proof building also to issuing and marketing the bonds which made the building possible. From the time of the organization of the hospital until his death, in 1919, Dr. William E. Guthrie was one of the hospital's most active supporters and for five years of this time was Medical Director. Much of the success of the hospital in its whole history was due to Dr. Guthrie's skill, energy, and devotion.

Brokaw Hospital should not be considered strictly a Bloomington and Normal institution. It receives patients from any locality, and its records show an increasing patronage each year by people who live in the country and small Illinois towns who wish to avail themselves of this institution for medical or surgical treatment.

In January, 1902, the directors of Brokaw Hospital established a training school for nurses to be conducted in connection with the hospital. The school, incorporated under the title of the Brokaw Hospital School for Nurses, offers to women desirous of becoming professional nurses, a course of practical and theoretical instruction. The practical knowledge is gained by actual care of patients, under the supervision of the superintendent and her assistants.

Graduate nurses are in charge of the following departments: House-keeping, Operating Rooms, Floor Work, Night Duty and District Nursing.

The superintendent has immediate charge of the Training School, subject to the authority of the House Committee of the hospital. The curriculum has been lengthened to three years, thus fully meeting the requirements of the State Registration Board for Nurses. During the year

1909, a separate building was erected for a Nurses' Home. This provides for the needs and recreation of the nurses when off duty and offers, besides the necessary home comforts, many of its pleasures.

Miss Lula J. Justis has been the resident superintendent of Brokaw Hospital since 1908, and she has managed the institution with noted ability and general satisfaction. The first superintendent after the reorganization of the hospital and its accession from the order of Deaconesses, was Miss Carrie S. Flatt, who was in charge for about six years. Miss Flatt was the person mainly responsible for the organization of the training school for nurses. Miss Flatt, shortly after her resignation, was married to L. S. Rupert, a well-known Bloomington citizen. Under the management of Miss Justis, many notable changes have been made, including the addition of two of the modern additions to the buildings and an entire revolution in the internal management.

Mennonite Sanitarium and Training School.—Since history is in proportion to events, and events, in turn, in proportion to time, the Mennonite Sanitarium has a comparatively short record. Nevertheless it perhaps would be fitting in passing, to briefly review the origin of the Mennonite Sanitarium.

For a number of years, it was the conviction of a few of the leaders of the Mennonite Church, that the church ought to do more to meet the needs of the sick and suffering. These convictions with a growing interest led to the organization of the Mennonite Sanitarium Association on the 23d day of January, 1919, with the following named Board of Directors: Rev. E. Troyer, Rev. J. H. King, Rev. John Kinsinger, Rev. Ben Rupp and Rev. Allen Miller.

The Association immediately purchased the Harber property located at 1308 N. Main Street, Bloomington, Ill. This building being a large residence property, was remodeled and temporarily fitted for hospital use. The first patients were received May 1, 1919, as soon as the building was ready for occupancy, with Rev. Ben Rupp as superintendent.

The question of a new building was seriously considered by the board, estimates and plans were already in hand when it became known that the Kelso Sanitarium, a fully equipped institution, was available. At a called meeting of the Association, the board was authorized to purchase the sanitarium, which was done, the board taking full charge of this institution with its training school, May 1, 1920. Steps were immediately taken to

reorganize the training school and put it on an accredited basis, recognized by the State of Illinois. All students who finish the course of training required are eligible to the credentials of a State Registered Nurse.

This institution has at its command a medical and surgical staff equal to any in the central west covering the entire medical and surgical field. All departments of the institution are well equipped, the surgical department being one of the most splendidly equipped in the state. The sterilizing rooms adjoining are fitted with the latest devices for sterilizing dressings, instruments, utensils and clothing. Much consideration has been given to the equipment of the maternity department to meet the needs of all such cases. For the purpose of making an accurate diagnosis of diseases there is a standard X-ray machine and a first-class laboratory.

The bath department situated in the new building is so arranged that it is easy of access both from the outside and by elevator on the inside. The bath rooms are sunny, cheerful and efficient. As an auxiliary in the building up of physical conditions, this is an important feature. They are able to offer the best in the way of Sitz, Steam, Needle and Shower Baths, Electric Light, Electric Water and Electric Robe Baths, Salt Glows, Oil Rubs, Hot Packs, Fomentations, Scotch Douches and Massage.

The present need is more room and plans are being formulated to enlarge the institution in the near future. The ideal is a Christian institution where service may be given in the Spirit of Him who said, "Even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and give His life a ransom for many."

The Jessamine Withers Home is an institution designed for the residence of aged women who can fulfill the regulations as to entry, and who, having once become residents, may remain there throughout their lives. The Home is located on the north side of West Locust Street in the 300 block. It was formerly the home of Mrs. Sarah Withers, a well-known woman of Bloomington for many years. She left the property in trust for the uses indicated, and after it was put upon a substantial basis it was named Jessamine Withers Home in her honor. Along about 1913, when the property was first turned over to the trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church for the care of aged women, the house was in a bad state of repair, and there was no funds to repair it. Through the generosity of Mrs. Martha Horr and Col. D. C. Smith, a cottage was built on

the rear of the lot, and here a few women, otherwise alone in the world, were able to secure board and room at reasonable rates. This was in the inception of the Withers Home. In 1914 Capt. S. Noble King and Mrs. King, foreseeing the possibilities of the place, created an endowment for its upkeep by deeding to the trustees the fine farm of Captain King northeast of Normal. Its management was put in the hands of a board of trustees consisting of one woman from each of the Protestant churches of Bloomington and Normal. Contributions of money and furnishings began to accumulate, and at the end of the first year the Horr cottage and the original Withers house, now remodeled and improved, housed nine women. From that time to 1923, there were 23 different women who found homes and comfort there in the declining years of their lives.

When a woman, otherwise without a home, invests in one here, she is assured of a real home in every sense of the word for the rest of her life. Whatever she may have beyond the \$500 purchase price is invested for her by the trustees, used by her during her lifetime, and at her death is bequeathed to the Home for the benefit of the family. If \$500 is the sum of her possessions, all of the benefits of the home are equally hers at that price, whether she lives one year or twenty-five.

The board of management for the year 1923 was composed of the following women:

Members at large—Mrs. S. Noble King, Mrs. Allen Brown, Mrs. F. C. Davison, Mrs. Willis Harwood, Mrs. Guy McCurdy, Mrs. Milton White.

Representing the county at large—Mrs. J. M. Anderson, of Saybrook, Mrs. William McIntosh, of Colfax.

Representing the various churches in Bloomington and Normal—Mrs. Will Barnard, Park Methodist; Mrs. Mahlon Bishop, Second United Brethren; Mrs. Hester Bonnett, First Christian; Mrs. A. L. Chapman, First Presbyterian; Mrs. E. L. Darr, First United Brethren; Mrs. Alonzo Dolan, Baptist; Miss Bernice L. Foster, Grace M. E.; Mrs. W. P. Garretson, Second Presbyterian; Mrs. John R. Gee, Unitarian; Mrs. Arthur Graves, Episcopal; Mrs. Campbell Holton, Second Christian; Mrs. Edwin Pattison, Congregational; Mrs. C. L. Schneider, Christian Science; Mrs. A. Schwarzman, Synagogue; Mrs. Elizabeth Young, First Methodist; Mrs. E. P. Brand, Normal Baptist; Mrs. John Goodwin, Normal Christian; Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Normal Methodist.

Mrs. Clara Simpson and her helpers have worked out a system of housekeeping lubrication whereby the maximum efficiency is produced with minimum friction in all details of the Home life. The contentment and happiness which broods over the place are due in great measure to these competent workers.

Victory Hall.—In the spring of 1919 there were thirty homeless McLean County boys living in the Girls' Industrial Home, an institution for girls, as its name indicates. What should be done for these boys needing care and protection? Mrs. E. R. Morgan, president of the board of directors, called together a group of interested women to organize a home for boys. This group included Mrs. Davis Ewing, Mrs. Charles Burr, Mrs. Frank Chase, Mrs. Oscar Mandel and Miss Bertha Cowles. A board of directors was formed, for a boys' home, of which Mrs. Fred B. Capen was the first chairman. The project was at first financed by memberships at \$5 each per year. A drive was undertaken and a house and grounds on West Hovey Avenue in Normal were purchased and named Victory Hall. It was the former Brooks home, a large house with ample grounds. Later a gift of \$3,000 permitted the purchase of six lots of additional ground. On the west is a playground, and on the north a garden and fruit trees. A small frame house on the new lots serves as a hospital when needed. Every activity that makes the boys mingle with other children is encouraged. They not only go to the public schools, but also to Sunday school. There are swimming classes at the Y. M. C. A. The boys have their own scout troop. It is a good one. Holidays are well provided for at Victory Hall. They have circus and movie treats, dear to the hearts of all boys.

For the last two years, Victory Hall has participated in the general welfare drive and receives an apportionment of about \$5,000 per year for the maintenance of the institution. The board of management for the year 1923 was made up as follows: Mrs. Davis Ewing, president; Mrs. Holmes, vice-president; Mrs. Louis Eddy, treasurer; Mrs. Fitch Harwood, secretary; Miss Jeanette Johnston, corresponding secretary. Board: Mrs. Fred Capin, Miss Bertha Cowles, Mrs. Mercer Davis, Mrs. Harold Gardner, Mrs. Harris Hoblit, Mrs. Louie Kuhn, Mrs. Oscar Mandel, Mrs. James Melliush, Mrs. Eugene Funk, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. L. Probasco, Mrs. Ebon Jones, Miss Julia Hodge, Mrs. Herman Ochs.

Day Nursery—In January of 1907, at the call of Mrs. Albert Schwarzman, a group of women met at the Illinois hotel to organize and establish a day nursery where mothers might leave their children when they went out to earn a livelihood. Mrs. A. E. Stevenson presided. The organization was completed, and soon afterward a small frame house on West Mulberry Street west of the Alton road was rented, the first year's rent being paid by Col. D. C. Smith and Howard Humphreys. Mrs. R. O. Graham was first president, and continued in office till she left the city some years later. After a few years the Day Nursery expanded when funds were secured from the public for purchasing a twelve-room house farther to the west on Mulberry. It was secured free of debt and remodeled to suit its uses. In the present quarters, the expenses of maintenance is about \$300 per month. Miss Jennie Thompson served as resident superintendent until her death in the winter of 1923. Mrs. Glines, her former assistant, succeeded Miss Thompson. Some of the women who have been prominent in the management of the Day Nursery are Mrs. C. M. Harlan, Miss Nellie Parham, Mrs. R. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Frank Aldrich, Miss Laurastine Marquis, Mesdames Harry Eckart, Harris K. Hoblit, A. Schwarzman, Fred B. Capen, Clinton P. Soper, Kern Beath, H. M. Rollins, Alfred Sample, Louise Robinson, Miss Margaret Robinson and Miss Lulu Peters. At the present house, a branch library is maintained, a kindergarten conducted, sewing and cooking classes, and night school for Americanization kept up.

The McLean County Home for Colored Children is one of the newer and smaller philanthropic institutions, but it is one which is serving a real need of the city and county. It is located in a house at 1203 West Moulton Street. There are from five to ten children in the Home at all times, and a colored matron is in charge. The boy children get good care and are sent to school during the usual term time. This Home participates in the general welfare drive which is annually put on in Bloomington for the combined charitable causes and institutions.

The Babyfold, located in Normal, is one of the most unique and interesting charitable institutions in McLean County, or indeed anywhere in Illinois. It has grown from a small beginning to a large house full of babies, all of its expansion and increase in usefulness having been accomplished without incurring at any time any debt which could not be promptly discharged. Some twenty years ago, Mrs. Mason, of Normal,

donated her home on North Street for the purpose of founding a Deaconess Home, but after the Deaconess (now Brokaw) Hospital had provided a home for its nurses, the Mason property was converted into a home for homeless babies. Mrs. Asher, the present superintendent, took charge of it in 1903, and with the increase in the number of babies which came into her charge, it was found that the Mason property was inadequate. In 1910 this house was traded for a piece of property on Willow Street in Normal, just east of the Illinois Central and extending back to Cypress. The house had 11 rooms, and the grounds were large. A gift of \$3,000 afterward allowed the property to be improved and enlarged. Then Dr. Quine, of Chicago, a son-in-law of Mrs. Mason, gave the Babyfold a gift of \$5,000, with the provision that he should be allowed interest on it till his death, then it was to be an outright gift. With this money a small farm on Main Street was secured, on which the cows are kept for furnishing milk to the Babyfold. Several years later another and larger brick addition was built to the Babyfold. As many as 65 babies have been cared for in this institution at one time, ranging from new-born infants to children five or six years of age. Many of the babies are secured permanent homes in good families, so that the Babyfold serves a double purpose. The Babyfold formerly was supported by private donations. Now it participates in the general welfare drive, and secures an appropriation from the proceeds of that campaign.

The Girls' Industrial Home, a well-known and established McLean County institution, has been in existence for twenty-five years. It has a large brick building located on South State Street, where there are constantly a number of girls in good care who have been deprived of their natural family protection, either by death or separation of their parents. The first entry in the records of the institution was made in 1899, in the handwriting of Miss Mattie Marble. The records further show that when some thirty women formed a board for the establishment of the Girls' Industrial Home, Mrs. Ellen Light was chosen its first president. The names of the other persons interested at the founding of the Home were Gertrude Willever, Fannie Fell, Louise Maxwell, Sallie Kerrick, Ellen Phillips, Clara Waite, M. Louise Crothers, Frances C. Funk, Anna C. Read, Mary O'Connell, Sarah H. Aldrich, Mattie Newton, Carrie Brownell, Hattie Allin, Sue R. Cooper, Letta Livingston, Amelia Griesheim, Joseph

Thompson, Thomas Tipton, Edmund O'Connell, Louise J. Woods, Lydia McCoy, Mary C. White, Mattie Marble, Eliza Davis, Henry Augustine, Malinda Anderson, Anna L. Randolph, Orpha Hiett, Lydia Morehouse, Lydia Aldrich, Sarah E. Samms, Elizabeth Coale, Louise Wilson, Mary Jordan. For many years the Home occupied a wooden building, which had formerly been a residence. Then about 1916 a campaign was put on for securing funds to build a brick fire-proof building, three stories in height, which was successfully accomplished and the new structure was occupied in the fall of 1917. The girls at the Industrial Home attend the public schools and the Sunday schools and churches of that vicinity. The county of McLean, by action of the board of supervisors, each year appropriates a sum at a certain rate per capita for all the girls who are resident there. Some of the girls are placed in homes, and others on reaching the age limit are sent out into the world with good training for their future lives, either as wives or fitted to undertake a career. Miss Carrie Smith is the efficient superintendent, a position she has held for several years. The present board of management is as follows: President, Mrs. E. R. Morgan; vice-presidents, Mrs. Howard Humphreys and Mrs. George L. Parker; secretary, Mrs. Clara D. Munce; treasurer, Mrs. Gordon Cole. Mrs. Munce succeeds to the secretaryship after the death of her mother, Mrs. H. C. DeMotte, who held the position for many years.

One of the notable helps to the permanency of this home was the bequest left in her will by Miss Mattie Marble, one of the charter members of the board. This was a very substantial sum, and after some litigation concerning final approval of the will has been disposed of, the sum will become a permanent endowment for the home. Mrs. Aldrich, another charter member who died in 1923, left \$500 in her will for the home, which the board placed to a separate use under the title of the "Mrs. Aldrich Fund." Mrs. E. R. Morgan, long time president of the board in her last annual report, says: "Many have gone from this Home to useful corners, many wives and mothers in happy homes. We feel there is a growing knowledge on the part of the public that this home is a satisfactory harbor for girls who have been deprived of the shelter and protection of their natural homes and we hope to justify and maintain this position, not only at home, but abroad.

Fairview Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis persons is a McLean County institution which had its inception in a privately organ-



FAIRVIEW SANATORIUM.

ized body of citizens who gave their time and money to promoting the fight against the disease which had a record at that time of being the most destructive single ailment to the human family. At a meeting held in the office of Capt. J. H. Rowell in January, 1908, the subject of the organization of such a society was first discussed. Col. D. C. Smith was chosen chairman, and J. L. Hasbrouck secretary. In addition, those present were Edmund O'Connell, Clinton P. Soper, Dr. F. O. Jackman, Dr. E. Mammen and Dr. J. H. Fenelon. At that first meeting, Edmund O'Connell was asked to go to Springfield to attempt to secure a law for permitting counties in Illinois to levy a tax to establish and maintain an institution for the care and cure of tuberculosis patients. At a meeting on Sept. 26, 1911, it was voted that the society be called the McLean County Anti-tuberculosis Society. On Oct. 17 following, the following officers were elected: Colonel Smith, honorary president; E. W. Cole, active president; Henry Behr, treasurer and corresponding secretary; J. L. Hasbrouck, recording secretary.

The law for the authority of counties to levy a tax for establishing sanatoriums for tuberculosis people was passed and became effective July 1, 1909. Agitation was at once begun to secure action of the board of supervisors for submitting this question to the people. This was without effect for several years, and it was not until Nov. 7, 1916, that the question was voted upon, with the result that 9,661 votes were cast in favor of it, and 7,714 against it, the favorable majority being 1,947. The county tuberculosis society had meanwhile carried on extensive educational work, having hired a visiting nurse and furnished information to families free where there were members suffering from the disease. The board of supervisors, following the referendum vote, levied and collected the prescribed tax of one mill on the \$100 valuation. Three trustees were named to administer this fund, they being Dr. C. M. Noble, Mrs. J. A. Bohrer and Jacobs Martens. The first of the county agencies established to combat tuberculosis was the public dispensary, opened in January, 1918, in a room at 103 East Market Street, where it continues to this day. Here free examinations and diagnosis were furnished to the public, Dr. Bernice Curry acting as medical director. The first year there were 333 cases handled by Dr. Curry and Mrs. Brett. In 1918 a site consisting of forty acres just north of Normal situated along Main Street on a commanding rise of ground, was bought for the location of the proposed

sanatorium. The name of "Fairview" was chosen upon public suggestions, after many other names had been offered. The building was erected in the spring and summer of 1919, and on August 17 was formally dedicated with imposing ceremonies. The McLean County Sanatorium was the second one of its kind in Illinois, only one other county having preceded this in erecting such a building. The original capacity of the sanatorium was 34 patients, and a later addition provided six other rooms, accommodating a total of 49. One section was set apart for soldiers of the World War, of whom there were several at the start and have been ever since. In the lobby of the sanatorium, over the fire place, was unveiled a bronze tablet in honor of Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, who had from the start been a moving spirit in the work of the McLean County Anti-tuberculosis Society and of the sanatorium project. Miss Catherine Smith was the first superintendent of the sanatorium, and she was succeeded by Dr. A. Bernice Curry, the present head. Mrs. Brett, after serving several years as visiting nurse, resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Earl Cooper, the present incumbent. The Tuberculosis Society still carries on its educational work, its funds being furnished by sales of Red Cross seals. The sanatorium is constantly filled with patients, and usually there is a waiting list. Since beginning her work here Dr. Curry has examined 1,473 patients. It is the second sanatorium built and operated under the Glacken law.

Fairview Sanatorium is for the treatment of all stages of tuberculosis, children admitted and negroes are admitted in a separate building. The capacity of the Sanatorium is 49 beds, and it is free to residents of McLean County. The original cost of building which is fire-proof was \$100,000; ground, \$15,000; equipment, \$10,000. Since original cost three new rooms, six beds and a cottage for colored people have been added. It is located three miles north of the C. H. at Bloomington and can be reached by street car from Bloomington to Normal; transfer to Normal loop; leave car at Lincoln and School Streets, and walk six blocks.

Salvation Army.—By purchasing and improving a three-story building at Madison and Washington Streets, Bloomington, in 1923, the Salvation Army took its place among the permanent establishments of McLean County which are devoted to religious and humanitarian work. It had been operating in Bloomington for several years previously, having

first been located here as a post in the year 1891 by Col. Jack C. Addie. The organization had a precarious existence for many years, consisting of a small band of devoted followers who held religious meetings on the streets, and then in a small hall, and supported by the meager voluntary contributions secured by "drum-head" collections on the streets. Later a small room was rented from James Shaw on South Center Street, and under various officers of the world-wide organization assigned to this station, the work was carried forward. In the year 1918 under World War conditions, the Salvation Army was put on a more substantial basis by creating a council of administration, composed of citizens of all parts of the county, who formed an annual fund for its sustenance and thereby relieved it from the former hand-to-mouth way of getting on. In 1923, from a balance left over from war drives and some funds made up in other ways, the Army, then under charge of Captain Ainsworth, made a first payment on the three-story business building at Madison, for which \$20,000 was the price. The balance is to be made up in future payments. The building was remodeled and occupied in January, 1924.

The Bureau of Social Service, the central charitable organization in Bloomington was first broached at a mass meeting held in the Second Presbyterian Church on April 10, 1900. There were eight charitable organizations of the city represented, and it was voted to form an Associated Charities, modeled after the one in Chicago. Col. D. C. Smith was chairman, Mrs. Sue A. Sanders, secretary. Miss Charlotte Capen explained the object of the meeting, and a committee on constitution was named, consisting of Mrs. B. P. Marsh, M. Levy and H. R. Evans. One week later, Colonel Smith called a meeting to hear the report of the committee on constitution, and also announced a large committee headed by Mayor L. B. Thomas and ex-Mayor C. F. Koch to canvass the city and create interest in the project.

At the meeting on April 19, a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, Howard D. Humphreys; first vice-president, R. D. Levy; second vice-president, C. P. Soper; third vice-president, J. J. Thompson; secretary, J. L. Loar. On the following Sunday night, a union mass meeting of the churches of the city was held at the Second Presbyterian, when Charles F. Weller of the Chicago Associated Charities delivered an address.

Miss Ida Lange was appointed the first office secretary and general overseer of the work. The idea of a clinic was incorporated with the organization, and work of that kind was carried on with the co-operation of the physicians of the city. Mrs. Nannie Dunkin was named general secretary about a year after the organization, and she continued in the position for a number of years. In the list of officers and directors during the earlier stages were several changes, and the list for the year 1905 were as follows: President, R. F. Evans; vice-presidents, Oscar Mandel, Henry Capen, Mrs. Lucy Lucas; treasurer, W. L. Moore. Mrs. Dunkin in her report for the year 1904-5 showed that 762 cases had been taken care of. The treasurer showed \$2,875 received, with a balance at the end of the year of \$643.

Mrs. Dunkin remained as general secretary and superintendent from the time of her appointment in 1902 until 1915, when she resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Mabel H. Seymour, who had been assistant in the office. Mrs. Seymour acted as superintendent for about nine years, resigning in May, 1920. Her services covered the period of the World War, when the Associated Charities was called upon to do more and greater work than at any previous period. The co-operation with the Red Cross and other relief agencies for the care of the families of soldiers called into the service, and to the adjustment of their compensation and other work of that sort, created additional functions for the organization. In the year 1918, at the annual meeting in May, the name of the society was changed from Associated Charities to that of the Bureau of Social Service, that being more in line with its work and better suited to its co-operation with similar societies elsewhere. At about the same time, through co-operation with the board of supervisors, the city and county relief work were combined in the same office, and Mrs. Seymour was made county overseer of the poor for the city of Bloomington, as well as general secretary of the Bureau of Social Service. Her salary was partly paid by the county and partly by the Bureau. This was a great advantage all around, for it prevented duplication of relief and simplified the procedure in many ways.

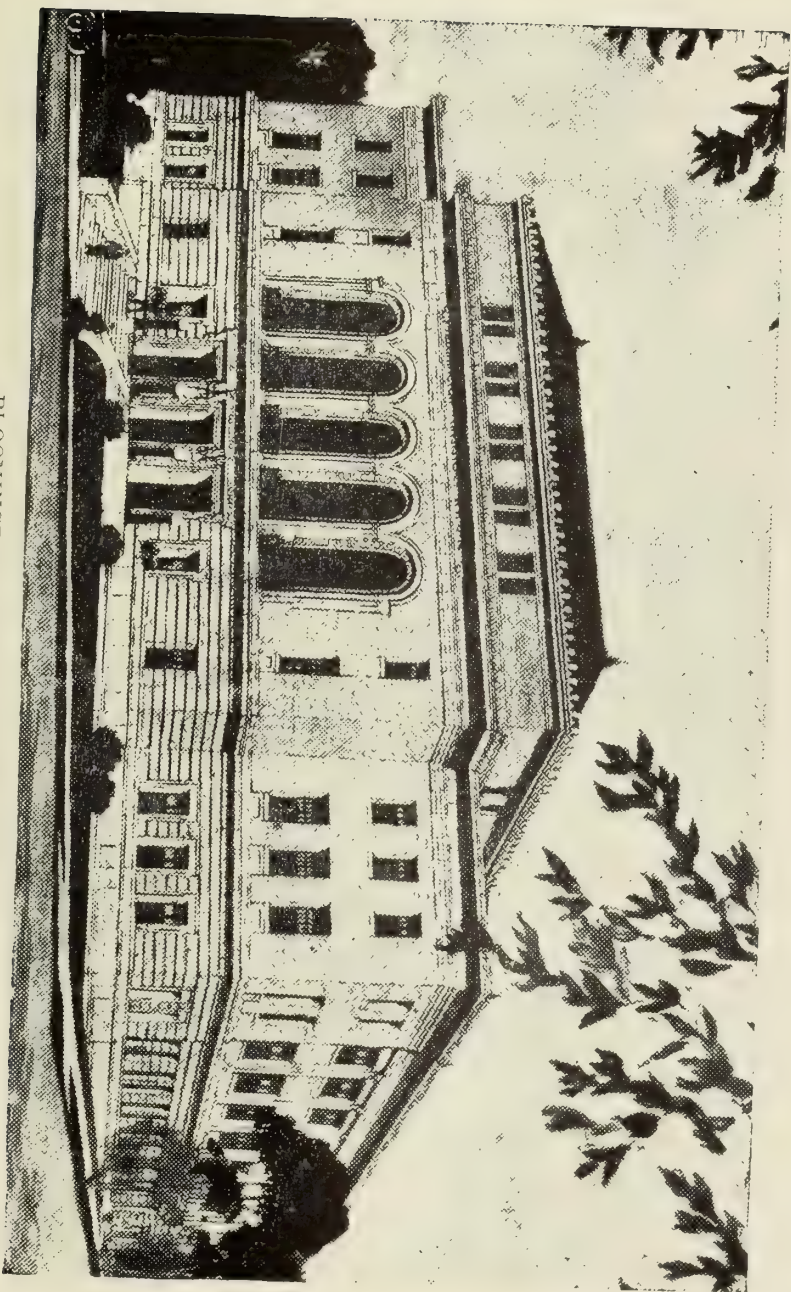
Upon the resignation of Mrs. Seymour in May, 1920, the position of general secretary and overseer of the poor was filled by Mrs. Naoma M. Fry, who had been assistant. Mrs. Fry is still in charge, and she has as her present assistant Mrs. Florence Strohmeier. The office of the

Bureau has been located for more than twenty years in offices over No. 320 North Main Street. The Bureau is supported by private contributions, for which an annual campaign is put on. Of recent years the organization has received several bequests of large sums which are to be used as an endowment fund. These bequests came from the estates of George S. Hanna, Judge Myers, William T. Shorthose, Lyman M. Graham, Luman Burr and Mrs. Margaret Packard.

It is interesting to recall the names of the persons who have served as presidents and secretaries of the board of directors of the Bureau of Social Service since its formation.

James A. Wilcox was first president, serving in 1902-3. Col. D. C. Smith served for a short period in 1903. R. F. Evans then was president in 1904 and 1905. The next president was Henry Behr, in 1906 and 1907. Charles Northrup served in 1908 and 1909. Then began the long term of E. W. Cole, who was elected in 1910 and served until 1917, when he removed to California. John W. Harber served as president the next two years, 1918 and 1919. James G. Melliush was chosen president in 1920 and served for three years. At the annual meeting of 1923, Ralph M. Green was elected president, and he still holds the position.

Miss Ida D. Lange was chosen first secretary, and was succeeded in 1903 by Mrs. Lucy Lucas, who served until 1916. In the latter year, Mrs. Alonzo Dolan was chosen secretary and served until 1920. Mrs. Julius Griesheim succeeded her, and acted as secretary until the annual meeting of 1923, when Mrs. Louis FitzHenry was elected.



BLOOMINGTON CONSISTORY BUILDING.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

FIRST ORGANIZATION—BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION—EARLY OFFICERS—SECRETARY HUDSON—ACTIVITIES OF ASSOCIATION—VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—INFLUENCE—MEMBERSHIP §24—COMMITTEES—DIRECTORS.

The period of the great fire saw a transformation in the history of Bloomington in one regard. It created a spirit of co-operation among the people of the city which had never before been in existence, or at least had never found expression. One of the means of this expression which came into being was the organization first formed under the name of the Business Men's Association, and now known as the Association of Commerce. This association has had a continuous and active existence from the year of the great fire. When the city lay prostrate in ashes after the conflagration had swept out its heart, the business men saw that if it was ever to rise from the ashes in better shape than before, it would be only by the united efforts of all classes of citizens. In that feeling was born the Business Men's Association.

On the evening of Nov. 22, 1900, a mass meeting was held in old Washingtonian Hall, in the upper story of the building then known as the Leader Building. There were present 200 of the leading business men of the city, and after some preliminary discussion it was decided to form a permanent organization for mutual advantage. Eighty-nine men signed the roll as charter members of the new association, and the following were the first officers elected by the association: President, Benjamin F. Harber; first vice-president, C. P. Soper; second vice-president, C. W. Klemm; treasurer, John J. Cowden; directors, S. R. White, A. B. Hoblit, Robert Johnson, Maurice Levy, Frank Oberkoetter, Milton R. Livingston, John

Eddy, H. B. Harwood, Oscar Mandel and Louis FitzHenry. The first office secretary chosen for the association was R. F. Berry, and offices were fitted up in the Eddy Building, where activities were begun which were destined to accomplish much for the good of the city for the coming twenty years.

For the first few years of its existence the Business Men's Association operated in a rather informal way and with but meager funds and resources. It first had rooms in the second story of the Stephen Smith Building at the corner of Jefferson and Center Streets. Shortly afterward its office was moved to a single room in the Unity Building; in fact, its secretary simply had a desk in a lawyer's office. The next move was to a room on the first floor of the Illinois Hotel Building, where the work was carried on for a couple of years. A suite of rooms in the front part of the Griesheim Building were next remodeled to suit the needs of the Association, and here its working force and field of activities was much expanded.

The Griesheim suite having become outgrown, the quarters of the Commercial Club, as its name had become by this time, was taken to the Durley Building, where a series of rooms stretching along the Main Street front of the second story, were occupied. The Farm Bureau, the Traffic Bureau, the credit rating bureau, and other minor activities had been added by this time.

The final move, made in November, 1922, was to the present large and well appointed quarters in the B. S. Green Building. Here the Association of Commerce occupies three-fourths of the first floor, and also a large assembly room with kitchen attached on the second floor. The latter are used for meetings of various kinds, often in cases where groups of people gather at luncheon to discuss any given project. Since this building was occupied, the assembly rooms have been the scenes of many notable public gatherings. The lower floor is divided into compartments for the use of the general secretary, the credit bureau and its employes, the traffic bureau and its managers, and there is also a large committee room for smaller meetings than needed when the assembly room is not required.

The list of the presidents of the Association of Commerce and its predecessors, the Commercial Club and the Business Men's Association, have been the following from the time of its organization in the year 1900:

Benjamin F. Harber, 1901-2; John Eddy, 1903-4; Samuel R. White, 1905; John J. Pitts, 1906; Hamer H. Green, 1907; Paul F. Beich, 1908-9; Alonzo Dolan, 1910-11; G. Burt Read, 1912-13; George A. Washburn, 1914-15; George C. Heberling, 1916; R. C. Baldwin, 1917-18; E. M. Evans, 1919-20; Leroy G. Whitner, 1921-22; Milton R. Livingston, 1923-24.

R. F. Berry was the first employed office secretary, and held the position until his death, four or five years after the association was organized. Then William Schmidt was placed in charge of the office work, devoting what time it needed along with his own business. He was the secretary at the time of the great Chicago & Alton shop expansion campaign in 1910 as described in detail elsewhere. Mr. Schmidt was followed by Jos. Joplin, who had been traffic manager for Harber Bros. Mr. Joplin was an expert on the transportation question, and devoted most of his energies to that phase of the work. He finally went west, giving up his position here. In the year 1913, J. Heber Hudson was selected to the secretaryship, and he continues to this time. He had formerly been a traveling salesman for Seibel Bros., and it transpired that he was qualified in every way for the duties of secretary. Under his direction the Association has witnessed most of its growth and expansion.

Ever since Secretary Hudson assumed the office, he has issued each year a printed report of the Association's activities. Extracts from these reports indicate the many things done or planned. The first report, issued in January, 1915, for the year 1914 tells of the introduction of the semi-annual Style Shows by the Retail Interests committee. It tells of the formation of the Better Farming Association, which was the predecessor of the present McLean County Farm Bureau. A trade extension excursion was run, when 500 business men joined in a day's trip to visit a score of towns within a radius of fifty miles. A public time table of trains at all Bloomington stations was posted at the Corn Belt Bank corner. The sum of \$500 was donated toward building the gap in the Shirler hard road. A great public spectacle, called Venetian Night, was given at Miller park in July. The rebuilt Alton shops were dedicated. The offices were moved to the front of the Griesheim Building, and 4,000 people visited the office during the year. The membership for the year was 448, and a total of \$12,507.19 was handled in the office.

In 1915 an effort for the construction of a Community Bulding was made, but for several reasons it was finally abandoned. D. O. Thompson

was hired as the first McLean County farm adviser to work with the Better Farming Association, which now numbered 350 members. The first Middle-West tractor demonstration was put on this year, the show being in fields adjoining Orendorff Springs. It was attended by 50,000 people during the week. In the fall a great corn show was given, and a great McLean County picnic was held at Funk's Grove in celebration of the first settlement of Isaac Funk in this county. The horse breeders' sales were promoted, and an agricultural short course was arranged. The collection and credit rating department was established in charge of Jesse B. Havens. The Corn Palace attracted 24,000 visitors, and cost \$4,497 to put on. A great many conventions were entertained during the year. Another trade extension excursion was carried out. A lawn and garden contest with suitable prizes was planned and carried out. A Christmas charity fund of \$1,666 was raised. The total amount of money handled during the year was \$11,340, and the membership was 506.

A second and greater tractor demonstration was put on in August, 1916, when 75,000 people attended. It was held in fields east and south of the city, and cost the Commercial Club \$4,714. The Corn Palace that year encountered terribly bad weather and came out with a deficit of \$3,000. This was the year that saw the total motorizing of the fire department of Bloomington, which was encouraged by the Commercial Club, the change costing \$21,000. Many conventions were provided for that year, and E. M. Evans as chairman of the committee on city planning, outlined a comprehensive program. The membership that year was 538, and the money handled amounted to \$9,292.

The year 1917 was also marked by the opening of war activities on the part of this association as well as in every other organization. The tractor demonstration, the K. of P. encampment and other enterprises of a civic character were abandoned on this account. The retailers organized a co-operative delivery company for more efficient handling of merchandise. Company M was formed for a home guard military organization in the absence of young men in draft bodies. Capt. C. B. Hamilton was in command. The Better Farming association expanded its membership and put on a colt show. The convention committee secured permanent street decorations which might be used for any public occasion. Business was good, there being no commercial failures, and the C. & A. paid out \$3,500,000 in Bloomington. A city planning program was organized.

The membership for the year was 650, and the total amount of money handled was \$10,508.

In 1918 the move to the large quarters in the Durley building was made. War activities continued to be the main interest. Capt. Hills as chairman of the committee secured a fund to erect memorial arches at the court house in honor of the McLean county soldiers who had died in the war. The A. of C. gave much assistance to the Wesleyan in its establishment of the S. A. T. C. and erected barracks for the student soldiers. A great corn show dedicated this building, it being managed jointly by the Farm Bureau of the A. of C. The sum of \$5,000 was realized, but soon afterward the Wesleyan abandoned its S. A. T. C. program owing to the close of the war, and the money was divided between the Farm Bureau and the A. of C. This year saw the organization of the McLean County Home Bureau and of the free employment bureau under the auspices of the government, for which the A. of C. contributed liberally for rent, etc. Several celebrations were held in honor of the centennial anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the union. E. M. Evans donated a tract of eighty acres of land northeast of the city for a park, to be known as Centennial park. The A. of C. planned to erect a monument there. One of the organizations promoted this year was the Association of Commerce Glee Club, which was very successful. The A. of C. membership was 646.

One of the achievements of the year 1919 was to settle forever the question of the proposed removal of the Wesleyan University, which had been strongly advocated in the Illinois Conference. The faith of Bloomington was so stoutly exemplified in the Wesleyan that the conference backed up the decision of the trustees that the institution should permanently remain here. The same year witnessed the closing of a deal with the Meadows Manufacturing Company for the removal of its Pontiac plant to Bloomington and to erect new buildings costing \$600,000 on a tract of fourteen acres secured by the A. of C. and given to the company as a site. The proposition was financed by the platting and selling lots in the Association of Commerce addition, adjoining the Meadows tract. Two other smaller factories were secured that year. The returning soldiers from the world war were provided with public receptions whenever a contingent of any size arrived. The strip of three miles of concrete road east on Empire street was constructed by co-operation between county

and state road agencies. This same year witnessed the construction of the Lafayette Apartments, the largest family residence building ever erected in the city. O. D. Center became county farm adviser succeeding D. O. Thompson, called to the State Agricultural association.

In 1920, the traffic department, under charge of E. L. Henninger had expanded into one of the most important of the A. of C. subsidiary agencies. It audited 25,000 freight and express bills, quoted 3,836 rates to customers, and secured refunds of \$8,482 overcharges. It issued a weekly bulletin of its activities, and traced 283 carloads or less than carload shipments. The year witnessed the consummation of the Meadows enterprise. The Wesleyan Committee of the Association of Commerce bought properties near the Wesleyan which should be needed in its proposed expansion campaign. There were more than 1,000 members this year, and the total sum of money passing through the office was \$129,991.

The outstanding achievement in the 1921 review was the successful completion of the Greater Wesleyan campaign, under the chairmanship of E. M. Evans, which was wound up on June 30 with a total of pledges \$692,000 in a campaign which started out to raise \$650,000. The report of Secretary Hudson characterized this as "the greatest single project ever undertaken by a group of citizens of McLean County." In furtherance of the program made possible by this accomplishment, there had already been \$100,000 of real estate added to Wesleyan holdings near the campus, a dwelling had been acquired north of Kemp hall as further dormitory room for girls, the \$170,000 gymnasium was already under construction, and plans made to start the Buck Memorial library in the spring. The A. of C. traffic bureau reported a busy year, having adjusted 1,331 overcharge cases and secured refund of \$11,220 overcharges. The bureau had assisted the Ritter Motor Bus Company in starting its service to outside towns, and the company had carried 7,328 passengers between July and December. Further efforts to secure reduced rates on coal shipments to Normal and Bloomington were under way. The credit bureau under W. J. Tuohy had answered 2,719 calls. The road committee was busy with oiling projects and securing right of way for state paved roads. The Association had delivered deeds to \$14,457 worth of property in the A. of C. addition, making a total delivered \$108,525, with \$21,000 yet to be sold or delivered. The Association had helped refinancing the Hamilton-Hayes Stove company, and had co-operated with the American Legion

in work for the McBarnes Memorial building. There had been 18 miles of road oiled out of Bloomington, the style shows and Dollar Days of the retail interests were great successes. A tourist bureau had been maintained, and boulevard lights for East Washington street arranged for. The amount of money handled by the A. of C. for the year was \$84,775.

One of the outstanding features of Association of Commerce activity in 1922 was using its influence in bringing about a settlement of the shopmen's strike at the Chicago & Alton. A complete suspension of work at the great Alton plant had taken place July 1, the men acting in conjunction with their fellow craftsmen all over the country. After months of inactivity, the A. of C. through its president, L. G. Whitmer, brought the union officials and the company officials together in a series of conferences where the differences were threshed out and a basis of settlement arrived at. It was a matter of good news to all concerned when the 2,000 men went back to work. The A. of C. traffic bureau had another good year, auditing 100,000 freight bills and securing repayment of \$8,873 overcharges. The Credit rating bureau answered 4,000 calls for information, being in charge of W. J. Tuohy and E. W. Moeller. A good start was made on the new building program of the Wesleyan, the gymnasium and library being under construction. Of the pledges made in the financial campaign of the previous year, there had been \$116,942 collected up to Jan. 1. The A. of C. erected a memorial gateway at the Main street entrance of the campus district.

The year saw the actual work begun in the betterment of the Bloomington and Normal Sanitary district, by the deepening and widening of Sugar Creek so that it could carry all flood waters. It has not since once overflowed. The A. of C. assisted in the celebration and setting of a stone marker at Randolph commemorating the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Gardner Randolph there. The move into the large new quarters in the B. S. Green building was made on November 1 of this year. The project for the refinancing of the Meadows Manufacturing was set upon its feet. The general financial statement showed \$70,132 passed through the hands of the treasurer.

For the year 1923, a budget system was prepared and followed. The membership was 824, and the sum of money passing through the Association was \$180,525. At the annual dinner and business meeting held

at the end of this year, when over 1,000 people were present, the work of the year was grouped under the headings of various committees, each of which reviewed the activities of 1923. These committees and their chairmen were as follows:

Membership, Roy E. Chew; legislative, Fred W. Wollrab; Wesleyan, E. M. Evans; retail interests, A. Schwarzman; roads, J. L. Murray; advertising and promotion, John W. Rodgers, jr.; entertainment, C. H. Marquis; conventions, George C. Heberling; agriculture, R. C. Baldwin; audit, A. V. S. Lloyd; visiting and fellowship, W. W. Tilden; U. S. chamber of commerce, Paul F. Beich; music, C. E. Stewart; water, Sumner Goodfellow; trade extension, J. P. Klemm; sanitation and health, Ignatz Lederer; retail grocers, Henry Nierstheimer; finance and audit, Charles F. Agle; public improvements, Harry K. Dick; jobbing interests, Charles A. Stephenson; industrial interests, James A. Gray; A. of C. addition to the city, Dan W. Snyder; railroads and transportation, R. O. Ahlenius; labor relations, Leroy G. Whitmer.

In 1923, because of the general depression in all agricultural lines, the Meadows Manufacturing Company had encountered financial difficulties. Through the A. of C., settlements were effected with all creditors and a special committee from the A. of C. sold \$150,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds to be used as working capital by the Meadows Company. This company is now on a sound financial basis and their product is being shipped throughout a large territory.

The Association of Commerce has been of great assistance in the matter of hard roads development, having secured many important sections of right-of-way in cases where the lands could not be secured by the townships. Approximately \$15,000 has been expended by the A. of C. for right-of-way on the hard roads thus far completed. There is also expended \$7,500 per year for road oil, and \$2,500 per year on roadside advertising. Large sign boards are maintained on all roads leading to Bloomington, some of these signs being placed as far as seventy-five miles from the city. Direction arrows point the way to Bloomington from every direction.

The affairs of the Association are guided by a board of 24 directors who serve two-year terms. Each director is chairman of a standing committee. The board meets the first and third Monday of each month. The Credit Rating bureau, which is considered one of the most efficient in the

United States, is under the direct supervision of the Retail Credit Men's association. Accurate ledger information is furnished the merchants from files kept up to date. A daily reporter is issued by this department which contains copies of all court records, property transfers, business changes, removals and all information which is of value to members and credit men. The Traffic Bureau, under the management of E. L. Henninger, is supervised by the Transportation and Jobbing Interests committees. Twelve people comprise the office staff of the Association of Commerce, and it is the clearing house for all community activities.

CHAPTER XXIX.

FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS.

BETTER FARMING ASSOCIATION FORMED—D. O. THOMPSON'S WORK—NAME CHANGED TO FARM BUREAU—OFFICERS—MEMBERSHIP—POULTRY SHOW—SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS—SHORTHORN CATTLE, JERSEY CATTLE AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS—FEDERAL LOANS—PRODUCER'S MARKET—FARMERS GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION.

Learning a lesson from all the other forms of business activity, the agricultural interests began to discuss some form of permanent organization for mutual interests along in the years from about 1912 to 1914. More and more the idea of organization grew in the minds of the more wide-awake farmers of the county. Eventually, about the year 1914 or early in 1915, an organization to be known as the McLean County Better Farming Association was formed. The first list of officers included the following: President, G. C. (Lyle) Johnstone; vice president, C. L. Mays; secretary, Fred J. Blum; treasurer, W. E. Rayburn; and the directors were Allen Brown, Price N. Jones, Charles Yanney, F. J. Hanley and John Kinsinger.

Having perfected the organization, the services of a man who knew farm problems and could devote his time to helping the farmers solve them was given consideration. After casting about for available men, the association finally employed D. O. Thompson (known as Dave). He was a graduate of the agricultural college of Purdue, was young and full of enthusiasm, and came to the position with proper equipment and much energy. He began work in this county in 1916 and served through until 1919. This covered the period of the world war, during which time

the farmers of the country were called upon to make greater effort toward food production than at any other time in the history of the nation. McLean county farmers took their place alongside the best farming sections of the country in advancing war time production and the scientific farming in general. Mr. Thompson's reputation had spread by his work here, and in 1919 he was called to higher responsibilities as secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association. For several months in 1919 there was no official farm adviser, for the committee had difficulty in securing a man whom they felt could fit into the work that had been advanced by Mr. Thompson. In the latter part of that year, however, they employed O. D. Center, who was a man of more mature years and of much practical experience. He remained here until Sept., 1921. In that period the McLean County Farm Bureau (the name having been changed to that) employed R. L. Cuff as special livestock adviser, and he carried on that branch of the work until Dec., 1921. Harrison Fahrnkopf was employed by the Farm Bureau in the capacity of an assistant in 1920, and after the resignations of Mr. Center and Mr. Cuff he became the official farm adviser, which position he holds at this time (1923).

The name of the Better Farming Association was changed several years ago to the McLean County Farm Bureau. The officers of this association are:

1923—Simon C. Moon, Towanda, president; Sam Elkins, Dry Grove, vice president; Vaughn Douglas, Shirley, secretary; Walter Tenney, McLean, treasurer. Directors—John Kinsinger, Clifford Brown, Dave Stutzman, H. A. Horney, Walter Nichols, Frank Moberly, Homer Caton.

1924—Officers the same as for 1923, except that Harry Dixon of Covell succeeds Frank Moberly as director.

The McLean County Farm Bureau began in April, 1923, its ninth consecutive year of existence. The organization justified its formation and continued existence many times over by the practical value it proved to its members and the farmers in general. It began with 300 members, and in the war times of 1917 to 1920 the membership ran up to the total of 3,100. In the slump of 1921 and 1922 the number dropped back to 2,000 and has been maintained about at that figure in the last year. The work of the organization took on a wide range.

For the past twenty years, the farmers of McLean county have maintained a winter indoor school, so to speak, known as the McLean

County Farmers' Institute. The institute held in this county is one of a series held throughout the state under the general auspices of the State Agricultural Society. Formerly the institute was held for four or five days in the winter, always in the county seat, and addressed by a series of eminent speakers along different lines. Of later years, the meetings have been divided up into smaller units, one meeting of two or three days' duration, or sometimes of a single day, being held in nearly every township of the county. Of recent years, these have been under direction of the McLean County Farm Bureau. The officers of the Farmers' Institute elected in 1920 were: C. L. Mays, president; W. E. Rayburn, secretary. For the year 1921, the elected officers were: W. F. Coolidge, president; Ralph Benjamin, vice president; W. E. Rayburn, secretary; C. E. Hill, treasurer. This last list of officers was re-elected for the years 1922 and 1923. For several years past, S. B. Mason of this county has served as one of the directors of the State Farmers' Institute for this congressional district.

The threshermen of McLean county have maintained an organization known as the McLean County Threshermen's Association, with the following officers: C. F. Kauffman, Stanford, president; A. P. Tyner, Danvers, vice president; H. B. Noder, Normal, secretary.

Many years ago there used to be held an annual poultry show under management of a city poultry association. Of recent years this project has been taken over by the farmers and poultry raisers, who held a fine show in Dec., 1922, and another in the winter of 1923-24. The officers elected were: E. D. Lawrence, president; C. L. Albee, vice president; Mrs. F. J. Blum, Normal, secretary; A. C. Lantz, Normal, treasurer. Directors, Lyle Funk, Chas. Stiger, C. E. Hill, B. Riseling, Mrs. Whitwood. A marketing auxiliary to the Poultry association was organized in March, 1923, to market full blood stock. Its officers were: I. N. Price of Ellsworth, chairman; Mrs. C. M. Fifer, Bloomington, and William Ertmoed of Lexington, directors. The board of supervisors appropriated \$250 for the first poultry show under the auspices of this society.

A McLean County Beekeepers' association was formed in February, 1922, and at the first annual meeting in 1923 the following officers were elected: Dr. H. B. Henline, Bloomington, president; W. L. Archer, McLean, vice president; W. B. Brigham, Bloomington, secretary-treasurer.

The McLean County Swine Breeders' association is a live and progressive organization. Its 1923 officers were: W. D. Brickey, Bloomington, president; Simon Moon, Towanda, vice president; F. J. Basting, Bloomington, secretary; J. E. Donnelly, Lexington, treasurer. The association co-operated with the officials of the LeRoy Fair in holding the county Swine Show. This show was pronounced by authorities in touch with the different fairs of the state as ranking one of the very best held anywhere. The large number of animals shown in the different breeds possessed a type and quality which is the resultant only of constructive breeding. The members of the swine breeders association fostered the Boy and Girl Pig Club show. They helped make arrangements for the show, furnished the judges and also paid a goodly part of the prize money.

One of the organizations in the county which has been of the incalculable value to its members is the McLean County Cow Testing association. This association was reorganized during the past year and very good reports have come from the various members. There are twenty-six herds containing approximately six hundred seventy cows in the association. For the year 1921-1922 approximately one hundred unprofitable cows were sold. The officers for 1923 were: President, C. M. Mounts, McLean; secretary, J. L. Withrow, McLean; treasurer, Pearl Mauny, Bloomington.

The McLean County Jersey Cattle club is formed to promote the interests of owners of Jersey cattle. The officers are: President, D. M. Stutzman, Chenoa; secretary, Lloyd H. Mason, Armington; treasurer, W. L. Mays, Bloomington.

Shorthorn cattle owners and breeders also organized an association, whose officers in 1923 were: President, John O. Bozarth, Gillum; vice president, W. T. Stautz, Bloomington; treasurer, Sam Elkins, Bloomington; secretary, Ebon C. Jones, Bloomington; directors, C. C. Brown of Heyworth and W. F. Mecherle of Heyworth.

Swine breeders who are especially interested in Durocs have formed an association of their own, with the following officers: President, Fred J. Blum, Bloomington; vice president, Simon Moon, Towanda; secretary, F. J. Basting, Bloomington; treasurer, G. C. Johnstone, Shirley.

Horsemen have been active and up to date in the last few years, in spite of the fact that the breeding of heavy horses is not now what it

used to be in this county. The McLean County Percheron association is officered as follows: President, Dan Augstin, Carlock; vice president, M. L. Ramseyer, Hudson; treasurer, L. F. Stubblefield, McLean; committeeman, C. L. Mays, Bloomington; directors, S. L. Stutzman, Ed Miller, Fred Blum, E. M. Merritt, William Henline, John Peck.

The farmers of McLean county have formed a county branch of the Federal Farm Loan organization, with the following officers: President, Frank Stewart, Lexington; vice president, John Howard, Leroy; secretary-treasurer, Harrison Fahrnkopf, Bloomington; directors, J. Ben McReynolds, Stanford; Mrs. Flora Orendorff, Randolph.

One of the biggest projects which the County Farm Bureau has undertaken was the securing of a building for the use of the Producers' Market and an office headquarters for the Home Bureau and the Farm Bureau. The building at the corner of Center and Monroe streets in Bloomington was leased, and considerable money spent in remodeling and renovating it to make it fit for its new uses. The structure had many years ago been an armory, and earlier than that a library building.

Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, an affiliation of 550 Farmers Co-operative Elevator Companies in Illinois, was organized at Springfield, Feb. 19, 1903. At that time there were about 30 Farmers Co-operative Elevator Companies in Illinois and 17 of them were represented at that meeting. J. C. Collins was the first president and J. A. McCreery the first secretary. Mr. McCreery continued his duties as manager of the Mason City Farmers Grain and Coal Company, giving only part of his time to the Association work. The office remained at Mason City while Mr. McCreery was secretary. In 1913 A. N. Steinhart was employed as secretary to give his full time to the work. At that time the office was located at Bloomington, where it has since remained. The association now occupies two rooms in the Peoples Bank Building, with Lawrence Farlow as secretary and two office assistants. Fred A. Mudge of Peru, Ill., is president of the organization.

CHAPTER XXX.

HOME BUREAU.

PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED—FIRST OFFICERS—BRANCHES—VARIETY OF WORK—
MONTHLY BULLETIN—VARIOUS ACTIVITIES.

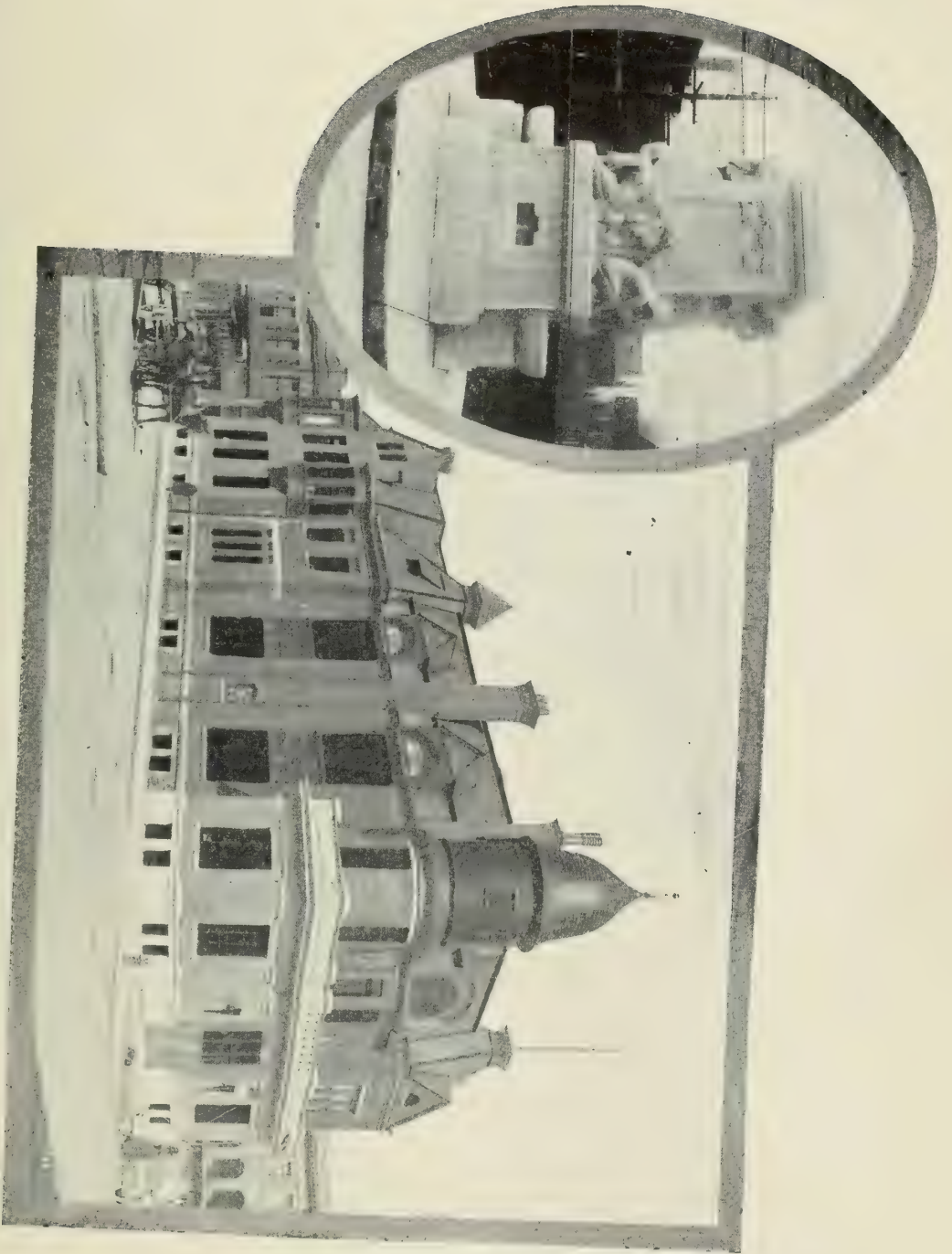
One of the modern developments of McLean county which indicates its progress is the permanent organization of the McLean County Home Bureau, composed mostly of farm women and women from the rural communities who work together for the promotion of the best interests of their homes and families. The organization had its inception in the work of the women in the world war, and took on its permanent form in 1918, when the name of the McLean County Home Improvement Association was taken. This name, however, was shortly changed to that of the McLean County Home Bureau, which is still maintained. The organization is now in its sixth year of successful existence. McLean county was the eighth county in Illinois to form a Home Bureau. It is the only county which has constantly since it started employed the same field secretary, or as she is known, the home adviser, in the person of Miss Clara Brian.

Mrs. Spencer Ewing of Bloomington was the moving spirit in the organization of the Home Bureau, and acted as its first president. She continued to serve for two years and a half, then was succeeded by Mrs. Homer R. Johnson, who filled out Mrs. Ewing's last year and served two other years. Mrs. F. L. Wakefield of Heyworth is the present president (1923). Mrs. Homer R. Johnson was the first county secretary, being succeeded by Mrs. Jennie Barlow, and she in turn by Mrs. Charles Yancey of McLean, the present secretary. The first treasurer was Mrs.

Allen Brown of Normal, who was succeeded by Mrs. William L. Moore of Bloomington, and she in turn by Mrs. W. E. Clark of Bloomington. The last and present treasurer is Mrs. Frank L. Washburn of Bloomington.

The county organization comprises 26 branches, one for each township, and there being one branch for Bloomington city and one for Bloomington township. The financial backing of the Home Bureau is included in an annual budget of \$5,500, of which sum \$1,500 comes from the federal government; \$1,000 is appropriated each year by the county board of supervisors, and the remainder, \$3,000, is secured by individual contributions in the form of annual dues of \$1 each from the members. It is a unique fact that in the six years of the bureau's work, the memberships have been maintained by the township units without any special drive for membership. At no time has the real work of the employed home adviser been diverted to solicitation for funds to maintain the organization. The executive management of the bureau is composed of the roster of county officers, together with one director for each unit, these composing the executive board. The headquarters of the bureau is in the building leased by the County Farm Bureau in Bloomington. Miss Brian, the home adviser, has her office there, with an office secretary to assist her. There were about 1,400 members in 1923, and the same number had made up the organization for the past few years, following the larger figure during the war.

The work of the Home Bureau is varied, as the name of the organization indicates; its aim is to make better homes and more efficient home-makers. In its second year, a series of courses of study for women was outlined and submitted to the different units for consideration. Each unit votes on which course it shall take, and the majority picks the course. This later is succeeded by other courses in turn. For instance, one course is on meal planning, and seven months of study is devoted to this subject. There have been two schools of instruction carried on in home millinery. A course in the making of baskets of all kinds from crepe paper rope was carried on, and many women became very proficient. There have been demonstrations in the uses of the pressure cooker, and sanitary methods of canning foods in tin were among the other subjects dealt with. The course for home nursing includes seven lessons. There is a course in meal planning with seven lessons. The course in sewing and textiles deals in practical dressmaking, artistic dressmaking, undergarments, dress



TROTTER FOUNTAIN AND WITHERS PUBLIC LIBRARY, BLOOMINGTON.

forms, and experiences in dyeing materials. There is a second sewing course, in which adviser and local leader work together in demonstrations on cutting and fitting. Home accounting and equipment is the subject of one course. Home and community life is the general topic for another course of five lessons. Preparation of food is the subject of study in one course.

The Home Bureau publishes a monthly bulletin of four pages, which is supported by advertising patronage of merchants. This has been one of the most effective agents of the bureau's publicity work. The newspapers have devoted liberal quantities of space to work of the Bureau through all the years.

A well organized campaign for the teaching of the value of hot lunches in schools, especially in the rural districts, was carried on for some time, and had its results in the general introduction of this valued feature for the proper care of children of the schools.

That the Home Bureau may be of practical benefit in other than the rural districts is shown in its work in Bloomington, where in co-operation with the Day Nursery and the Federation of Churches it carried on a series of classes in home cooking at the Day Nursery, for the benefit of women of that section of the city who lacked opportunities which more favored sections enjoyed to learn of modern home methods. The Day Nursery furnished the equipment, the Federation of Churches the money, and the Home Bureau the instructor. Two years these classes have been in successful operation.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LIBRARIES OF THE COUNTY.

FIRST COLLECTION OF BOOKS—EARLY LIBRARIES—BLOOMINGTON AND McLEAN COUNTY LIBRARY—LADIES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—WITHERS' LIBRARY—WESLEYAN AND ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL LIBRARIES—C. & A. LIBRARY—OTHER LIBRARIES.

The public libraries of McLean County have proved a first aid to the public school system. They have enabled students to pursue a wider range of reading than could have been possible if everyone were obliged to buy his own books. From the earlier years, the need of public libraries at several points in the county was recognized. The very first collection of books brought to the county was in 1833, when Amasa C. Washburn returned from the east with a small array of books, which he placed at the disposal of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church.

About 1840, the Bloomington and McLean County Library was established with about 1,000 volumes, those responsible for its establishment being Jesse W. Fell, Dr. John F. Henry, Dr. W. C. Hobbs and James Allin. After being used for a few years the books became worn out and scattered and the library as an institution was lost.

The Ladies' Library Association was the next organized effort to have a public library, it being formed at a meeting held Oct. 2, 1856, at Major's hall, where \$417 was raised as a nucleus of a library fund. The library was opened in February, 1856, first in a room on Center street, then removed to Judge Davis' building at Front and Main, where free quarters had been offered. This, the predecessor of the present Bloomington library, had a changing history and many moves. In 1865 it moved from the Davis building to the second floor of the building at 403 North

Main street, where it remained until 1871. The next move was to 109 and 111 West Monroe street, and it remained there until the year 1887, when it made its final move to the building at the corner of Washington and East street.

The Ladies' Library association was in 1867 incorporated as the Bloomington Library association. Its stock of books and other material increased as years rolled on, and in 1882, Mrs. Sarah B. Withers presented to the association the lot at Washington and East street for the purpose of having erected there a suitable building. The library was still under direction of a board of management and supported by private donations. The sum of \$20,000 was subscribed for the building, which was constructed and dedicated in December, 1887. It was named the Withers public library in honor of Mrs. Withers. In 1894, the board offered to the city of Bloomington the library and its building and grounds, subject only to a debt of \$4,000 which remained unpaid. It was accepted by the city council and later a library tax was assessed for the support of the institution. The members of the board are now appointed by the mayor of the city for terms of three years.

For a few years after the library occupied its new building, the upper story was used as club rooms by the Bloomington club, which paid a rental. However, it became necessary in time that the library have the entire structure, hence the Bloomington club formed plans for a bond issue to erect its present modern three-story brick building which stands east of the library. The library then remodeled the upper story of its building into a reading and reference room. The library has a large collection of books, upward of 40,000 volumes, and is patronized by thousands of Bloomington people and some from outside who pay a small fee. Miss Nellie Parham is the present librarian, having occupied the position for several years.

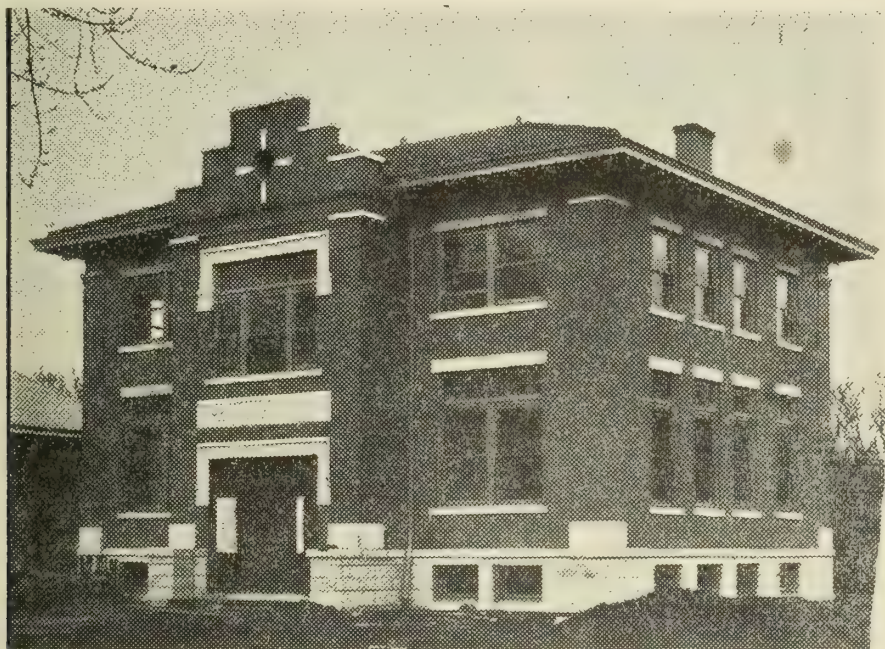
The Wesleyan University has a very fine library which is independent of the city library. It occupies a fine new stone building which was a gift of Mrs. Martha Buck of Decatur as a memorial to her husband, Hiram Buck. The structure was erected and dedicated in 1923. It stands just opposite the main campus, is a massive building and very perfect in its appointments for the uses for which it is designed. The library prior to the building of the Buck Memorial, had been housed in the old academy building of the Wesleyan, a too small and wholly inadequate structure.

The Illinois State Normal University has one of the best libraries for the use of the students of the school. It has been in existence and growing from the very first year of the school. Supt. Hovey reported at the end of the University's first year that there were 145 volumes in the Philadelphia society library, same number for the Wrightonian society, 103 public documents, 2,600 volumes in the text-book library, 95 reference books, and 44 maps in the geographical section. From that beginning, its growth has been constant. The Illinois State Natural History society established itself in the Normal University in 1860, bringing 500 volumes of scientific works. The libraries of the two literary societies increased to 2,000 volumes by 1890. Great quantities of public documents are received annually from various departments of the government. For many years, up to the administration of Dr. Edwards as president, the school furnished free text books to the students, but this practice was discontinued later and few text books remain. The books of the State Natural History society were divided in 1884-5, a part of them being removed to the University of Illinois, leaving at Normal the books adapted to teaching natural history, and these have slowly increased in number.

The first little collection of reference works was the nucleus of the present library. It was at first in charge of student librarians, but in 1899 President Hewett recommended that the books be catalogued and a regular librarian employed. Early in 1890 Miss Ange V. Milner was engaged for this work, and she still continues in charge. The books of the two literary societies were added to the general library, and the whole removed to larger rooms. On the completion of the gymnasium building, the library was established in the second floor with ample space for those days, although now somewhat crowded. This move was made in 1898. In 1914 it was moved to spacious quarters in the Model School building. Missionary reference books were added for the use of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. President John W. Cook and President Arnold Tompkins each made improvements in the administration of the library, and under President David Felmley other changes have been made. The methods of giving library instruction have been changed and improved. Students assist the trained librarian. The Normal University library now contains something like 20,000 bound volumes, some 10,000 pamphlets, and subscribes to upward of 100 periodicals. Special books connected with each study in the curriculum are kept, and many special works on peda-

gical subjects are also to be found. Students and faculty members are constant patrons, the library being kept open in daytimes throughout the year and during evenings in the summer terms. Alumni of the university are also frequent visitors to use the books.

In addition to the general public library and the ones connected with the Wesleyan and the Normal universities, there is still another public library in Bloomington, it being the Chicago & Alton railroad library, located in a building set apart by the company for that purpose just north



SMITH LIBRARY, LEXINGTON, ILL.

of Chestnut street and adjoining the railroad property for the accommodation of the employees. The C. & A. library association was organized at the home of E. M. Prince in the winter of 1879. Entertainments to secure funds gave a fund of about \$200 to start. Soon afterward the company erected the frame building for its accommodation, and directors donated \$1,100 to a fund to buy books. The first 1,000 volumes were thus provided, and in 1880 the association was incorporated. The incorporators were Mrs. E. M. Prince, Mrs. W. O. Stahl, E. N. Edmunds and Robert Bell. From the start, the library was well patronized by Alton railroad

men and their families. Over 300 members are on the lists for taking out books regularly. Miss Margaret Fenton has been the librarian in charge for many years, and she is well acquainted with all the patrons and their needs. There are nearly 5,000 volumes, besides many periodicals regularly received. The company furnishes and lights and heats the building and pays the librarian. The members pay the other expenses.

Several of the towns of McLean county outside of Bloomington have smaller but very complete and efficient libraries for their own people to use. One of the best of these is at Lexington, which was founded in 1895 as a result of a public meeting called by Mrs. L. S. VanDolah. Money was pledged, an executive committee appointed, and plans made for providing a public reading room. The first executive committee was composed of: A. J. Scrogin, chairman; Mrs. L. S. Van Dolah, vice president; Prof. Jesse Smith, secretary. This committee conducted the library until it came into control of the city of Lexington in 1897. The reading room was opened in January, 1896, with funds in sight for only one year's support. In August of that year the city council levied a one mill tax for library purposes, and the mayor named a board of control. Jesse L. Smith was the first chairman of the municipal board of control.

The reading room developed into a full fledged library in 1898, when the first installment of books for general circulation was received. By private generosity and money raised by entertainments, frequent additions have been made, the Woman's club and the Music club being among the most active supporters. About 1905 the library expanded into two rooms, one for adults and one for juveniles. It has a circulating stock of books numbering almost 2,000 volumes, and subscribes for about thirty periodicals. It is kept open afternoons and certain hours of the evenings.

Miss Mary V. Gray, afterward Mrs. Benj. Bertles, was the first librarian, from 1896 to 1897, when she was succeeded by Lela Gray Goddard, who in turn was succeeded by Mrs. Ella Dooan, who served three years. Miss Angeline Mahan served some months in 1904, during which time she introduced the Dewey Decimal system of cataloging. On her resignation, Miss Nellie Brown was chosen, serving until 1907. Miss Anna V. Pierson served as the librarian for several years, until her marriage to Harry Blue. The present librarian is Miss Lois I. McFarland, who has held the position since the resignation of Miss Pierson. The make-up of the library board at the present time is as follows: President, Mrs. Addie

J. Kennedy; secretary, Dr. L. M. Magill; treasurer, Mrs. Alta Arnold; Mrs. Bess Schantz, Mrs. Nettie Dement, Mrs. Frances Finfgeld, Dr. W. H. Welch, H. Ellis, and H. L. Hyre.

The Bloomington high school has a large library for the benefit of the students of that school. It has been gradually growing through the years, and is now established in very fine rooms in the new high school building which was dedicated in 1916. Miss Emma Onstott is the librarian and has filled the position with efficiency for many years.

CHAPTER XXXII.

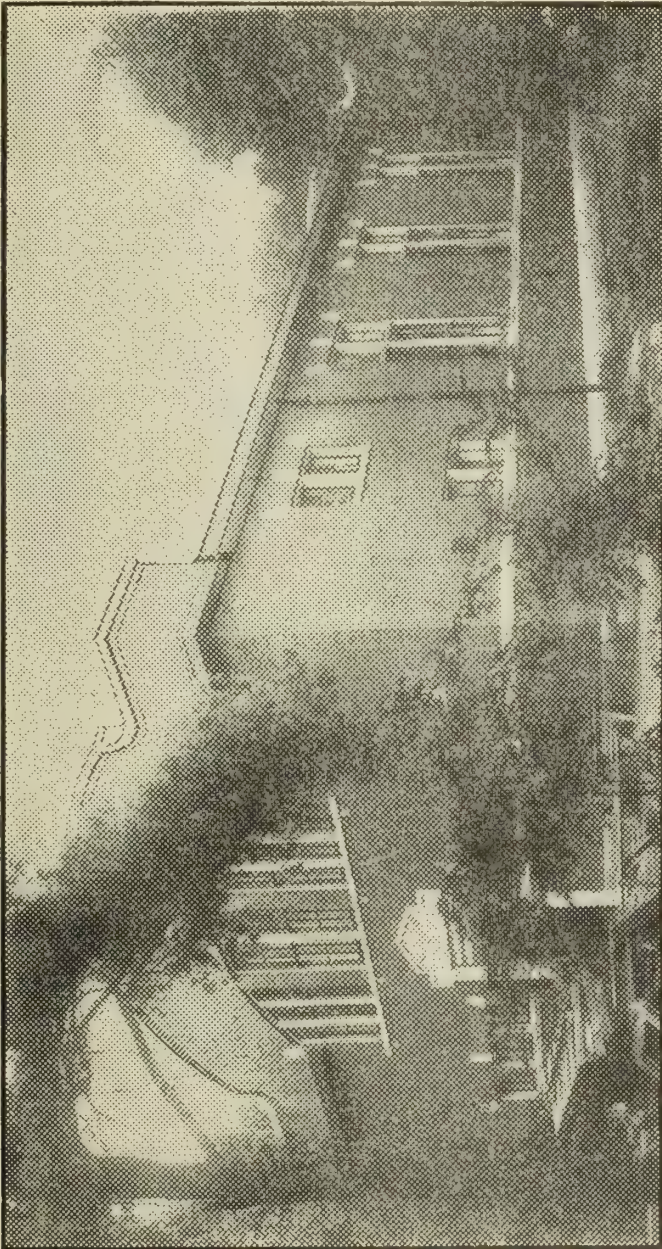
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

HAD INCEPTION HERE—ESTABLISHED IN 1865—LOCATION CONTESTED—TEMPORARY HOME OPENED IN 1867—EARLY SUPERINTENDENTS—RALPH SPAFFORD—MANAGING OFFICER.

Aside from the Normal university, the only state institution in McLean county is the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, located about a mile northeast of the center of Normal. It had its inception in a public meeting held January 19, 1864, in which the people of Bloomington sent a memorial to the legislature calling attention to the need of an institution to care for the dependent children of civil war soldiers. This memorial from McLean county found a ready response throughout the state, and on Feb. 7, 1865, the legislature passed an act establishing such a home and empowering the governor to appoint nine trustees. A commission of five persons was appointed by the governor to secure a location for this institution. At first there was no appropriation of state money to establish or maintain such a home, and consequently various counties made voluntary donations for it in the earlier days. In 1867, an amendment to the original act was made, whereby a sum of \$34,000 in the state treasury left from the "deserters' fund" was turned over to the trustees. A further appropriation of \$70,000 was appropriated for buying grounds, etc. The act released the counties which had voted voluntary contributions to the Home.

In 1869, further amendments were made to the act, granting enlarged powers to the trustees. But the chief feature of this act was the appropriation of \$45,000 per year for the next two years for the expenses of the Home, besides certain other sums for buildings, etc. In the law of

April 15, 1875, the name of the institution was officially made the "Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home." By an act of 1897, the age limit to which children could be kept in the Home was extended from 14 to 16 years, and in certain cases of peculiar need to 18 years.



GYMNASIUM, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

A law was passed in 1899 which removed the restriction of the admittance of only civil war orphans, and made the Home accessible to orphans of the soldiers or sailors of any war. Under this act, many orphans of Spanish war veterans were received, and lately even orphans of World war veterans.

The location of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal was the result of liberal offers made by the citizens of Normal, under the leadership of Jesse W. Fell, who had previously been so largely instrumental in locating the Normal university there.

Under the act of the legislature of 1867, the governor appointed a commission to locate the Home, of which Dr. H. C. John of Decatur, Col. W. Wiles of Bellville, Major J. M. Beardsley of Rock Island, Col. J. H. Raymond of Geneva, and Col. T. A. Marshall of Charleston were the members. This led to a lively contest, and the citizens of Normal organized and made pledges of money and lands estimated at \$50,220. David Davis gave 80 acres of land, valued at \$12,000, Jesse W. Fell gave 2,000 acres valued at \$10,000, Kersey H. Fell gave 160 acres worth \$2,000, W. H. Mann gave \$1,000 in land, H. P. Taylor 20 acres valued at \$2,400, W. A. Pennell gave \$1,000, N. Dixon gave land worth \$1,000, F. K. Phoenix gave 20 acres worth \$2,500, while W. H. Allin, G. Diedrich and C. G. McClure gave \$1,000 each. The Chicago & Alton donated freight haulage to the amount of \$10,000.

When the commission met, it was found Normal's offer amounted to \$50,220; Springfield pledged in cash and land \$60,000, and Rock Island gave cash and land worth \$15,000. Decatur offered 22 acres of land and Irving 40 acres. After due consideration, on May 3, 1867, the Normal offer was accepted. The contracts were awarded and buildings erected, which were dedicated on June 17, 1869. The cost of this first main structure was \$125,000. It still stands, being four stories in height, 140 feet long and 80 feet wide. In 1872 more room being needed, a kitchen, and boiler house, were built back of the first structure, costing \$6,000, and a steam heating plant installed at a cost of \$12,000. The school house was erected soon afterward costing \$15,000, and the hospital in 1881 for \$5,000. In 1889 the legislature appropriated \$66,618 for a new chapel, dining hall, new heating plant and other additions, which were soon erected. In 1891 an electric light plant was erected at a cost of \$4,000. In 1895 an industrial training building for boys was erected and in 1899

a new hospital was built west of the main structure costing \$10,000 and the old hospital was changed to an industrial building for girls. A few years ago the cottage system was installed, and a row of cottages erected along the driveway south and east of the main building. In each of these cottages there live about thirty children in charge of a house mother, who has all care of them except for their schooling. There are six of these cottages at present.

The Orphans' Home was first opened in a building secured for temporary use on Main street in Bloomington on August 5, 1867, nearly two years before the main building at Normal was completed. Mrs. Ira Merchant had charge of this temporary home. A second temporary home became a necessity in a few months, and another house was secured at Prairie and North streets, where Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Sharp were placed in charge. The third house was opened in February, 1868, at Springfield, in charge of Mrs. Virginia C. Ohr, who later became general superintendent of the new Home when opened at Normal.

All the children from the three temporary homes were transferred to the new buildings at Normal on June 1, 1869, and Mrs. Ohr assumed charge as first superintendent. Mrs. Ohr's management of the Home continued nearly twenty years, or until the spring of 1887. She conducted the institution with a minimum of friction. She introduced humanitarian methods of treatment which come down among the wholesome traditions of the Home.

When Mrs. Ohr retired, the Home was in charge of Capt. Edwin Harlan, one of the trustees, for a short time, until Harvey C. DeMotte, who had been president of Chaddock college, was secured as superintendent. Mrs. DeMotte, who had taught English and literature at Chaddock, assumed the duties of matron. They took charge in June, 1887. Dr. DeMotte and his wife served for six years in their respective positions, during which time the plant was partly reconstructed and improved. Thirty acres of additional ground was secured at this time, and the Home then owned a farm of 96 acres in a rectangular form. The school was put upon a higher plane, as might have been expected in the hands of trained educators.

Charles E. Bassett was the next superintendent, he having been appointed by Gov. John P. Altgeld after a political landslide had changed the state administration to democratic. The new board of trustees ap-

pointed by Gov. Altgeld decided to put in a superintendent of the same political faith as the governor, although they admitted Dr. DeMotte's administration had been satisfactory. Supt. Bassett assumed charge in August, 1893, with his wife as matron. When in 1896 the state administration had again become republican, the Home saw another change, and J. L. Magner succeeded Capt. Bassett. The administration of Supt. Magner was brief, owing to complaints of conditions while he was there. Col. Isaac L. Clements of Carbondale was appointed, with his wife as matron. Col. Clements did not stay long, for he received appointment to the Soldiers' Home at Danville. The next superintendent was Major R. N. McCauley of Olney, and Mrs. McCauley came as matron. Major and Mrs. McCauley remained in the Home for fourteen years, and their administration was marked by many changes and improvements. The new hospital was erected, a new and adequate sewerage system installed, and the internal management of the Home improved in many ways. The system of cottages for the better housing of the girls was also completed during Maj. McCauley's regime, in the year 1904. Maj. and Mrs. McCauley continued in charge of the Home for fourteen years, retiring in 1913, and being succeeded by Edwain M. Van Petten, who had formerly been superintendent of schools in Bloomington. Mr. Van Petten remained only six weeks, for he accepted a federal government appointment and gave up the work at the Home. His successor was W. H. Claggett of Lexington, who with his wife took charge of the Home. They remained for about four years, and the conditions at the institution were very satisfactory during their regime. On Dec. 15, 1917, John W. Rodgers of Bloomington, a well known business man, was appointed to the superintendency at the Home. He and Mrs. Rodgers remained in charge of the Home for four years. There was considerable progress in the modernizing of the buildings and the addition of new features that were needed for the comfort and convenience of the children.

In April, 1921, the appointment of Ralph Spafford of Bloomington to the position of managing officer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was announced from the office of Gov. Small. Mr. Spafford was sheriff of McLean county, and inasmuch as he could not well resign that position on short notice, he did not take charge at the Home until June 6 of that year. He is the present managing officer, being assisted in the work by Mrs. Spafford. The Home now accepts not only orphan children of sol-

diers and sailors of all wars, but under an amendment to the law made a few years ago, the children who would otherwise be sent to county alms houses in counties of Illinois are received here to be wards of the state and to receive a good education. This has increased the population of the Home to a great extent, there being over 500 enrolled at the present time.

From the time of its establishment to the present, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home has housed and taken care of, and educated, more than 5,000 children who would otherwise have become inmates of alms houses or left to drift to the whim of fate. Under recent provisions of the law, many of the children left to the care of this institution have been placed in private homes, where their foster parents have legally adopted them.

One of the changes of recent years is that of supervision. When the state departments were consolidated under Gov. Lowden, the general oversight of this and several other charitable establishments were put in the hands of the director of public welfare, the position being now (1923) held by Judge C. H. Jenkins of Sangamon county. The title of the resident manager is changed from that of superintendent to "managing officer."

One of the most appreciated additions to the physical equipment of the institution is that of a fine modern gymnasium, which was first used some three years ago. This gives facilities for all kinds of athletic exercises and indoor games, such as are in vogue in all modern schools. The children of the institution have competent leadership in this line, and their health is accordingly conserved.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MCLEAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED IN 1892—FIRST PRESIDENT—OTHER OFFICERS—FIRST VOLUME
PUBLISHED—SECOND VOLUME—INCORPORATED IN 1901—OFFICERS—IN Mc-
BARNES MEMORIAL BUILDING—HISTORICAL COLLECTION—MEETINGS.

One of the institutions of which McLean County people have reason to be proud is the McLean County Historical Society, started in a small way in 1892 and continued to the present time with ever-growing influence and prestige.

On the invitation of Captain J. H. Burnham and E. M. Prince, a few persons assembled on March 12, 1892, for the purpose of forming a local historical society.

The object of the society, according to its constitution, was "To discover, collect and preserve whatever relates to the natural, civic, military, literary and religious history of Illinois in general and McLean county in particular; to maintain a museum and library, and to extend knowledge upon these subjects by appropriate meetings and publications."

The first president of the society was Judge John M. Scott; J. B. Orendorff vice president; Ezra M. Prince, secretary; George P. Davis, treasurer, and John H. Burnham chairman of the executive committee. Judge Scott held the position of president until his death, when George P. Davis was elected to succeed him. Mr. Davis in turn held the presidency until his death. Mr. Prince carried on the work of the secretary of the society and custodian of the society's library and museum until his death. When Mr. Davis was promoted to the presidency, he relinquished the office of treasurer, and Mr. Burnham was elected to that place.

Judge Scott, the first president of the society, was a man eminently fitted for the position. He was a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, and came to McLean county in 1848. He had a very wide knowledge of Illinois history from the beginning, and of McLean county history from its formative period. He was the inspiration of the society during his lifetime and read many valuable papers at its several meetings, which papers were mostly preserved in the printed volumes of the society's proceedings. J. B. Orendorff, the first vice president, lived in McLean county all his life and continued to be a figure of importance until his death.

The persons who gathered at the initial meeting included the above officers of the society, and in addition the following were added to the membership very shortly: Peter Folsom, Charles L. Capen, Joseph B. Weaver, Mrs. J. N. Ward, John W. Cook, Robert O. Graham, Richard Edwards, Mrs. W. W. Marmon, William McCambridge.

Within five years after the formation of the society, the directors had gathered the material for the publication of the first volume of the "Transactions." This formal title concealed a most laborious and complete work gotten out under the direct charge of Capt. J. H. Burnham and Ezra M. Prince, who were from the first the moving spirits of the society. The volume was sub-titled "War Record of McLean County." It contained a complete story of the part which McLean county people had borne in the Black Hawk war, the Mexican war and the civil war. The book contained a list of the name of all McLean county men who served in the civil war, together with brief histories of all the regiments which contained any McLean county men. This information was gathered with great pains from the records of the state adjutant general at Springfield. In the same book was published the official records of the board of supervisors so far as it pertained to any civil war actions. The lists of the county officers from the foundation of the county up to that time was also included. A collection of miscellaneous papers on historical subjects completed the volume.

The second volume of the Historical society's "Transactions" was published in the year 1899. The book was called the "School Record of McLean County," and contained many interesting papers concerning the development of the educational interests of the county. The third volume contained a complete text of all the papers and historical data collected at the time of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the great

convention held in Bloomington on May 29, 1856, which was the founding of the republican party in Illinois, and at which time Abraham Lincoln delivered his celebrated "lost speech." This little book is the most interesting and complete work extant concerning the historic convention and the recollections of the persons who attended it and who were still alive fifty years afterward, in 1906.

At the meeting on March 5, 1898, the death of Judge Scott, the first president of the society, was reported and suitable resolutions enacted. George P. Davis was elected president. On Dec. 5, 1898, a great memorial meeting in honor of John McLean, for whom the county was named, was held and a tablet of bronze in his honor set in the walls of the court house.

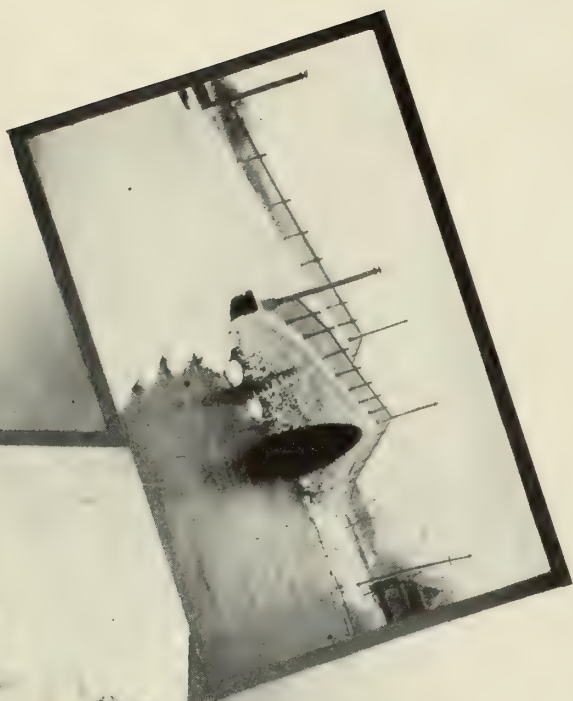
In January, 1901, the society was incorporated, and on March 14, 1903, the following officers elected: President, George P. Davis; vice president, J. B. Orendorff; secretary, E. M. Prince; executive committee, Messrs. Burnham, Prince and Davis, Mrs. W. W. Marmon and Mrs. J. N. Ward. The roster of officers remained practically unchanged until the death of the secretary, E. M. Prince, which occurred August 27, 1908. At the following annual meeting, in March, 1909, the list of officers elected were: President, George P. Davis; W. J. Rhodes, vice president; secretary, Dwight E. Frink; treasurer, J. H. Burnham; trustees, Lafayette Funk, Reuben M. Benjamin, Simeon H. West, Mrs. W. J. Rhodes, Henry McCormick.

Milo Custer was appointed custodian of the museum to succeed Mr. Prince, on Aug. 2, 1909. At first his salary was raised by private subscriptions, but in March, 1910, the board of supervisors appropriated \$480 per year for the custodian's salary. The same list of officers served until 1914, when George P. Davis was elected president; A. V. Pierson vice president; D. E. Fink, secretary, and J. H. Burnham, treasurer.

In May, 1916, a rule was passed that the relics for the museum should be confined to those specified in the constitution, only such as related in some way to McLean County history. No oriental or non-American relics are to be received.

On Jan. 10, 1917, resolutions were passed on the death of George P. Davis, president of the society. Only ten days later, Jan. 20, the society mourned the death of Capt. J. H. Burnham, one of the charter members

VIEWS IN MILLER PARK, BLOOMINGTON.



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and a main promoter. Similar memorial resolutions on Capt. Burnham were adopted by the society on Jan. 29.

On Feb. 1, 1917, W. B. Carlock was elected treasurer, and on March 1 of that year Emanuel Rhoads was chosen custodian to succeed Milo Custer. Henry McCormick, who had been vice president, was chosen president to succeed Mr. Davis. Prof. McCormick served as president until his death on June 17, 1918. On the death of Prof. McCormick, Hon. Thomas C. Kerrick was chosen president, and he serves till the present time.

Early in 1919, Dwight E. Frink, the secretary, died, and E. Rhoads was selected to succeed to that position. Mr. Rhoads still occupies the secretaryship.

In November, 1921, appears the first record of action by the Historical society looking to a change of location to the new McBarnes Memorial building when it should be completed. This society had a part in the laying of the corner stone on May 27, 1922. T. C. Kerrick was appointed to represent the Historical society on the board of management of the McBarnes building. The first meeting of the directors of the society was held in the new McBarnes building on Jan. 27, 1923. The present officers of the society are: Thomas C. Kerrick, president; Thomas Kennedy, first vice president; Scott Price, second vice president; Mrs. John McBarnes, third vice president, taking the place of F. H. Newcomb, who resigned; W. B. Carlock, treasurer; Mr. Kerrick, N. W. Brandicon, Sue A. Sanders, Mary L. P. Evans, W. B. Carlock, David Davis and John G. Welch, directors. Emanuel Rhoades was reappointed secretary and custodian of the society's museum. At the last annual meeting, Mrs. McBarnes was made a life member of the society.

From the very first, the promoters of the society desired to assemble a museum of the articles, pictures and manuscripts which should preserve in a visible form the early history and progress of the county. The board of supervisors set aside a room in the court house which was built in 1901 for the special use of the Historical society. Here was gathered a wonderful assemblage of relics of pioneer times, of the mementoes of all wars, pictures of the earlier settlers and their homes, and a thousand and one other articles such as a local historical museum should contain. E. M. Prince was appointed as custodian of the museum, and he served until his

death, at a mere nominal salary, for the society had no funds except private donations and a small appropriation each year from the board of supervisors. The room in the court house soon became too small and too cramped for accommodation and classification of the increasing assemblage of relics, and for many years the chief promoters of the society had dreamed of a larger and fire proof building for its use.

Such a dream came true in a measure at least along in the year 1921-22, when the project for the McBarnes Memorial building, as explained elsewhere, grew into an assured fact. In planning this building, the majority of the space on the first floor was set apart for the use of the County Historical society. When the building was completed, the society moved its vast museum into this room, which even from the first proved to be no more room than was needed, if enough. Emanuel Rhoads had succeeded to the office of custodian, after the death of Mr. Prince and a period when Milo Custer had occupied the position. Mr. Rhoads set about to arrange the collection of relics in a systematic manner in the new quarters, and he succeeded admirably, with the advice and counsel of the officers of the society. The museum is now the best and most complete to be found in Illinois outside of the state museum at Springfield. Indeed, there is probably no better in the middle west.

The Historical society holds quarterly meetings, and its many valuable and comprehensive papers have served to preserve in permanent form the material of local history which would otherwise have been irreparably lost. The officers of the society have in mind the publication of another volume of "Transactions" at some time in the near future, which will make available some of the material which has been prepared since the second volume appeared. The Historical society museum is open to the public every day, and is visited by hundreds of people every year.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McBARNES MEMORIAL BUILDING—COURT HOUSES—COUNTY JAILS—MOTOR CAR
AND ERA OF PAVED ROADS.

McBarnes Memorial Building.—One of the outgrowths of the world war as it affected McLean county was to bring to the surface the munificent generosity of one of the county's well known wedded couples, Mr. and Mrs. John McBarnes of near Holder, who were the instruments by which the soldiers and sailors of all the wars are to perpetually enjoy a great building erected for their especial benefit. It stands at the southeast corner of Grove and East street, the same corner on which stood for many years the home of Dr. Stipp and earlier of James Allin, the building first used as a court house or county building. The Stipp house had been torn down several years before the world war, and the lot was vacant when the proposition of erecting there a memorial building was first broached.

Housed within the friendly walls of this handsome McBarnes Memorial edifice are the patriotic organizations of the city and county, who for years to come will enjoy the privileges that have been made possible by the donor of the building and the taxpayers of the county, who, through the efforts of the Board of Supervisors, provided the splendid site upon which the stately structure now stands.

In the fall of 1920 the people of McLean county voted to erect a suitable building as a memorial to those of her sons who had made the great sacrifice. However, it was found that no provision was made for further taxing powers to provide funds sufficient to warrant such an undertaking

and this necessitated the abandonment of the plan. Again in June, 1921, the proposition of a bond issue and additional taxing power was submitted to a vote of the people, and upon this occasion the issue was defeated by a decisive vote.

During the time that intervened between the elections, the Board of Supervisors had contracted for a location for the building, and even though the bond issue was defeated, they were under contract for the purchase of the Stipp lot, bounded by Grove, Albert, Olive and East streets.

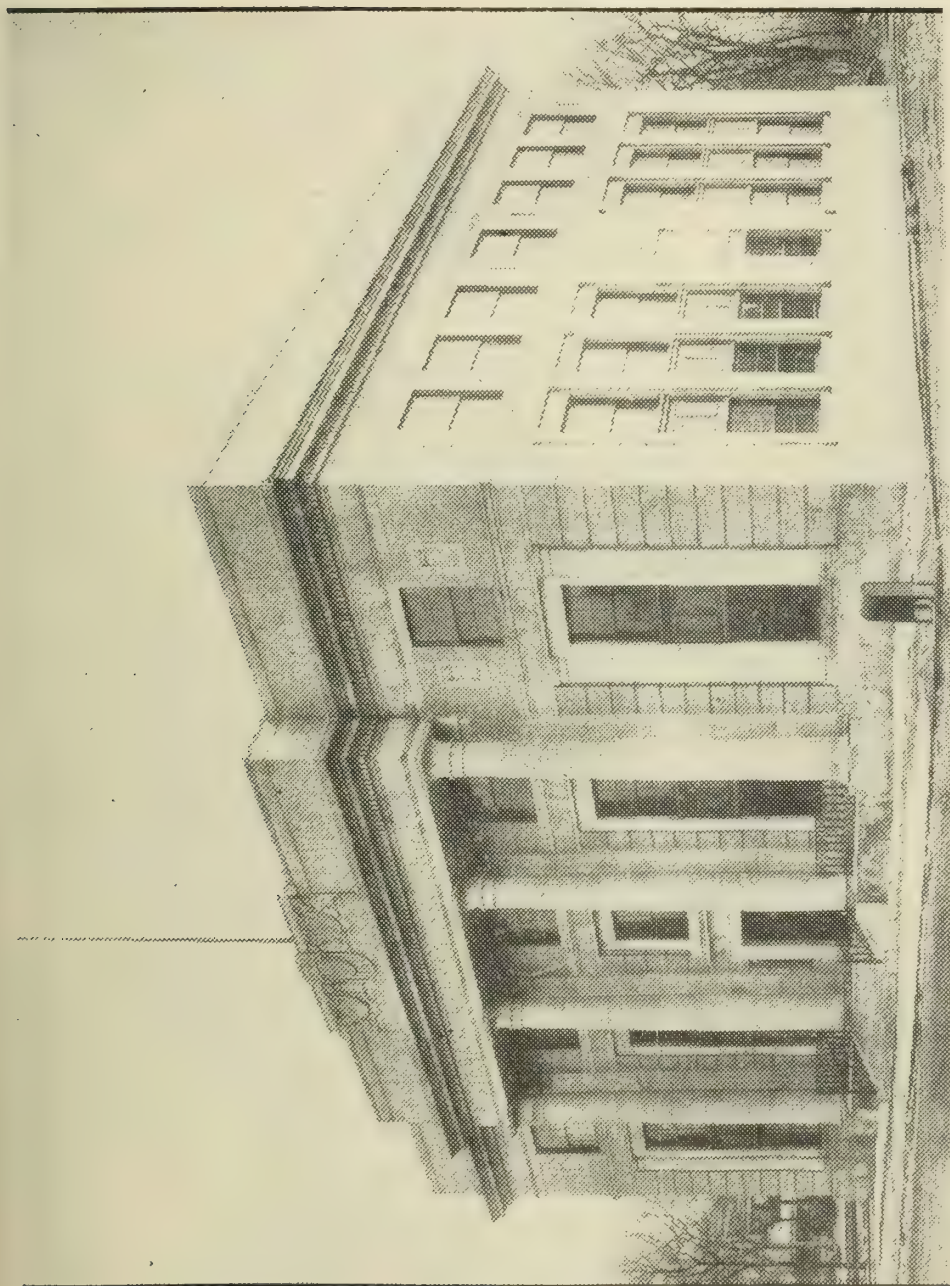
The site being only six blocks from the public square was considered ideal for such a building, not only because of its location but by reason of the historical lore which this spot holds. It was upon this site that once stood the McLean county court house where the immortal Abraham Lincoln practised law and made many of the great addresses which have come down through the years as an inspiration to succeeding generations.

It was just at a time that the soldiers of the county and the public spirited citizens who had favored the erection of a building, were about to give up in despair, that John McBarnes appeared before the Board of Supervisors and made a proposition to donate dollar for dollar to a fund for the erection of a Memorial building. The board found that they were without funds and could not accept the offer of Mr. McBarnes. Mr. McBarnes then presented another proposition in which he agreed to pay the sum of \$125,000 for the erection of the building, providing the supervisors would provide a suitable site. The county board provided the Stipp lot and the contract for the erection of the building was signed on Sept. 24, 1921.

On Oct. 26, 1921, Mr. McBarnes passed to his reward, without living to see the ground broken for this building which was commenced April 1, 1922. On May 27, 1922 the corner stone was laid and the structure was dedicated on April 30, 1923.

The building is three stories in height, one hundred feet wide and eighty feet deep. This leaves on the rear of the lot, 141 feet upon which is to be erected a Memorial auditorium, and for which funds are to be raised by the local organization within a period of five years. The structure is of the monumental type, of grey pressed brick, trimmed with Bedford stone.

The building is managed and controlled by a board of management composed of one member of each organization for each one hundred of



McBARNES MEMORIAL BUILDING, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

its membership, one member from the board of supervisors and one member of the McLean County Historical society.

The building committee spent \$132,000 for the actual construction of the building. The furnishings as furnished by the county, cost \$17,000. Upon entering the first floor of the building, one first comes into the spacious lobby, which is furnished with a library table, two formal high back chairs, and on the west wall of the lobby are large pictures of Mr. and Mrs. John McBarnes. On the east wall is the huge bronze tablet containing the names of all of the McLean county soldiers, sailors and marines who lost their lives in the World war.

Immediately to the left of the lobby is the room occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic. This contains a large rug, leather furniture, card tables, chairs, and other equipment necessary for the comfort of the veterans.

On the right of the lobby are a suite of rooms occupied by the state department of the American Legion, consisting of private offices for the commander and adjutant and for finance department and a spacious work room for the clerical force. There is a large vault for the records and a stock room for supplies.

At the end of the lobby will be found the McLean County Historical society, which has one of the largest and finest collections of relics, curios, and historical data of varied character of any organization in Illinois with the exception of the State Historical society.

In quarters in the southeast corner of the building are located the colored soldiers, whose quarters are furnished in keeping with the other appointments of the building.

Across the front of the second floor is a room 22 by 50 feet in dimensions which is used as a lounge room. At the east end of this room is a brick fire place which adds to the homelike atmosphere of the place. A handsome rug 18 by 46 covers the floor; there is a library table in the center; there are nine pieces of overstuffed velour furniture, eight chairs upholstered in tapestry and two mahogany writing desks with chairs to match. The three large windows in the front are hung with cretonne drapes.

To the east of the lounging room is the board of manager's office, coat rooms and toilet. To the west of the lounging room are the office rooms occupied by the local post of soldiers organizations.

In the center of the second floor is the music room. There are six French plate glass doors leading from this to adjoining rooms. A rug 18 by 32 feet covers the floor. The furnishings consist of two leather davenports, library table and twelve fumed oak chairs. This is also used as a reading room.

At the rear of the building on the second floor, will be found the billiard and recreation room. This is equipped with two billiard and four pool tables and card tables.

To the east of the recreation room is the canteen which is equipped with an eight foot soda fountain, small steam table from which sandwiches and coffee are served. There is also a cigar and candy stand.

Extending from front to rear in the center of the third floor, is the assembly room which is 51 by 78 feet in dimensions. There are three large windows across the front and false or mirrored windows in the rear. There are three sets of French doors on either side. The walls are tinted grey, trimmed with mahogany. The furniture consists of one hundred mahogany chairs and mahogany pedestals.

On the northwest corner of the third floor will be found the ladies' parlor. It is covered with a large taupe rug and has thirty-two pieces of frosted wicker furniture. Immediately south of this room is the ladies' retiring room.

In the southwest corner is located the store room, where four hundred feet of collapsible banquet table and three hundred folding chairs are housed when not in use.

In the northeast corner is the men's smoking room which has two 9 by 12 rugs and twelve pieces of wicker furniture.

In the southeast corner is the kitchen. This is thoroughly equipped to banquet four hundred people. There is a large supply of dishes, silverware, etc., a large double gas range, battery of coffee urns, work tables and other necessary equipment.

The structure, both inside and out, is of ornate design, is complete in all its appointments and is withal, a building of which the soldiers and citizens of the city and county must have just cause to be proud.

Willis S. Harwood of Bloomington was the chairman of the building committee during the erection of the McBarnes building. Ben S. Rhodes was vice chairman; Harris K. Hoblit, treasurer; Oscar Hoose, secretary; John Bozarth, Charles P. Kane, Walter Arbogast and T. F. Harwood were

the other members of the committee. Mr. McBarnes chose some of the members of the committee and the American Legion selected the others. The ones chosen by Mr. McBarnes were W. S. Harwood, Messrs. Hoblit, Bozarth and Arbogast. The ones selected by the Legion were Secretary Rhodes, Oscar Roose, Charles P. Kane and T. F. Harwood.

Court Houses.—In the course of its history, McLean County has built four court houses. The first building used as a court house was really the residence of James Allin, situated on the block bounded by East, Grove, Albert and Olive streets. Here the first term of court was held in September, 1831, but it did not do any business except receive the report of the grand jury, which had held its session out of doors under a tree. James Allin was clerk, Cheney Thomas sheriff and Thomas Orendorff bailiff. In the year 1832, September, the first jury trial was held at the same place, the case of Steer vs. Dawson, growing out of the defendant taking up cattle without advertising. The first divorce case was Neville vs. Neville, the wife being granted a divorce. An important case of that time was that of the Illinois Central Railroad Company against the county of McLean, involving the power of the legislature to exempt the road from taxation on its paying a certain sum. Abraham Lincoln was the company's attorney, and he afterward sued for his fee of \$5,000, which the jury allowed him.

All four of the court houses were built on the square bounded by Jefferson, Main, Washington and Center streets. The first was a one-story frame building 18x30 feet, divided into three rooms. It was built in 1832 by Asahel Gridley for \$339.25. It was used also for a school house and public meetings.

The second court house was erected in 1836 and used for 30 years. Leander Munsell was the builder, and the cost was \$6,375. It was brick, two stories high, 40x45 feet, contained five rooms. It had doors on all four sides. It was used for many political meetings, but the commissioners refused its use to the Abolitionists, as they were considered enemies of the country. One of the stirring scenes in this building was on May 25, 1862, when within a short time a military company of 248 men was recruited for emergency guard duty at Springfield to replace other companies who had been sent to the front. Many noted judges presided in this building, including Samuel H. Treat, T. Lyle Dickey, Oliver L.

Davis, Charles Emmerson, David Davis, John M. Scott. Among the noted lawyers were Abraham Lincoln, John T. Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, James Shields, James A. MacDougall, Edward D. Baker, Leonard Swett and Robert G. Ingersoll.

The third court house was erected in 1868 and was used until it was ruined in the big fire of 1900. A. B. Ives, as chairman of the board of supervisors, cast the deciding vote on the question of building a new court house. It was 11 years later, in 1879, that the building commission reported the building completed at a cost of \$404,727.51. The exterior was of Joliet limestone, and the structure was large and beautiful and convenient. In the fire of June 19, 1900, the wooden window frames and other parts caught fire and the heat ruined the stone facings, so that the board voted to tear down the building and erect another.

The fourth and present court house was built of Bedford sandstone with interior finishings of marble and scagliola. It is conveniently arranged, and contains besides the offices for the county officials large rooms where the Historical Society and the old soldiers had headquarters until the McBarnes Memorial building was erected in 1922, when these latter organizations were removed to that structure. The total cost of this building was \$474,000, which was paid off in five years after the building bonds were issued. During the building of this court house, all county business was done in old Turner Hall on South Main street.

County Jails.—The first county jail was erected in 1831 on the north line of the court house yard, 16x16 feet in dimensions, and costing \$331. It was built of hewed logs and contained one room above the other. One of the rooms of the jail was a dungeon. On July 4, 1836, the first jail delivery of the county occurred, when one Dick Morrow, deliberately crawled out of the window between the bars and began looking for the sheriff to help him celebrate the 4th. In 1837 the jail was condemned as unfit for use, and on July 6, 1836, the board contracted with Dr. Isaac Baker for a new jail. The second jail was built at the corner of Market and Center streets. It was of brick exterior and with hewed logs on the inside below. The top floor was finished like a dwelling house. This building cost \$1,500 and was used as a jail until 1849. It was torn down in 1857. The third jail was built at the northwest corner of the court house square in 1848, the contract going to William F. Flagg for \$2,216.

It was a two-story brick structure 20x41. There were two compartments in the jail proper, one for persons arrested for crime, the other for those imprisoned for debt. Outside the building was a stockade, with toilet accommodations, etc. An ell built on the main part was for residence purposes for the jailer.

The fourth jail was built at the corner of Center and Market, on the site where the second jail was torn down. It was erected in 1857 and cost \$13,150. It was two stories in height and contained the sheriff's residence in addition to the jail. This building, meant to house ten prisoners, was considered a model when it was erected. It was continued in use for 20 years, during which the county grew from 22,000 to nearly 60,000 population, and of course the jail was outgrown. Sometimes there were 40 prisoners in the space meant for ten. George Perrin Davis, chairman of the committee on public buildings, made a report to the board of supervisors in 1879 condemning the building for further use as a jail. There had been several escapes of prisoners owing to the weakened condition of the iron gratings of the cells. The matter hung fire before the board until March 8, 1881, when the contract for the fifth and last jail was let.

The jail at the southwest corner of Center and Market streets was the scene of the only lynching in the history of McLean County. One night in October, 1831, Frank Pierce, who had been put in jail on a charge of stealing a horse from Guy Carlton, tried to break out. In so doing, he secured a gun and shot the jailer, Teddy Franks, who died shortly afterward. A crowd gathered at the jail, and in spite of the efforts of Sheriff Joseph Ator, to prevent their getting the prisoner, they dragged him from the jail and hanged him to a tree in a vacant lot at the northeast corner of the street. Afterward the crowd quietly dispersed.

The present jail stands on a lot at the corner of Madison and Monroe Streets; is built of brick and limestone trimmings, and contains the jail proper and the sheriff's residence. It cost \$72,000 when built, and has been several times remodeled. The residence is separated from the jail proper, so that the sheriff's family is not required to mingle with prisoners except when necessary for feeding them. In addition to the usual cell tiers, there are compartments for boys, for women, and separate rooms for the temporary detention of insane persons. It is equipped with suitable sanitary arrangements. Of late years many of the federal prisoners sentenced to confinement by judges at Peoria, Springfield and

other federal courts, have been sent to McLean County to serve their sentences, owing to the fact that the jail in this county is superior to those of many other counties.

Motor Car and Era of Paved Roads.—One of the chief factors in the retardation of the development of McLean County was the fact that while our soil was excellent for raising crops, it was abominable in its natural state for the building of a road for constant travel. The nature of the soil was and is such that when it is soaked with water it is of the consistency of putty or worse. This natural condition of the soil, added to the fact that in the early years it was overgrown with long prairie grass, and its natural surface crossed by sloughs and shallow streams, made the general body of the land in McLean County a terror to travelers. Before the land begun to be drained or improved, it was for perhaps six months of the year so soft and yielding in its consistency that it would not bear up a wagon and team, and hardly hold a horse and rider.

Indian trails formed the nearest approach to what we would now call a road in McLean County. The earliest immigrants who settled here, soon found the shortest cut from grove to grove, and made a sort of rude kind of road along these routes. The Legislature wrestled with road questions from its earliest years. It laid out many "state roads" on paper, but these in fact were about as impassable as the uncharted trails of the Indians. Not many years after the first settlers came to McLean County, there was what was called the Bloomington and Springfield state road, and there was a general notion of a main traveled road from Peoria east, which crossed this county. The Galena lead mines were one of the principal industries of Illinois in the '30's, and roads leading to them were laid out from many points in the state. When stock dealers or others wanted to drive to Chicago, they just cut straight across the prairie as best they could find their way. There was little semblance of a road to guide them.

The streams were of course unbridged for many years. The people had no money to build bridges, and no engineering skill to construct them even if they had had the money. Sometimes farmers of a neighborhood would get together and build some sort of a rough bridge that would support their wagons in crossing the Mackinaw River, Kickapoo Creek, Money Creek or Salt Creek. It was not until after township organization had

been adopted in 1858 that the question of bridges received any co-operative attention. The townships one after another took up the subject and voted funds to build the most necessary bridges.

By the time of the Civil War something of an attempt to make main roads north and south and east and west had been accomplished. They might be traveled with some hope of progress in the summer and fall when the weather was dry, but for the winter and spring months the people were practically marooned in their own homes, except as dire necessity compelled them to undertake the hazards and discomforts of travel by horseback or team.

The "good roads" question has therefore been a constant issue with the people of McLean County, from the earliest times until the very recent past, when a program of state and county aid in building roads bids fair to at last "pull Illinois out of the mud."

Many a time has the question of road building become a live political issue for the past forty years. In the earlier days of agitation for the improvement of the highways, it required a brave man to suggest that an artificial hard surface could be applied to an Illinois mud road and make a construction that would stand up under the effect of rains, at a cost that would not actually bankrupt the whole population.

One of the "good roads" conventions when the agitation became acute was that held in Bloomington on Sept. 19, 1899. This was a district affair, the delegates coming from McLean and many surrounding counties. Capt. S. Noble King was the presiding officer. After two days of discussions, the meeting adopted resolutions to the effect that paved roads were impracticable, but that the delegates would all go home and boost for the best dirt roads that they could make.

This agitation had its effect nevertheless, and within a few years afterward, the people of Bloomington voted a tax of something like \$20,000 to construct two strips of "hard road" west and south of the city limits of Bloomington. This road was built under the general direction of James G. Melliush and it stands today, although nearly worn out.

Some of the outside townships, notably Lexington, many years ago took practical steps toward improving the roads outside of Lexington for several miles in each direction. The people of that township were fortunate in having a supply of gravel along the Mackinaw River bottoms, and the township road commissioners supervised the distribution of this ma-

terial along the roads. The consequence was that Lexington had graveled roads that were several hundred per cent better than the average dirt road, for many years prior to the general movement for improved highways got under way.

But to return to the subject of paved roadways: Some fifteen years ago a number of enterprising farmers and other people down the road toward Shirley, assisted by citizens of Bloomington, raised a fund for putting a hard surface on the Bloomington-Shirley road. The Funks furnished a large proportion of the money for this interesting experiment, which was the most pretentious road building enterprises that had been undertaken in McLean County up to that time. The road was built of a composition of asphalt and other ingredients put down on a foundation of crushed rock. It stood up under the traffic conditions for several years, until the multiplication of automobiles made it impossible to hold up longer, and it had about gone to pieces prior to the project by which the State of Illinois built the paved road from Bloomington to Shirley along what was known as the Illini boulevard road.

The factor above all others which contributed to good roads sentiment in McLean County, as elsewhere, was the advent of the motor car, or as it was first known as the "horseless wagon." It is not the province of this history to trace the origin of the invention of the automobile, but when this form of locomotion became a practical affair in the United States, McLean County took up the new vehicle and adopted it for general use as fast as the people understood it. The first motor vehicle brought to Bloomington was a steam-engine propelled machine owned by E. E. Ellsworth, an engineer on the Alton road. It was viewed as a great curiosity at first, but gradually other machines came to the city and county, and the era of motor travel had dawned for this section.

Motor cars demanded a better and more constant road that they could travel. At first the owners of motor cars put them up for the winter as soon as the roads got muddy in the autumn. But this was an uneconomical use of the expensive machines, for from one-third to one-half of their time was wasted. Therefore people said that the all-round year round road must be made. Therefore under the administration of Governor Lowden the Legislature passed a law granting permission for the state to embark upon a stupendous road building program. A bond issue of \$60,000,000 was put up to the people, and passed by a very large vote.

The bonds were to be paid by license fees paid by the automobile owners. There was very general support of the proposal by newspapers of all kinds, and by organizations of every sort. The result was that out of 661,815 votes cast on the proposition, 507,419 were favorable to it. The vote was taken in November, 1918, and at once thereafter steps were taken to bring before the Supreme Court the question of the constitutionality of the law. The court sustained the law, and plans were made to carry out its provisions.

Illinois meantime had secured \$3,300,000 from the government allotment as its share of the \$75,000,000 appropriated to aid states in building roads.

McLean County, however, had built some paved road prior to the letting of the first state contract for roads in this county. A strip of about three miles in length was constructed east of the city limits of Bloomington on Empire Street, and later another short strip to connect with it on the east end.

The state road building program got started so far as McLean County is concerned, in the years of 1922 and '23. The hard road paralleling the Alton railroad extends clear across the county, this being part of the great Chicago-St. Louis paved roadway to be known as the Illini boulevard. Another road, to extend eventually from Peoria east to Paxton and beyond, is partly built, from Bloomington west to the county line and beyond. Still another state road is under way, north and south, known as the Meridian Trail road, to pass eventually from Cairo to Rockford.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MISCELLANEOUS, CONTINUED.

EXTINCT TOWNS AND VILLAGES—POLITICAL HISTORY—POPULATION STATISTICS—
INTERESTING FACTS.

Extinct Towns and Villages.—In the course of years there have been many towns proposed and some of them laid out on paper or perhaps actually surveyed and platted, which events of later years caused to be abandoned. The county has several such, which are worthy of a passing note in a chronicle like this.

Clarksville was laid out by Joseph and Marston C. Bartholomew in 1836 in Money Creek Township. It contained twenty-four lots. Gen. Bartholomew was a noted man of his time, having been a commander in the Indian wars. Clarksville at one time had a two-story hotel, a carding mill, several business houses, and its population numbered 300. After Gen. Bartholomew died in 1840, the village fell into decay, and finally only one or two buildings and the cemetery mark its site.

Monroe was laid out in Empire township by John W. Badderly the year before LeRoy was platted. It never grew to large dimensions, and when Gen. Gridley and M. L. Covell laid out Leroy they gave Badderly 27 lots in the new town and he moved his buildings to Leroy, where he continued for many years in business.

Lytleville was laid out in 1836 by John Baldwin, consisting of 85 lots located in section 23 of Randolph township, northeast of Heyworth. Peru was another town in the same township on section 24. The latter never had any buildings in it, being a paper town. Lytleville once aspired to become the metropolis, even competing for the county seat. A saw

mill located on the Kickapoo had been erected by James Hedrick, and this mill formed the center of Baldwin's town. But fate was against Baldwin, and in spite of his energy he was never able to permanently establish his little city. Baldwin added a grist mill to his saw mill, and at one time did a flourishing business. There are now (1923) only two old buildings left standing in Lytleville.

A town called Livingston was once projected in White Oak township, but it never got beyond the paper stage.

Oak Grove was another village in White Oak township, located on section 28, and from 1878 to '88 it looked promising. Several stores, a postoffice, mill, harness shop and twenty dwellings were erected. In 1887 when the Lake Erie railroad passed a mile and a half southwest of Oak Grove and the town of Carlock established on the railroad, most of the buildings in Oak Grove were moved to Carlock, and the former village disappeared.

Pleasant Hill was laid out on section 21, Lexington township on April 6, 1840, and twelve years later an addition of 48 lots was planned. Isaac Smalley was the founder of the town, and the name was appropriate to the location. Smalley was a live citizen and gave his energy to promotion of his settlement, at one time having succeeded in having there three churches, several stores, several work shops, one Academy of fifteen rooms, and some 50 dwellings. Smalley tried to get the Alton railroad to pass through his town, but it finally went through Lexington and Pontiac, passing by Pleasant Hill and sounding the latter town's death knell. The town of Oneida, east of Pleasant Hill, was another of Smalley's dreams, but after his death in 1855 both towns degenerated, only two or three houses still remaining at Pleasant Hill.

Danvers township was the site of the once planned town of Wilkesborough, in section 24. It was laid out in 1837, and in 1859 had some fifteen families residing within its boundaries. At one time the postoffice was at Wilkesborough, and the people of Concord (Danvers) had to go there to get their mail. The town, however, died out and Danvers survived.

The village of Mt. Hope was laid out June 16, 1837, by William Peck, agent of the Farmers' and Mechanics' emigrating society, being located near where the town of McLean now stands. It was a part of the Mt. Hope colony scheme, promoted in Rhode Island, by which each stockholder

was to have 320 acres of land and four town lots. The panic of 1837 hit the colonization scheme and destroyed the hopes of the village. A certain Dr. Whipple had the largest house built, and there were several others. When the Alton road was built and the village of McLean was established, the church and other buildings were moved from Mt. Hope to McLean, and the town plat was vacated and reverted to farm lands about 1854, when Hudson Burr and others bought the site.

A town called Newcastle was once laid out about two miles from Atlanta, but it was abandoned when the Alton road established a station at Atlanta.

West was the name applied to a proposed town in West township which never got further than the paper stage.

Just across the line over in Woodford county north of the McLean County border, was the town of Bowling Green, which early promised to rival Bloomington as a trading center. Four miles west of Bowling Green was a rival town, Verseilles, and these two competed for many years to become county seat of Woodford. Verseilles finally won and enjoyed the reputation of a county seat for several years. When the Illinois Central road was built, a few miles east, both Bowling Green and Verseilles went backward and finally disappeared.

Political History.—It is a cause of pride for McLean County that it has a political record worthy of its people. It has furnished a number of distinguished men to the state and nation, and has taken an active and patriotic part in every election, local, state or national. The first record of political feeling among the people living in this section is that of a history written by the late Capt. J. H. Burnham many years ago, in which he told of the sentiments of the settlers at Blooming Grove in the presidential election of 1824 as being "decidedly in favor of freedom." The slavery question was paramount at that time. The first political division with which the people came in contact was the organization of Orendorff voting precinct, which was a part of Tazewell county and took in a wide stretch of territory.

The election of 1832 was the first one in which the people here took a part after the organization of McLean county. The leaders of the Democratic party in its early history were Gen. Merritt L. Covell, Gen. Henry Miller, Welcome P. Brown, and Gov. John Morr Moore. Covell and Miller were heroes of the Black Hawk war.

The Whig leaders of the early days were Jesse W. Fell, David Davis, Asahel Gridley, Gen. Joseph Bartholomew and Dr. John F. Henry.

John Moore was the most successful politician of the county in his times. He was a member of the house, of the state senate, lieutenant governor, and state treasurer. In the Mexican war he became lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Illinois volunteer regiment. He was a man of great ability and wide popularity.

Welcome P. Brown was the first McLean county man to be elected to the legislature, this being in 1834. The following term, John Moore and George Hinshaw, Democrats, were both elected.

The Mexican war period saw political feeling aroused to a high pitch in McLean county as elsewhere. Coming on down to 1851, the time of the granting of the charter for the Illinois Central railroad through Illinois, McLean county was fortunate to have as a member of the state senate Gen. Gridley, by whose shrewd work alone the railroad was routed through his district, composed of McLean, DeWitt and Macon counties, and thus the cities of Bloomington, Clinton and Decatur were assured of the new road. Gen. Gridley was a Whig, a man of force and eloquence and a person of great influence in the senate.

One of the periods of high tide in politics of McLean county was that prior to the Civil war, when the agitation on the slavery question was shaping itself along lines which later led to the Civil war. Of course the great personage who stands out shoulders and head above all others in that time was Abraham Lincoln, and his name and fame are closely woven into McLean county history in those days. As a lawyer he traveled this circuit, and as a politician was a familiar figure and a welcome guest at every gathering. Some of his closest personal friends were McLean county men, such as David Davis, Jesse Fell and others. It is the most interesting fact of local history, perhaps, that when Lincoln became a subject of serious discussion for the presidential nomination, it was Jesse Fell of Bloomington who besought him to write a short biography of himself, in order that it might be sent broadcast over the country and the people informed as to his life. Mr. Lincoln thereupon sat down and on two short sheets of paper wrote that famous autobiography of himself which has become a classic in American political literature, and copies of which have been put into every library and political history of the country. The original manuscript of Lincoln's autobiography was in

the hands of the daughters of Jesse Fell until recent times. It may eventually become the property of the United States government in its Washington archives.

The most famous political convention ever held in McLean county was that of May 29, 1856, when the formation of the Republican party in Illinois was cemented and when Lincoln as one of the delegates and the principal orator of the occasion delivered one of his most masterly speeches, which became known as the "lost speech." The fiftieth anniversary of that occasion was celebrated in a notable way in Bloomington on May 29, 1906, when many of the survivors of the convention were present and gave their personal reminiscences of the occasion. To preserve these personal recollections in permanent form, the McLean County Historical society published a volume embodying the complete proceedings of the anniversary celebration. That volume gives the whole story and it can be only briefly referred to here. The convention in Bloomington was inspired by a meeting of newspaper editors held in Decatur on February 22 preceding, at which resolutions were passed defining the principles of the new party which was then coming into being. The Decatur convention called for the later meeting in Bloomington whose purpose was to nominate a slate of candidates for state offices and officially launch the new party. Suffice it to say that the speech of Lincoln at that May convention served to cement the various elements of the newly formed party in a harmonious whole, and started the Republican party upon its long series of triumphs in the state of Illinois.

The joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas in the senatorial campaign of 1858, further served to elevate Lincoln to a place of prominence in Illinois and the nation. None of these debates took place in McLean county, but two years later at the state Republican convention in Decatur Lincoln was formally proposed for nomination for president, which proposal was accepted in the Chicago convention in June. The three men most influential in securing Lincoln's nomination were Jesse W. Fell, David Davis and Leonard Swett. Then followed the war, the emancipation proclamation, the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, and the end of the long slavery contest in the United States.

The next notable political epoch so far as McLean county is concerned was in 1868, when David Davis was prominently mentioned for president before the meeting of the liberal Republican convention at Cin-

cinnati in May. Davis received a large vote at one time, but his strength finally went to Greeley, who was nominated and defeated at the election.

In the wave of monetary agitation which arose in the '70's, Adlai E. Stevenson was elected to congress on the greenback-democratic ticket. One of the factors of a political nature was the constitutional convention of 1870, at which Judge Reuben M. Benjamin of McLean county first wrote into a legal document the doctrine on which was based legislation for the public control of the railroads. In the presidential deadlock of 1876, Adlai E. Stevenson of this county voted in congress for the election of an electoral commission to settle the dispute, which course of action probably prevented armed strife.

Two men from McLean county became successively governor of Illinois along in the '80's. John M. Hamilton was elected lieutenant-governor in 1880, and he became governor on February 6, 1883, when Gov. Cullom was elected United States senator. Joseph W. Fifer was elected governor in 1888 and served a term of four years with high honor, being defeated for re-election in the Democratic landslide of 1892. The latter year saw another McLean county man elevated to high station, when Adlai E. Stevenson was elected vice president of the United States. His term of four years at Washington under President Cleveland was a period of fine public service. In 1908, Mr. Stevenson was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for governor of Illinois.

In the great campaign year of 1912, when the Republican party was split by the formation of the Progressive party with Theodore Roosevelt as its head, a McLean county man was called into service as Progressive candidate for governor in the person of Frank H. Funk, who had previously been state senator. Mr. Funk made a good showing, for he ran within a few thousand votes of the regular Republican nominee, Deneen. The Democratic candidate, Edward F. Dunne, was elected.

Several citizens of McLean county have served their state and country in appointive offices of great responsibility. Gov. Fifer served many years on the interstate commerce commission in Washington. Carl S. Vrooman was assistant secretary of agriculture in the Woodrow Wilson administration. There have been several judges, including Judge David Davis of the supreme court, Judge Lawrence Weldon of the U. S. court of claims, Judge Louis FitzHenry of the Southern Illinois Federal judicial

district, Judge Martin A. Brennan of the Illinois state court of claims. Judge Wesley M. Owen served as federal judge in the Panama canal zone for several years.

The political history and tendencies of the voters of McLean county may be traced in the total vote cast for candidates for president in the different elections held since 1832, when the first recorded balloting in this county took place. The results by years were as follows:

1832—Clay (Whig) 128; Jackson (dem) 275.

1836—Clay (Whig) 425; Van Buren (dem) 427.

1840—Harrison (Whig) 683; Van Buren (dem) 531. Birney, abolitionist, received 159 votes in Illinois but none in McLean county.

1844—Clay (Whig) 586; Polk (dem) 477; Birney (abol) 22.

1848—Taylor (Whig) 753; Cass (dem) 626; Van Buren (free soil) 94.

1852—Scott (Whig) 1,256; Pierce (dem) 1,058; Hale (free soil) 40.

1856—Fremont (rep) 1,937; Buchanan (dem) 1,517; Fillmore (American) 650.

1860—Lincoln (rep) 3,547; Douglas (dem) 2,567; Bell (union) 58; Breckinridge (dem) 7.

1864—Lincoln (rep) 4,001; McClellan (dem) 2,582.

1868—Grant (rep) 5,895; Seymour (dem) 3,858.

1872—Grant (rep) 5,845; Greeley (lib dem) 3,335.

1876—Hayes (rep) 6,363; Tilden (dem) 4,410; Cooper (greenback) 518.

1880—Garfield (rep) 7,317; Hancock (dem) 5,202; Weaver (greenback) 317.

1884—Blaine (rep) 7,437; Cleveland (dem) 5,569; Butler (greenback) 58; St. John (pro) 449.

1888—Harrison (rep) 7,709; Cleveland (dem) 5,939; Weaver (greenback) 63; Fisk (pro) 694; Streeter (labor) 36.

1892—Harrison (rep) 7,445; Cleveland (dem) 6,487; Weaver (greenback) (peo) 63; Wooley (pro) 769; Debs (soc) 95.

1896—McKinley (rep) 9,964; Bryan (dem) 6,320; Palmer (gold dem) 94; Lovering (pro) 307.

1900—McKinley (rep) 9,487; Bryan (dem) 6,613; Wooley (pro) 583; Debs (soc) 95; Barker 12; Maloney (soc lab) 15; Leonard (U C) 2; Ellis (U R) 11.

1904—Roosevelt (rep) 8,722; Parker (dem) 4,149; Swallow (pro) 1,114; Debs (soc) 846; Corregan (labor) 47; Watson (peo) 24; Holcomb (cut) 3.

1908—Taft (rep) 8,953; Bryan (dem) 5,982; Chafin (pro) 840; Debs (soc) 197; Gilhaus (soc lab) 15; Hisgen (ind) 22; Turney (U C) 4; Watson (peo) 10.

1912—Taft (rep) 4,624; Wilson (dem) 5,336; Chafin (pro) 376; Debs (soc) 562; Reimer (soc lab) 26; Roosevelt (progressive) 4,350.

1916—Hughes (rep) 14,988; Wilson (dem) 11,699; Hanley (pro) 1,016; Benson (soc) 450; Reimer (soc lab) 7.

1920—Harding (rep) 16,680; Cox (dem) 6,411; Debs (soc) 133; Watkins (pro) 396; Christensen (farmer labor) 1,904; McCauley (single tax) 15; Cox (soc lab) 16.

Population Statistics.—The population of McLean county when organized was estimated at 2,000. Its area was twice its present area, comprising what is now part of Woodford, Tazewell and DeWitt counties. The first census of McLean county, in 1835, gave the population as 5,308. After the Black Hawk war there was a large immigration to the county from the south and east, Kentucky furnishing the majority of the newcomers. This southern inflow continued until about 1850, and it gave a southern tinge to the slavery sentiment, which lasted until the approach of the Civil war, when anti-slavery sentiment predominated.

By 1840, the census showed population of 6,565, of whom 42 were colored. Part of the county had been set off to Logan, DeWitt and Piatt counties, and this year another part was set off to Woodford.

In 1845 the population was 6,904, the hard times having affected the growth of population, and part of the county having been cut off to Woodford since the last census. Federal census of 1850 showed 10,163. The census of other years showed:

1860—Population 28,772; native 25,063; foreign 3,709; colored 192.

1870—Population 53,980; native 46,026; foreign 7,962; colored 427.

1880—Population 60,100; native 52,384; foreign 7,716; colored 687.

1890—Population 63,063; native 54,479; foreign 8,557.

1900—Population 67,843; native 60,464; foreign 7,319.

1910—Population 68,008; native 62,371; foreign 5,637.

1920—Population 70,107; native 64,447; foreign 4,554; colored 1,060.

Following is the population of the incorporated cities, towns and villages in McLean county for the years 1900, 1910 and 1920, according to the official reports of the United States census:

	1920	1910	1900
Arrowsmith -----	344	366	317
Bloomington -----	28,725	25,768	23,286
Chenoa -----	1,311	1,314	1,512
Colfax -----	976	965	1,153
Danvers -----	616	593	607
Downs -----	295		
Gridley -----	720	750	715
Heyworth -----	851	681	683
Hudson -----	309	375	378
Leroy -----	1,680	1,702	1,629
Lexington -----	1,301	1,318	1,415
McLean -----	697	707	532
Saybrook -----	752	805	879
Towanda -----	404	404	467

The following is the official U. S. census report of the population of McLean county for the years 1910 and 1920, divided into townships:

	1920	1910
Allin township, including Stanford village -----	1,115	1,197
Anchor township -----	825	932
Arrowsmith township, including Arrowsmith village ..	946	1,013
Bellflower township, including Bellflower village . . .	1,183	1,167
Bloomington township -----	2,034	2,025
Bloomington City township, coextensive with Bloom- ington city -----	28,725	25,768
Blue Mound township, including Cooksville . . .	1,053	1,176
Cheney's Grove township, including Saybrook village	1,479	1,557
Chenoa township, including Chenoa city -- . . .	2,002	2,117
Cropsey township -----	514	531
Dale township -----	866	1,022
Danvers township, including Danvers village	1,497	1,543
Dawson township -----	1,109	1,235

Downs township, including Downs village	1,137	1,278
Dry Grove township	848	903
Empire township, including Leroy city	2,523	2,635
Funk's Grove township	624	791
Gridley township, including Gridley village	1,753	1,833
Hudson township, including Hudson town	1,062	1,095
Lawndale township	685	755
Lexington township, including Lexington city	2,123	2,211
Martin township, including Colfax village	1,624	1,601
Money Creek township	716	753
Mt. Hope township, including McLean village	1,497	1,486
Normal township, including Normal town	5,959	4,844
Oldtown township	774	946
Randolph township, including Heyworth	1,978	1,829
Towanda township, including Towanda village	1,123	1,210
West township	871	999
White Oak township	655	692
Yates township	807	864
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Total McLean County	70,107	68,008

Interesting Facts.

McLean County embraces 1,186 square miles with an approximate acreage of 760,000.

The First Methodist church of Bloomington was organized in 1832. The First Baptist church was organized in 1835. The Unitarian church was organized in 1859.

Ira Lackey put in the first plate glass front for a store in Bloomington.

The First Presbyterian church was organized in 1853 by Rev. C. W. Babbitt.

The first Roman Catholic church was organized in Bloomington in 1853 by Father Bernard O'Hara.

A. Gridley, J. Y. Scammon and J. A. Birch organized the first bank in McLean county.

J. G. Miller was the first blacksmith in the city or county, having opened a shop in Bloomington in 1850.

A. B. Ives of Bloomington was a passenger on the first passenger train running south of Hudson on the Illinois Central.

The first church bell in Bloomington was put up in the Methodist church. The first church organ was in the First Presbyterian.

The first Masonic lodge was organized in 1847 and W. C. Hobbs was the first man raised. The first Odd Fellows lodge was formed in October, 1851, and John M. Scott was first initiated.

The first fire company in Bloomington was organized in 1854 and the first fire engine purchased in Philadelphia. George T. McElheny was the first fire department chief.

The McLean County Bible society was organized in September, 1852, and Rev. F. N. Ewing was president; D. Wilkins was first secretary; John Magoun first treasurer.

Robert Park was the first station agent in Bloomington for the Chicago & Alton railroad. He died in St. Louis in 1879.

Bloomington and McLean county have the unique distinction of having two of their women elected to the position of President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The fact is further interesting because these two women were sisters, they being Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson and Mrs. Julia G. Scott. Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, was elected the second president general, following the death of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first chief executive. Mrs. Stevenson's election occurred February 22, 1893, and she was re-elected Feb. 22, 1894. Then followed the administration of Mrs. John W. Foster, after which Mrs. Stevenson was again elected to the position on Feb. 22, 1896, and her fourth term began with her re-election on Feb. 22, 1897.

PART II.

Biographical History

Hon. Thomas C. Kerrick, eminent lawyer and prominent citizen of Illinois, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 24, 1848, and is the son of Nimrod and Mary (Masters) Kerrick.

Nimrod Kerrick was born in Loudon County, Va., Oct. 13, 1808, and died Dec. 13, 1897, in his ninetieth year. Mary (Masters) Kerrick was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 15, 1815, and died Jan. 8, 1908, in her ninety-third year. They were married in Fairfield, Franklin County, Ind, May 9, 1839. In 1860 they removed to Woodford County, Ill., and to Bloomington, McLean County, in 1877.

In his early young manhood Nimrod Kerrick taught school a number of years, during which time he fitted himself for the ministry, and became one of the early self-sacrificing Circuit riders of the Methodist Church. After coming to Illinois he engaged in farming. Their children were Eleanor Josephine, deceased wife of Cyrus Mull, also deceased, Phoebe Ann, widow of William H. Bracken, residing at Brookville, Indiana, William M., who was killed in battle during the Civil War, Leonidas H., deceased husband of Sarah E. Funk, also deceased, and Thomas C., the subject of this sketch, who from the age of 12 to 21 years remained and worked on the farm. Prior to removing to Illinois he had received the benefit of good public schools, and an advanced, privately conducted, academy. His next school attendance was a two years elective course in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, which institu-



THOMAS C. KERRICK.

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tion, some years after he had been successfully practicing law, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, Pro Merito.

He was licensed to practice law Jan. 7, 1875, and at the same time was admitted to an equal membership in a well established law firm of the Bloomington Bar, with which he had read law, and had at times attended to some of the legal work of the firm. During the many years of his arduous law practice he has held the high esteem of members of his profession and of the courts wherever his legal activities have called him.

In the sixties, particularly when the Civil War had greatly depleted farm help, farmer boys of 12 and upward to military age were practically required to do men's work. Nevertheless Mr. Kerrick acquired and retained a liking for farming, and farmer people, and the open country life, and devotes much of his time and thought to his farming interests.

In politics Mr. Kerrick is a Republican, and, although preferring the attainment of high standing in his profession to political eminence and distinction, he has taken an active part in promoting the welfare of the party of his choice, and the success of its worthy candidates for public office.

In his early practice of law he served the City of Bloomington two terms as its official legal adviser and attorney. In 1888, without opposition in his own party, he was nominated for membership in the State Senate, and elected for the four-year term. During this term he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the Penal and Reformatory Committee, and a member of other important committees. Of the many bills, resolutions, etc., referred to his Committees, not one was smothered or left unacted upon by the Committee. Each and every one, with amendments proposed by the Committee, if any was returned to the Senate for its action, with a recommendation either "that it do pass," or "that it do not pass." In recognition of his services in the Senate he would have received a second unanimous nomination had he not declined to be a candidate for re-election.

Together with Ex-Governor Fifer, Mr. Kerrick was also a member of the recent Constitutional Convention, Ex-Governor Fifer and he being the two delegates elected from the Senatorial District composed of McLean and Ford counties.

For more than 50 years Mr. Kerrick has been an active and efficient worker in movements to promote the general welfare of his community. Always a friend of education, he served many years as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, and was one of the two Generals in command of the competing forces which in a little more than one month, in the summer of 1922, obtained subscriptions amounting to more than \$700,000.00 for the use of the Wesleyan.

He was the first president of the Bloomington Club, and served in that capacity a number of terms, is president of the McLean County Historical Society, and also for many years one of the trustees of the Brokaw Hospital Endowment Fund, a fund donated by Abram Brokaw, the income of which makes possible the permanent great usefulness of the Brokaw Hospital.

Although diligent and thorough in the practice of his profession, his versatility includes aptitude as a toastmaster and an after dinner talker on festive occasions, and in public speaking in general, a liking for indoor and outdoor recreative sports and exercises, and socially mingling with his friends.

In recognition of his organizing and executive ability, a mass meeting of Bloomington citizens, held while he was trying a law suit in a distant part of the State, unanimously elected him to formulate and conduct a campaign which resulted in changing the aldermanic city government of Bloomington to the commission form. Upon the notable occasion of the visit of President Roosevelt to Bloomington, in which preparations upon an elaborate scale were required to be arranged for a full day and evening of appropriate entertainment and exercises, he acted as chairman of the general committee of arrangements by request of a preliminary meeting of prominent citizens.

On Aug. 29, 1871, Mr. Kerrick was united in marriage with Miss Tollie Armstrong, an adopted daughter of David and Sarah Armstrong. Mrs. Kerrick's death occurred May 8, 1902. Three children were born to this union, the first of whom died in early infancy. Leonidas H., the second born, the husband of Leonia (Van Lear) Kerrick, is a farmer and resides on his farm adjacent to Kerrick, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, which takes its name from the subject of this sketch, as is also the case with the Kerrick Grain Company, operating at this station.

The daughter, Alice Kerrick Dunn, the wife of Warren C. Dunn, resides in Columbus, Ohio. There are four grandchildren, Elizabeth, Josephine, and Thomas VanLear Kerrick, and Alice Leonoir Dunn.

On June 20, 1907, Mr. Kerrick was married to Miss Alice Harpole, daughter of Peter and Laura Harpole, natives of Ohio, resident in Bloomington, Ill., at the time of their decease. There were no children of this marriage. Mrs. Kerrick departed this life Aug. 17, 1918.

Mr Kerrick has many friends throughout the State of Illinois, and is among its most honored and respected citizens. Although now in his seventy-sixth year, judged by his physical and mental vigor and alertness, it would be a grossly absurd misnomer to characterize his seventy-sixth as a "declining year."

Dr. Ralph D. Fox, a successful physician and surgeon of Bloomington, whose practice is limited to eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, to which he has devoted special study and attention, is a native of Michigan. He was born at Cedar Springs, Mich., Sept. 14, 1877, and is a son of Dr. Asa L. Fox, one of the oldest physicians now engaged in the practice in Bloomington, and a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Dr. Ralph D. Fox was reared at Cedar Springs, Mich., Three Rivers, Mich., Heppner, Ore., and Bloomington, Ill., where his father was engaged in the practice of his profession. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, graduating in the class of 1899 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the department of medicine and surgery at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. He then located in Bloomington with Dr. A. L. Fox for eight years, then attended the University of Vienna. He has taken Post Graduate work at Harvard, Massachusetts, Eye and Ear Infirmary and the University of Vienna.

On Nov. 25, 1913, Dr. Fox was married at Bloomington to Miss Adella F. McIntosh, a native of Bloomington, and a resident of this city. She is a daughter of George and Helen (McGregor) McIntosh, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Canada. George McIntosh died in 1917 and his wife departed this life in 1907. To Dr. Ralph D. and Mrs.

Fox have been born two children, Ralph M. and Walter S., both attending school in Bloomington.

Dr. Fox is a Republican and a member of the M. E. Church, and Mrs. Fox is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of the Bloomington Consistory. Dr. Fox is a capable physician and surgeon and recognized as one of the leaders of his profession.

Dr. Asa L. Fox, one of the well known physicians and surgeons of Bloomington, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for many years, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born two miles east of Danville, Pa., Jan. 23, 1846, and is a son of Daniel M. and Eliza (Lichtenmalner) Fox, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Bucks County and the latter of Northampton County. The father was a school teacher in early life and during the latter part of his active career he was engaged in farming.

Dr. Fox was one of six children born to his parents, the others being as follows: Mrs. Marietta Goodrich; Elizabeth Fox; Mrs. Eliza M. Kidney, and John P. Fox, all of whom are deceased, and Daniel Fox, who resides at Battle Creek, Mich.

When Dr. Fox was a child his parents removed to Calhoun County, Mich., where he was reared and attended the country schools. He later attended Olivet College and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the pharmacy department in 1869 and from the medical department in 1870. Immediately after receiving his degree from the medical college he engaged in the practice of his profession in Michigan, where he remained for 15 years. He then went to Oregon and for eight years was engaged in the practice in that state. Thirty years ago he came to Bloomington and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice here. It will thus be seen that he has the unusual record to his credit of having been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery for 53 years.

On July 18, 1876, Dr. Asa L. Fox was married at Lewistown, Ill., to Miss Cornelia V. Deems, of Lewistown, where she was born April 5, 1850, a daughter of John and Phoebe (Brown) Deems, natives of Ohio and

early settlers in Illinois. John Deems was born in 1809 and died in 1898, and his wife was born in 1809 and died in 1886. To Dr. and Mrs. Fox was born one son, Dr. Ralph Deems Fox, a well known physician and surgeon of Bloomington, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Dr. Fox is a Republican and he and Mrs. Fox are members of the Methodist Church. As a physician and surgeon and a citizen, Dr. Fox ranks high in the community.

Dr. John L. Yolton has been a successful and well known physician of Bloomington for many years. He was born in Avena Township, Fayette County, Ill., Aug. 10, 1858, and is the son of William and Belinda (McGeehon) Yolton.

William Yolton was a native of Pennsylvania, as also was his wife. They were early settlers of Fayette County, Ill., where Mr. Yolton engaged in farming in Avena Township. Mr. and Mrs. Yolton, now deceased, were the parents of two children: Dr. John L., the subject of this sketch, and Geneva, born in 1862, now living in North Dakota, is the wife of John Arnold.

Dr. Yolton was reared on his father's farm in Fayette County and received his education in the district schools, and taught school for a time. In 1887 he was graduated from Woman's Medical College at Chicago and served one year as interne in Woman's Hospital, Chicago. From 1889 to 1892 Dr. Yolton was physician at Croy Agency, Mont., in the settlement of the Crow Indians. Since that time he has been located in Bloomington. Dr. Yolton now lives retired at 208 E. Jefferson St., Bloomington.

Dr. Yolton was married the first time in 1886 to Miss Ella B. Smith, a native of St. Elmo, Ill., who died in 1889. To this union two children were born: Blanche Hossack, born in 1887, lives in Syracuse, N. Y., and Wyman B., born in 1889, died in 1919. On Oct. 22, 1896, Dr. Yolton was married to Dr. Rhoda Galloway, a native of Iowa, born in 1862, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hall) Galloway, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Galloway died in 1862, and his wife died in 1919. To Dr. John L. and Rhoda (Galloway) Yolton one child was born, Leroy W.,

born in 1900. He now teaches school in Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

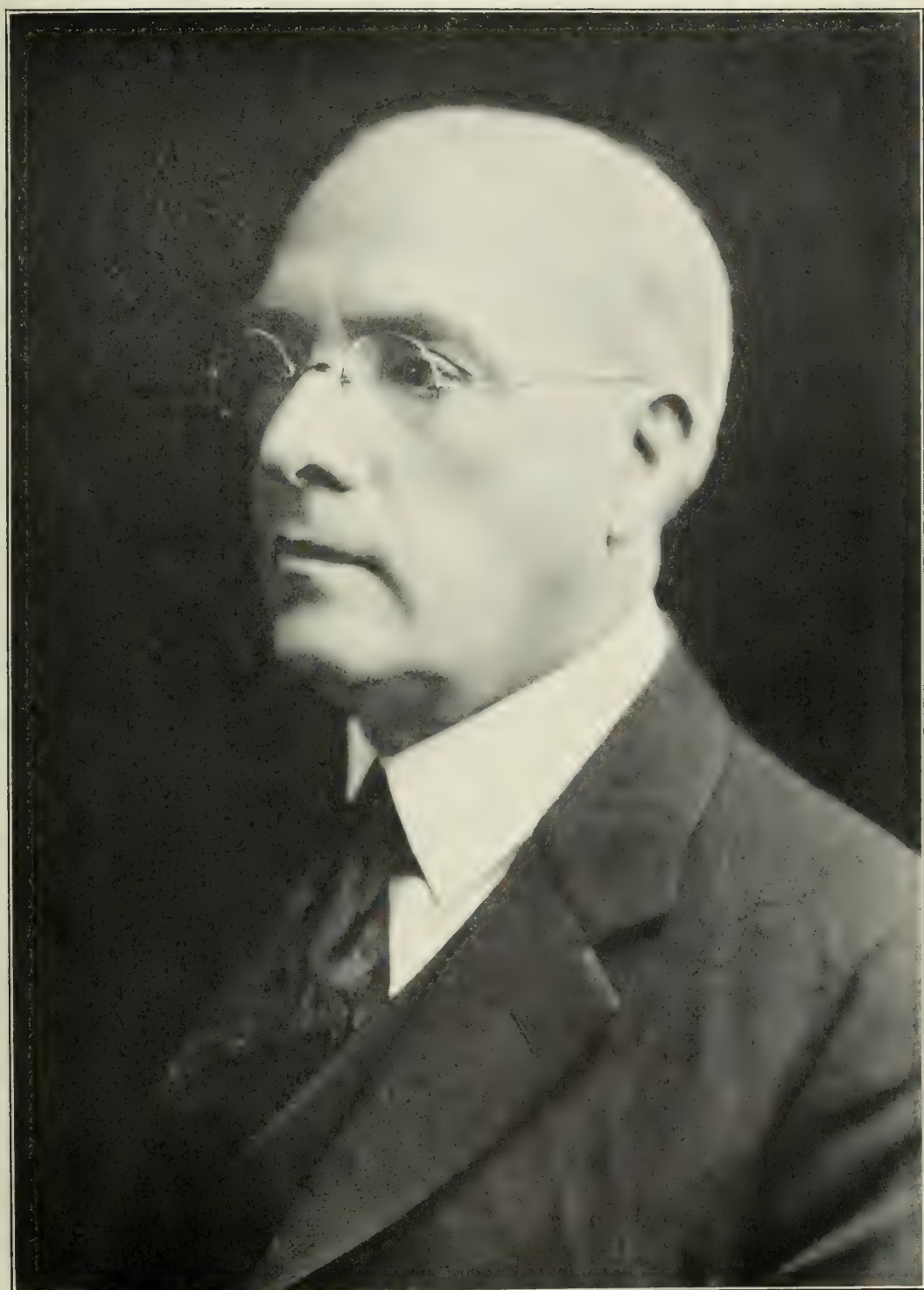
Dr. Yolton is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Yolton was among the first to tender his services at the outbreak of the World war and he was assigned to the Student Army Training Corps of Illinois Wesleyan University. It was his lot to take care of the boys of the educational institution who were anxious to participate and who occupied the barracks erected for their accommodation north of the west end of the university buildings. Dr. Yolton served faithfully and efficiently during the period of the war and the excellent health of the students during this period was largely due to the careful attention given them by Dr. Yolton and his associates.

Judge Thomas Kennedy, a prominent attorney of Bloomington, is a member of one of Illinois' oldest and most prominent pioneer families. He was born on a farm in Minonk Township, Woodford County, Ill., and is a son of Thomas and Catherine Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy received his education at the winter terms of the district schools in the neighborhood and in the city schools of Minonk. His mother died when he was a small child and his father died when he was 19 years of age. He worked on a farm first for his father and afterward as a farm hand for neighboring farmers. While working on the farm Mr. Kennedy prepared himself for teaching, received a certificate and taught school for about four years, the last year of which was spent in the city schools of Minonk. While teaching his last year he entered the law office of Martin L. Newell, a well known lawyer and author of law books, at Minonk, Ill. Here he studied for two years and passed the examination, being admitted to the bar in 1886. He served as city attorney of Minonk, was appointed Master in Chancery of Woodford County in 1887, and moved to Metamora, where he opened a law office, near the old court house, now a Lincoln Memorial building owned and cared for by the state of Illinois.

In 1888, Mr. Kennedy was elected State's Attorney of Woodford County, and the following year entered into a partnership with his for-



THOMAS KENNEDY.

1770-1771

1771-1772

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mer preceptor, Martin L. Newell and returned to Minonk. Mr. Newell was state senator and was engaged in writing law books and much of the law business of the firm was handled by the junior member. This partnership continued until 1893 when Mr. Newell, having been appointed assistant attorney general of the state of Illinois and reporter of the appellate courts, moved to Springfield. Mr. Kennedy filled the office of state's attorney for eight years, retiring in 1896. He afterwards held the same office for a term of four years, 1912 to 1916, making 12 years in all as a public prosecutor. During that time and since his retirement from that position he has taken part in the prosecution of many of the most important criminal cases tried in central Illinois. In a case recently tried in one of the counties of central Illinois, where he was seated with the state's attorney, the defense moved the court to order his withdrawal from the case, his experience being one of the grounds urged in support of the motion. The judge, however, refused to take such a radical step.

In 1898 Mr. Kennedy was elected county judge of Woodford County and held that position for two terms, eight years. During that time, in addition to discharging the duties of a judge, in Woodford County, he held exchange terms in many of the surrounding counties. He had a very extensive law practice and was well known in the courts of Pontiac, Ottawa, Lacon, Peoria, Pekin and Bloomington, as well as in his own county. In 1918, he moved to Bloomington and opened a law office in the Griesheim building, across from the northeast corner of the court house square. In November, 1920, he formed a law partnership with his son, Kaywin Kennedy, and they are now in active practice under the firm name of Kennedy & Kennedy. They have an extensive practice here and still retain a large practice in the surrounding counties.

Judge Kennedy married Miss Clara Hart, a daughter of Allen Hart, one of the pioneers of Woodford County. Her mother, Mrs. Martha A. Hart, is now living in Bloomington. There are two sons in the Kennedy family, Kaywin and Thomas Hart Kennedy. Kaywin Kennedy is a graduate of the University of Illinois and of the Northwestern Law School of Chicago. Thomas Hart Kennedy is a graduate of Culver Military Academy and has taken courses in economics and transportation at Leland Stanford and Columbia universities and has written many articles, and a book on aviation, transportation and kindred subjects. Both of

them served their country in the World War and came out of the army as commissioned officers, and one of them, Kaywin, saw service overseas.

Judge and Mrs. Kennedy live in a beautiful home on Broadway, in Normal, adjacent to Bloomington, and take an active part in the educational and social affairs of the community.

Wolf Griesheim.—Fifty-nine years have passed since Wolf Griesheim left his kindred in the fatherland to make his way in the land of his adoption. He has never had reason to regret his step. His fellow citizens have never had reason to regret his coming. For it was men of his type that built up the business field of the Evergreen City until it ranked with the soundest and most successful of the inland cities of the great west. They built upon foundations of integrity and honor. They won the confidence of the community. They earned the respect and esteem of unnumbered friends. Now at the sunset, it will be timely to recall something of their early days and their experiences, the vicissitudes of the pioneer commercial activities, as they blazed the way for those who were to follow and later relieve them of the burdens and responsibilities that they had so long and so ably carried.

Mr. Griesheim was 19 years of age when he arrived in Bloomington. It was on a Christmas morning. He had \$5.00 in his purse, his sole possessions outside of a purposeful ambition and industry. He made the journey from New York on an emigrant train, due to the lower price of fare. He was eight days in covering the journey of 1,000 miles, which now takes less than two. With a small bundle, which carried his spare clothing, he started to walk up West Chestnut Street to the city, the Chicago & Alton depot being located in the freight yards in those early days.

Unable to speak the English language, Mr. Griesheim found some difficulty in securing information, but finally met Tol Lawrence, later of Denver, who was able to understand the name of Resiel Livingston, whom Mr. Griesheim knew in Germany. Lawrence guided the newcomer to the Livingston store, then known as the S. & A. Livingston, located at the northwest corner of Center and Washington streets. He was given a cordial welcome and ate breakfast at the home of Sam Livingston. Mr.

Griesheim was then taken to the store of Abe Berman, now the site of the Livingston building, where he went to work at once as a clerk. It was the original plan of Mr. Griesheim to start out as a peddler and sell goods in the rural districts, but Berman argued against this and advised the youth to learn the business and then embark upon his own hook. He started his new clerk at the munificent salary of \$100 per annum, which included board, lodging and washing. The new clerk startled the natives with his energy. He found the store dirty and unkempt and the stock neglected, poorly arranged, and carelessly displayed. In a few days he effected a transformation. He washed the windows, scrubbed the floors at night on his hands and knees, rearranged the stock, put on attractive displays, etc. In those days the merchants had wide wooden awnings and a large proportion of the stock was displayed on the sidewalk during the day. So faithful was the new clerk and so valuable did he become that Berman raised his pay three times, until he was finally drawing the princely wage of \$35 per month and board. Then came a calamity. Berman died. A. Livingston took possession of the store while Mr. Griesheim went to the S. & A. Livingston store at the northwest corner of Center and Washington Streets, known as the headquarters. Maik Livingston and Mr. Griesheim were given an eighth interest in the business in 1868 when a new building was erected, but the two boys were dissatisfied and the firm then sold out to the pair and they formed a partnership, known as Livingston & Griesheim, which continued until 1886, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Griesheim opening a store alone three doors to the north. Of that little group of German born business men who came to Bloomington in the sixties and who became such an important part in the mercantile field, Mr. Griesheim is the last surviving.

The new store was known as the U. S. and the name was selected by William McCambridge, then a well-known member of the Pantagraph editorial staff. While Mr. Griesheim was in New York, McCambridge looked after the advertising. He kept the cabalistic letters "U. S." before the public and had everybody in central Illinois guessing as to the meaning. The day of the opening a page "ad" in the Pantagraph explained the secret and the inaugural was a great success.

Finding it necessary to expand and being unable to purchase either of the adjacent buildings, Mr. Griesheim in 1890 purchased the site of the present Griesheim building, paying more for the lots than ever previously

recorded for business realty, and erecting Bloomington's first sky-scraper in 1896. This structure was destroyed by fire in the great fire of 1900, but Mr. Griesheim with his usual energy was open for business four days later, securing a building on Front Street, which he occupied until the present fine structure was erected the following winter, moving in on Dec. 1st. Mr. Griesheim sold out in 1915 to his two sons, and has since taken life easy, enjoying to the fullest the fruits of his labors as a business man of Bloomington, his sons successfully carrying on the enterprise that he had launched and so ably conducted.

Mr. Griesheim gives much of his credit for success to the warm friends whom he met after arriving in Bloomington. Among the first was W. O. Davis, who came to Bloomington in 1865. Others included Col. D. C. Smith, Charles Gehmlin, Squire Vanordstrand of Heyworth; Chris Naffziger, of Danvers; J. E. McCormick; Wesleyan Crain, of McLean; Jacob Gingerich, of Dry Grove, who was his first customer; Sam A. Deal, of Dry Grove; Julius Reichel, Peter Whitmer, Joseph Pitts, William Muhl, and Warren C. Watkins. The latter saved him from serious financial loss. His money, in the early seventies, was deposited in the old Home Bank. Watkins learned that the bank was insolvent and warned him to withdraw his funds. He did so just in time. Otherwise he might have been ruined. In the reconstruction days that followed the Civil War and the panicky era of the early seventies, many retail and wholesale firms went under, and it required careful pilotage to steer clear of the shoals that perilled the mercantile craft.

Twenty years' service on the board of supervisors enabled Mr. Griesheim to do much for the city and county, and he proved a valuable member. It was the fashion in those days to ignore the claims of justices of the peace and constables for services rendered. Mr. Griesheim investigated such accounts and when he found that they were legitimate and had been well earned, he made an effective plea that the bills be allowed, and the committee, thanks to his efforts, did so, thus earning for him the gratitude of the men who had previously experienced great difficulty in securing satisfaction.

Mr. Griesheim was always a great admirer of Gov. J. W. Fifer, and, when the latter made his race for governor, Mr. Griesheim sent to Danvers and with the aid of Pete Elkins secured a wagon load of brick that Fifer and Elkins had made when they were boys together on the Danvers

farm. The brick were placed in the Griesheim window and proved an effective advertisement for the governor. The display was written up in the Chicago and down state papers and proved a great hit.

Many changes have been noted by Mr. Greisheim in merchandising methods. Forty to 50 years ago traveling clothing salesmen brought the whole garment along instead of the picture style books with samples of clothes that thus reduce traveling expenses. Sometimes the salesmen would carry as many as 30 trunks filled with suits of various kinds. To-day the average salesman of clothing carries usually a single suit case. The styles have changed also. No one would wear the bell bottom trousers today of two generations ago; the plug hats, the tape edged cut-aways, the windsor flowing ties, and other evidences of elegance and smartness displayed by the Beau Brummels of long ago have gone, perhaps never to return except possibly in the movies.

In the early days no one thought of keeping tailors in the stores to remodel suits. If the trousers or vests were too loose, they were tightened by the buckle. Alterations had to be performed by the patron, if they were made. This change in conditions as well as many others that might be recalled came by degrees, but so gradually that the public paid little attention to them. The great palaces of trade now bear little resemblance to the insignificance of stores of the sixties with their small stocks and primitive methods. Only those who have been privileged to witness the transformation can fully realize the contrast.

As a leading member of the Bloomington Benevolent Society for many years, Mr. Griesheim took an active part in looking after the needy and dependent, and hundreds have had reason to bless his generosity and consideration for those afflicted or in distress.

Now, in retrospection, as he gazes back over the years he has no regrets and finds satisfaction in completed service, well performed. Through unfaltering courage, a character stainless, a name that is honored, he achieved unusual success, a goal that many seek in vain.

Wolf Grieshem was married in the old Sherman House in Chicago, Oct. 12, 1870. Mrs. Griesheim was born in Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1846, a daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Friend.

Mr. Griesheim practically retired from the mercantile business about ten years ago, and his sons, Myron H. Griesheim and Julius Griesheim, continued the active management of the Griesheim clothing business,

which is located in the Griesheim building on the northeast corner of the public square.

In 1923 Myron H. Griesheim died and the business is now under the management of the other brother, Julius.

Myron H. Griesheim, deceased, was born in Bloomington, Oct. 10, 1879. He was educated in the Jefferson schools and the State Normal University, and Wesleyan University. At the age of 18 years he entered the store of his father and when he was 21 years old he was taken into the firm, then composed of his father, Wolf Griesheim, and his brother, Julius, who continues the active management of the business.

Besides the two sons, Myron H. and Julius, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Griesheim have had two daughters, Florence, now Mrs. Milton Livingston, and Cora, married E. B. Heller, and died April 1, 1912, in St. Louis, Mo. A son, Edward Griesheim, died in October, 1893, at about the age of 21 years.

Lawrence Edgar Farlow, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, is among the substantial business men of Bloomington. He was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Jan. 2, 1889, and is the son of Samuel Marion and Nancy M. (Redmond) Farlow.

Samuel Marion Farlow, a native of Jefferson County, Ill., attended Ewing College and taught school for a number of years. He was a successful farmer and now lives retired. His wife died in October, 1897, and is buried in the Hams Grove Cemetery, near Mt. Vernon, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Farlow were the parents of four sons and seven daughters.

Lawrence Edgar Farlow grew up on his father's farm near Mt. Vernon and attended the public schools and Ewing College at Ewing, Ill. After teaching school five years Mr. Farlow was made manager of the Fisher Farmers' Grain & Coal Co., at Fisher, Ill., in 1912. He continued in that work until 1919 when he was appointed state secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois.

On Feb. 26, 1910, Mr. Farlow was married at Farmington, Mo., to Miss Bertie A. Bumpus, a native of Jefferson County, Ill., and the daughter of Rev. Samuel and Effie (Riggs) Bumpus, natives of Illinois, who live at Green Valley, Ill., where Reverend Bumpus has charge of a Metho-

dist Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Farlow two children have been born: Coenia Blanche, born Feb. 3, 1911, and Edwin Marion, born June 22, 1914.

Mr. Farlow is a Democrat, a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic lodge and Bloomington Consistory. He is a reliable citizen and merits the esteem in which he is held in the community.

George Agle, retired, has been a prominent citizen and successful business man of Bloomington for many years. He was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1843, and is the son of Frederick and Laney (Henry) Agle, both natives of Germany.

Frederick Agle came to America with his parents when a boy of 11 years and settled in Erie County, N. Y. His father, George Agle, was a soldier under Napoleon for 11½ years, during which time he was at the memorable siege and burning of Moscow, Russia. He lived to be 80 years of age, and a unique incident of his life was the fact that he had never ridden horseback or in a wagon. Frederick Agle followed agriculture pursuits in Erie County, N. Y., until 1880 when he removed to Bloomington. There were eight children in the Agle family, of whom George, the subject of this sketch, was the third in order of birth.

George Agle lived on a farm until he was 16 years old and received his education in the district school. He then went to Hamburg, Erie County, N. Y., and engaged in the tanning and currier trade, at which he served three years. He then removed to Illinois, locating at Bloomington, where he became a dealer in hides, wool, feed and leathers. Mr. Agle now lives retired and the business is carried on by his sons, George F., William F., and Charles F. J. Agle.

Mr. Agle was married in 1869 to Miss Caroline W. Eckhardt, who was born in Erie County, N. Y., the daughter of George and Margaret (Bley) Eckhardt. Mr. and Mrs. Agle have three sons, mention of whom is made above.

George Agle is a Republican and a member of the German Lutheran Church. He is a substantial citizen and his family has always stood high in Bloomington. His wife died May 20, 1918. She was a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Dr. Cyrenius Wakefield, of old English stock, was born in Watertown, N. Y., July 12, 1815, and was the fifth in a family of six. When a youth he worked his father's farm in summer and taught school in winter. In 1837 he came to Bloomington, on the lakes to Chicago, from there by stage to LaSalle, on the river to Pekin, where putting his luggage on a wagon loaded with merchandise coming this way he set out on foot, reaching the town of Bloomington in two days. For a time he taught school south of here but lived west of Farmer City, where later he also taught school. In four years he owned a farm and comfortable home. He was now ready for marriage and his heart went back to a beloved schoolmate in the home of his youth. On Aug. 17, 1843, he was married to Miss Harriet Richardson, a relation of General Grant. To Dr. and Mrs. Wakefield four children were born as follows: Emma, Oscar, Harriet and Homer. Emma, deceased, was the wife of A. S. Eddy, also deceased. To this union five children were born as follows: Emma Augusta, wife of H. N. Woods, Bloomington; Florence Josephine, deceased, was wife of H. O. Davis, Bloomington; Adelbert Cyrenius, Los Angeles, Calif.; Louis O., manager of C. Wakefield & Company factory, Bloomington; and Maxwell, residing in Chicago, Ill. Oscar, deceased, early lost his two sons, Herbert and Bruce. Harriet now resides in Bloomington. Homer, a physician, lives in New York City. He is the father of three children, Sherman, Elizabeth and Harriet, all of whom reside in New York and vicinity.

Harriet (youngest daughter of Dr. Cyrenius Wakefield) was educated in the public schools of Bloomington, later attending Miss Grant's Seminary in Chicago, followed by an extended trip abroad. On May 11, 1886, she was married to Albert B. Brady, a native of Iowa, born Sept. 19, 1862. Mr. Brady was a direct descendant of General Warrington of Revolutionary fame. On graduating from Knox College he was engaged in newspaper work, which he soon gave up in order to assist his dear friend, S. S. McClure, to found McClure's Magazine. Mr. Brady occupied the position of secretary and advertising manager of the McClure Publishing Company until his death, Dec. 25, 1900, in Rome, Italy. To Albert B. and Harriet (Wakefield) Brady two children were born: Florence, now residing with her mother in Bloomington; and Albert B., who lives in Los Angeles, Calif., where he is engaged in business.



DR. CYRENIUS WAKEFIELD.

PROPERTY OF ALP

Dr. Cyrenius Wakefield's brother Zera was a fine physician and had much experience in the South before coming to Illinois in 1843. The two brothers opened a store at Point Isabelle, Dewitt County, Ill. Such a demand was made for Zera's medicines that preparations were made to manufacture them. Dr. Zera Wakefield died in 1848, leaving his brother sole owner of the business and formulas.

Dr. Cyrenius Wakefield became very skillful in his work. Early in 1850 he built a two story frame house in Bloomington, where the large store of A. Livingston & Sons stands today. Passing into the front door from the hall you could enter the living room to your left, or the drug store to your right. The stairway led to sleeping rooms. In 1851 Dr. Wakefield erected a three story brick building on a lot lying to the west, which was devoted to the manufacture of his medicines—by this time well established. In 1852 he purchased an additional building and placed it on the west of the large brick building. In the third story he published a paper known as the "Illinois State Bulletin." His brother-in-law, Robert Thompson, was a partner in this business. When the firm was burned out Dr. Wakefield erected a building four stories high. The signs read "Drugs and Medicines, Wholesale and Retail", and the building, springing as it did from the ashes, came to be known as old Liberty Hall, later Phoenix Hall. It was in one story of this that many public meetings were held, including the speeches of Lincoln. In 1856 Dr. Wakefield retired from the general drug business and gave his entire attention to his own medicines.

Dr. Cyrenius Wakefield was for years a prominent member of the Bloomington Benevolent Society to which cause he contributed liberally in strength as well as finances. He was a member of the school board and took much interest in educational affairs. He had many fire losses and losses from going security for others, and yet he prospered financially—building a handsome stone residence where the high school building now stands. He traveled extensively both in America and Europe. Dr. Wakefield helped to form the Republican party in Bloomington, Sept. 9, 1854. Abraham Lincoln was often a friendly guest in his home and they were greatly attached to each other. Dr. Wakefield contracted pneumonia while personally relieving cases of destitution, and died Feb. 20, 1885.

Following the death of her husband (Albert B. Brady) Dr. Wakefield's daughter Harriet gave up her home in New York and returned to

Bloomington, where she is well known and highly esteemed. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and active in the work of this and other social and patriotic organizations. On Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, 1924, fitting unveiling services were held on the occasion of Mrs. Brady's presentation of a bronze tablet at the entrance of A. Livingston & Sons store—where Lincoln had previously ascended the stairs to speak at Phoenix Hall. The inscription on this memorial tablet is as follows:

"This Tablet
Marks the site of
OLD LIBERTY HALL
Later
PHOENIX HALL
Where
A B R A H A M L I N C O L N
Made a Number of Speeches
Placed 1924 by
Harriet Wakefield Brady
A Member of
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
In memory of her father
D R . C . W A K E F I E L D
A Friend of Abraham Lincoln
And Owner of Phoenix Hall

Dr. Franklin Cady Vandervort, a successful physician and surgeon of Bloomington, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Cedar Point, LaSalle County, Ill., Aug. 5, 1858, and is the son of Dr. I. A. and Isabel (Noble) Vandervort.

Dr. I. A. Vandervort was a native of Clinton County, Ohio, as also was his wife. He was educated at the Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a commanding figure in his community, where he practiced medicine for 30 years. This was in LaSalle County, Ill. Dr. Vandervort was also interested in the breeding of good road horses and was

successful in breeding Shorthorn cattle. He died in Bloomington, Oct. 30, 1901, and his wife died Jan. 31, 1892. They were the parents of the following children: Charles R., died in 1911 while principal of Greeley School in Peoria, Ill.; Janie, who is a graduate in music; Mina, married Rev. George A. Miller. She died in Washington, D. C., in 1910; Dr. F. C., the subject of this sketch, and two sons who died in infancy at Cedar Point, Ill.

Dr. Franklin Cady Vandervort grew up in LaSalle County, Ill., and after finishing high school at Tonica, Ill., he entered Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., and was graduated from Rush Medical College on Feb. 22, 1881. Dr. Vandervort then returned to the town of his boyhood, Tonica, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1888 he came to Bloomington to carry on the practice of Dr. William E. Guthrie, who was taking post graduate work in Germany at the time. In the year 1906 Dr. Vandervort took 3 months Post Graduate work in London, Eng. Dr. Vandervort was surgeon for the Chicago & Alton Railroad for seven years, and in 1893 was appointed district surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad, in which capacity he still serves.

On Sept. 3, 1884, Dr. Vandervort was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Morehouse, a native of Bloomington, Principal of 3rd Ward School. She died April 10, 1899, leaving three children, as follows: Isabel Morehouse, a graduate of the University of Illinois, now teaching in the high school at Kenosha, Wis.; Marion Louise, married Harry L. Stubblefield, lives at 516 E. Locust St., Bloomington, and Franklin Cady, Jr., a mechanical engineer associated with the Johns-Manville Company in Chicago. Mrs. Vandervort was the daughter of John and Jane (Parmelee) Morehouse, natives of New York. Mr. Morehouse died in 1898 and his wife died in 1908. On June 25, 1902, Dr. Vandervort was married to Miss Olive Harrison, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Harrison of Granville, Ill., both of whom are deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Vandervort were married in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Restine.

Dr. Vandervort is a Republican and a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. He has served as health officer of Bloomington, county physician and president of the city school board for two years. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Vandervort was appointed a member of Southern Illinois Normal School Trustees by Governor Tanner in 1899, and served 11 years, the last three as presi-

dent of the board. He has served as president of the McLean County Medical Society for three years, and as president of North Central Illinois Medical Society for one year. He also belongs to the Illinois State Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Association of Railway Surgeons. During the World War he was appointed a surgeon with rank of Lieutenant at Student Army Training Camp of the Illinois Wesleyan University. He is a trustee of the public library of Bloomington appointed by Mayor Jones. Dr. Vandervort is a substantial citizen of McLean County and a progressive man in his profession.

Dr. Thomas D. Cantrell, who ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of Bloomington, is a veteran of the World War. He was born on a farm near Waynesville, Ill., in Dewitt County, Feb. 3, 1864, and is the son of Zebulon D. and Susan (Foreman) Cantrell.

Zebulon D. Cantrell was a native of Springfield, Ill., and when he was six months old his parents moved to Waynesville, where he was reared. He followed general farming during his entire life and met with success. In 1854 Zebulon D. Cantrell and his father rode on horseback over the prairie land between Waynesville and Clinton and returned home satisfied that there was nothing worth entering at \$1.25 per acre and that people could only live in the timber and along the edge; he afterward paid the Illinois Central Railroad Company \$17.00 per acre for his first 80 acres.

Mr. Cantrell died May 16, 1897, and his wife, who was a native of Union County, Ohio, died March 14, 1915. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Carmi G., lives at Topeka, Kan.; Joanna J., deceased; Elmer E., lives at Des Moines, Ia.; Martha Angeline Lichtenberger, lives at Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. Thomas D., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Cantrell spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Waynesville and attended the district schools. He attended one year at Illinois Wesleyan University and graduated at Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1888. Dr. Cantrell practiced his profession as a general practitioner until 1917, when he was commissioned and served 18 months during the World war, nine months of which were spent in France, in command of

the X-Ray Laboratory of Base Hospital No. 11. Since the close of the war, Dr. Cantrell has specialized in X-ray and radium, his laboratory being located at 303 N. East Street, Bloomington. He has an excellent practice and is known as a thoroughly capable man in his profession.

On Aug. 31, 1887, Dr. Cantrell was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Arnett, a native of Arrowsmith, Ill., and the daughter of John D. and Mary Margaret (Hatch) Arnett, natives of Ohio. Mr. Arnett died March 3, 1920, and his wife lives at Saybrook, Ill. To Dr. and Mrs. Cantrell two children were born: Leta Fenn Briggs, lives at Minier, Ill.; and Leona Fae, born Nov. 6, 1890, and died Dec. 4, 1890.

During the Spanish American War Dr. Cantrell received a commission but was not called into active service. He is at present captain of the Medical Reserve Corps. He is a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, and a 32nd degree Mason. Dr. Cantrell and his wife are well known in Bloomington and have many friends.

George H. Miller, a well known architect of Bloomington, has been engaged in his professional work for 52 years. He was born in Bloomington, May 7, 1856, the son of John George and Louisa (Scherer) Miller. They were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to this country in 1854 and settled on a farm in McLean County. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Four members of the family are now living, as follows: George H., the subject of this sketch; William B., who is engaged in the grocery business in Bloomington; Charles L., a jeweler in Bloomington, and Ida, a professional nurse. John M. Miller, one of the brothers who is now deceased, was engaged in the drug business in Bloomington for a number of years.

George H. Miller was reared on a farm to the age of 11 years and received his education in the public schools. When he was 15 years old he entered the office of Richter & Bunting, who at that time were the only architects at Bloomington. Later, Mr. Richter went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he achieved fame as an architect, and Mr. Bunting went to Springfield, Ill., and became state architect. In 1874 Mr. Harris went to Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Miller went with him. One year later Mr. Miller returned to Bloomington and joined Henry A. Miner, a mill con-

tractor, and remained with him for 10 years. In 1885 Mr. Miller engaged in business for himself. He has had an active and successful business career and has been identified with the construction of many of the important buildings of Bloomington and other towns and cities in Illinois. He was the architect of the Oberkoetter building, which was built in 1875 when he was 19 years old. He was also architect of the county jail and built the Corn Belt Bank building, the Durley building, and the Livingston building, and superintended the construction of a number of other buildings in Bloomington as well as buildings in Peoria, Decatur, East St. Louis, Ottawa, and a number of other places. He was the first to introduce the modern system of side lighting in school buildings. This was at the Normal Training School building, and since that time this system has become in general use over the country.

In 1887 George H. Miller was married to Miss Rose Stautz, a daughter of Jacob and Bibiana Stautz, early pioneer settlers of McLean County, who came here from Germany in 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born three children, as follows: Kenneth A., an architect of Chicago; Raymond Porter, who is employed in the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago, and Sallie, who resides in Bloomington with her parents.

The Miller family are members of the Unitarian Church. Mr. Miller is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is past chancellor of his lodge. He has served as alderman and is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Bloomington and McLean County.

D. W. Snyder, Jr., general manager of the Bloomington & Normal Division of the Illinois Power & Light Corporation, is a leading citizen of Bloomington. He was born at Easton, Pa., March 24, 1885, the son of Chester and Amanda (Barron) Snyder.

Chester Snyder is a native of Easton, Pa., and his wife was born at Bethlehem, Pa. They have resided at Easton for many years, where Mr. Snyder is president of the First National Bank. Besides D. W., Jr., the subject of this sketch, there is another son, Edward C., who resides at Easton.

D. W. Snyder, Jr., was reared in Easton, Pa., and after finishing the high school course there was graduated from Lafayette College. The

outline of his business career is as follows: 1907, employed in the shops of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1908, employed in the shops of the same company at Newark, N. J., sales engineer of the arc lamp department, and construction engineer for the M. A. Maswell Consulting Engineers of Boston, Mass.; 1909, general superintendent of the Northampton Traction Company, Easton, Pa.; 1910, general manager of the Clinton Gas & Electric Company of Clinton, Ill.; 1914, general superintendent of the Jefferson City Light, Heat & Power Company of Jefferson City, Mo., and also superintendent of the Jefferson City Bridge & Transit Company. Since 1916 Mr. Snyder has served as general manager of the Bloomington & Normal Division of the Illinois Power & Light Corporation. He is also vice president of the Lincoln Water & Light Company of Lincoln, Ill.

On November 8, 1911, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage at Cape Girardeau, Mo., with Miss Lenora Ethel Gramling, a native of Dryersburg, Tenn., and the daughter of E. G. and Tennie (Gordon) Gramling, the former a native of Arkansas, and the latter of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Gramling now reside at Cape Girardeau, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Snyder two children have been born, Chester and Mary Gordon Snyder.

Mr. Snyder is a Republican and is affiliated with the following lodges and clubs: Masons, Elks, Rotary, Consistory, D. K. E., Young Men's Club, Bloomington Club, and the Bloomington Country Club. He is at present president of the Illinois State Electric Association, vice president of the Union Building & Loan Association, director of the Bloomington Association of Commerce, and trustee of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Mr. Snyder is one of the progressive citizens of the county and is well and favorably known.

Miss Leta C. Davis, assistant state secretary of the Illinois Christian Missionary Society, is a native of Illinois. She was born near Redmon, in Edgar County, Sept. 23, 1892, and is a daughter of Samuel H. and Alice (Jones) Davis.

Samuel H. Davis was born in Washington County, Pa., and followed farming during his life. He died June 13, 1893. Mrs. Davis, who was born near Crawfordsville, Ind., now resides in Bloomington with her two

daughters, Leta C., and Day. Their home is at 1020 East Front street. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Harlan, died in infancy.

Miss Davis lived in Paris, Ill., until 1916. After finishing high school at 16 years of age there, she became secretary to the superintendent of Paris city schools. Her next position was as secretary to the county superintendent of schools in Edgar county. After holding a position as bookkeeper in a building and loan office, she was appointed assistant state secretary of the Illinois Christian Missionary Society, which position she has held for the past eight years. Miss Davis is also state superintendent of Christian Endeavor for the Disciples of Christ.

Miss Davis is a member of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). She is an energetic young woman with a large circle of friends.

John R. Smith.—Farming, blacksmithing, banking and merchandizing constitute the scale of activities which lifted the name of John R. Smith to enviable prominence and influence in the city of Bloomington. Mr. Smith is a man of varied capacity and unusual resource. His ideals in business and general life were on the ascending scale, else he had always followed the plow or wielded the hammer and anvil. Born in Madison County, Ky., Jan. 14, 1820, his early influences were inspiring, for his parents, Jacob and Eliza (Porter) Smith, natives of Philadelphia and Kentucky respectively, were successful people, and upon taking up their residence in Bloomington in 1851, invested heavily in farm lands, the supervision of which occupied the time of the elder Smith for the balance of his active life. He died Aug. 18, 1874, and his wife, March 13, 1875, both being 83 years old at the time of death.

John R. Smith was reared on a Kentucky farm and profited by the best training to be found in the country school. In early manhood he learned the blacksmith's trade, and upon this basis of support, he established a home of his own in Madison County, Ky., marrying Charlotte P. Fox, who was born in Madison County, Oct. 30, 1826. Mr. Smith and his wife accompanied his father to Bloomington in 1851, and here he found a lucrative field for his trade, which he followed in a well patronized little shop for several years. He then became one of the chief organizers and for ten years was president of the McLean County Bank, an occupation



JOHN R. SMITH.

which he was obliged to abandon owing to the close confinement which seriously undermined his health. In a boot and shoe establishment which he opened he found the variety and change required for regaining his health, and he was thus employed until a few years before his death, April 23, 1886.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born three children: Mary E., who married first Homer McLean, who died Dec. 13, 1869, and who later married D. C. Carmichael, who died Nov. 14, 1883. He was in the civil service as mail operator with the Chicago & Alton Railroad and later in the shoe business. She has a daughter, Charlotta, the wife of Charles T. Stevenson; Nannie B., the widow of James Challis, lives with her sister, Mrs. Carmichael; and I. D. Smith, deceased.

Mr. Smith was one of the best known men in Bloomington and no figure was more familiar upon the streets of the city. He had a fine nature and noble ideals, and these were reflected in the expression of his face, in the clasp of his hand, and the genuine sympathy and good fellowship which seemed always to dominate his immediate environment.

Harry H. Peters, state secretary of the Illinois Christian Missionary Society, is a widely known citizen of McLean County. He was born near Lancaster, in Lawrence County, Ill., July 9, 1871, the son of Robert and Loretta (Sapp) Peters.

Robert Peters was a native of Lawrence County, Ill., and his wife was born near Mt. Carmel, in Wabash County, Ill. Mr. Peters was a school teacher in the early days, and died in 1915. His wife lives at Indianapolis, Ind. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Christ Lindeman, Robert H. Peters, and James E. Peters, who lives at Glendale, Cal.; H. C., lives at Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. Richard Lord, lives at Glendale, Cal.; Mrs. Russell Peed, lives in Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Meade Powell lives at Indianapolis, Ind.; John W., lives at Evansville, Ind.; H. H., the subject of this sketch; Rosa May, deceased, and three daughters who died in infancy.

H. H. Peters lived in southern Illinois until he was 25 years of age, and is a graduate of Eureka College. After teaching school for three years, Mr. Peters entered the ministry. After serving as pastor for 12

years, he served as Endowment Secretary of Eureka College five years, pastor of the Paris Christian Church for four years, and has been State Secretary of the Illinois Christian Missionary Society for nearly eight years.

On Nov. 5, 1892, Mr. Peters was married to Miss Minnie E. Rigg, a native of Bellmont, Ill., and the daughter of John Mac and Mary Jane (Ballard) Rigg, natives of Illinois, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Peters two daughters were born: Mrs. Mary Loretta Cleaver, whose husband is a process engineer with the Remy Electric Company, Anderson, Ind., and Mrs. Ruth Jane Risser, whose husband is an electrical engineer with the Westinghouse Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Peters is a Democrat and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and are highly respected members of their community.

Leroy G. Whitmer, president of the American Foundry and Furnace Company of Bloomington, is a member of one of McLean County's prominent pioneer families. He was born at Bloomington, July 15, 1871, and is the son of Peter and Lucy (McDonald) Whitmer.

Peter Whitmer, a leading business man of Bloomington for many years, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1828, the son of Peter and Mary (Hess) Whitmer, the former born Nov. 27, 1775, in the same house which was the birthplace of his son and in which he lived all his life, dying there Sept. 8, 1852. Mary (Hess) Whitmer was a native of Cumberland County, Pa., born April 2, 1799, and she died March 4, 1842.

Peter Whitmer was educated in the country schools of Pennsylvania and learned the harness making and saddlery trades. In April, 1852, he came west and located at Bloomington, Ill., where he established himself in the saddlery and harness making business, under the firm name of Moore & Whitmer. The business was located at the corner of Washington and Center streets, the present site of the Peoples Bank. Mr. Whitmer later sold his business and engaged in the grocery business on Center Street for three years. He then became interested in the lumber business in Bloomington, to which he devoted his time for 17 years. On Jan. 10, 1875, he sold his business and accepted the presidency of the

Peoples Bank, and for 30 years remained at its head. He was also one of the organizers of the Bloomington Canning Company, which was organized in 1888, and later was very active in that industry. Peter Whitmer and wife were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Dr. A. Hooper, lives at Pasadena, Cal.; Charles C., an invalid, lives at Godfrey, Ill.; Mrs. J. O. Willson, 611 North East Street, Bloomington; Mrs. H. C. Hawk, Battle Creek, Mich.; Ira S., President Bloomington Canning Company at Bloomington, and Leroy G., the subject of this sketch.

Leroy G. Whitmer received his education in the public schools at Bloomington and was graduated from Eureka College in 1890, and in 1894 from the law department of Illinois Wesleyan University. He began his business career as a bank clerk and practiced law in Bloomington from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1900. On that date he was elected vice-president of The American Foundry & Furnace Company, which office he held for 16 years. In January, 1916, he was elected president and treasurer of the company, which office he now holds.

On April 30, 1896, Mr. Whitmer was married to Miss Mildred E. Murphy, a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., and a daughter of Robert W. and Mary A. (Dixon) Murphy, the former a native of New York, the latter of Wisconsin. Mr. Murphy died in 1917 and his wife died three years later. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitmer have been born two children, as follows: Robert P., associated with the management of the American Foundry & Furnace Company, lives at home, and Mildred F., a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Mr. Whitmer is a Republican but has never held office. He and his wife are members of the First Christian Church of Bloomington, and are both active in the social life of the city. Mr. Whitmer served as president of the Association of Commerce during 1921 and 1922. He is a substantial member of the community and a highly esteemed citizen.

H. Bert Patton, manager and secretary of the Bloomington Produce Company, has been identified with the business development of Bloomington for over a third of a century. He was born in Carroll County, Ind., April 10, 1867, the son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Schock) Patton.

Hezekiah Patton was a native of Maryland and his wife was born in Indiana. He came to Indiana when 14 years of age in 1835. In 1850

he went to California, where he spent two years. He made the trip overland and returned by water and the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Patton died in Indiana in 1901 and his wife died in 1915. There were three children: H. Bert, the subject of this sketch; John A., lives at Wichita Falls, Texas, and Emma, who died in 1918, was the wife of Perry Million, of Monticello, Ind.

H. Bert Patton was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools and Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. He then engaged in teaching for a time, and later became interested in the poultry and egg business at Goodland, Ind., in 1888. In 1890 he came to Bloomington and engaged in the same business, locating the following year at his present location, 512-514 South Main Street. Mr. Patton began business under the firm name of Patton Bros., with his brother who now resides at Wichita Falls, Texas. In 1907 the company was incorporated under the present name.

The Bloomington Produce Company started in a very small way and has grown to one of the largest shipping businesses in the country. In 1923 the business amounted to two million dollars. The supplies are drawn from local buying and car lot business from other states and the outlet markets are in the east, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and contributing markets. The company is capitalized at \$60,000. The officers are: Charles F. J. Agle, president; Egbert B. Hawk, vice president; Henry Gilberts, treasurer, and H. Bert Patton, manager and secretary. The Bloomington Produce Company buys and sells produce all over and is the only institution of the kind in Bloomington.

H. Bert Patton was married on March 27, 1890, to Miss Nellie E. Gilman, of Goodland, Ind., and the daughter of William W. and Nellie (Morse) Gilman, natives of New York. At an early date Mr. Gilman went west to Minnesota and later came to Illinois, and finally located at Goodland, Ind., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was prominent in politics and served in the legislature and also the senate of Indiana. He was a Republican. Mr. Gilman died in 1912 and his wife died in 1920. Mrs. Patton is one of six children living, as follows: Minnie, married Milton Wertsbaugh, now deceased, and she resides at York, Nebr.; William, lives at Goodland, Ind.; Jessie, married Frank Hitt, lives in Chicago; Fred, deceased; Carrie, married Dr. O. H. Mohny, lives at Goodland, Ind.; and George, who lives in Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Patton three children were born: Owen B., assistant manager of the

Bloomington Produce Company; Ferne, resides in Chicago, where she is interested in musical work, and Crystal Pearl, a high school student.

Mr. Patton is a Republican, a member of the First Christian Church, and belongs to the Kiwanis Club and the Y. M. C. A., being a director of Y. M. C. A. Board, chairman of board of directors of Home Sweet Home Mission of Bloomington, and interested in all church and community work for public good.

Dr. Paul E. Greenleaf, a successful physician engaged in the practice of his profession with offices at 220½ North Center street, Bloomington, Ill., is a native of Indiana. He was born at Markland, Ind., Nov. 12, 1885, a son of Dr. Hannibal A., and Mary A. (Strain) Greenleaf, the former a native of Natchez, Miss., and the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio. The father now resides at Jeffersonville, Ind., and the mother died in May, 1919, and is buried at Vevay, Ind. Dr. Hannibal A. Greenleaf was a capable physician and surgeon and was engaged in the practice for many years. He is now living retired.

Dr. Paul E. Greenleaf was one of four children born to his parents, as follows: Mrs. Grace Pell, Louisville, Ky.; Carroll Greenleaf, Charlotte, N. C.; Joseph Greenleaf, Waco, Texas, and Dr. Paul E. Greenleaf, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Greenleaf was reared at Markland, Switzerland County, Ind., and received his education in the common and the high schools at Vevay, Ind., and Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind. He taught school for three years. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, at Louisville, Ky., where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving a hospital internship at St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, at Louisville, Ky., he came to McLean County and engaged in the practice of his profession at Lexington. Three years later he located in Bloomington where he has built up a large practice.

When the United States entered the World war, Dr. Greenleaf was among the first to offer his services to the government. He was commissioned first lieutenant on May 11, 1918, and left Bloomington, June 13, 1918, upon receiving a call to the service. His first orders sent him to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City where he was given special instruction in the Carrel-Dakin method of the treat-

ment of infected wounds. Upon completion of this course he was ordered to report for temporary duty at Base Hospital at Camp Gordon, Ga., near Atlanta. He remained there during July and August and was then ordered to leave Camp Gordon and proceed to the Medical Officers Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., for a course in military training and military surgery. After two months at Camp Greenleaf he was ordered to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, for a special course in the treatment of fractures and war injuries. This course was intended for men who were to be sent overseas for taking care of the wounded in base hospitals. His final period of duty was at Camp Meade, Md., where he was stationed at the base hospital where the formation of a base hospital was being made for overseas duty. Just when his unit was completed and all the members were in readiness to go to France, the armistice was signed and the orders to sail were countermanded. Dr. Greenleaf, however, was kept in active service until January, 1919, when he received his discharge and resumed his practice in Bloomington.

Dr. Greenleaf was married at Bloomington, June 16, 1915, to Miss Julia E. O'Neil, a native of Bloomington, and a daughter of Daniel M. and Joan (Pyne) O'Neil, natives of Ireland and both now deceased. The mother died in February, 1914, and the father in February, 1922. To Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf has been born one child, Paul Anthony Greenleaf, born Jan. 26, 1920.

Dr. Greenleaf is a Republican and a member of the Catholic Church. His lodge affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, Woodmen of the World and the Court of Honor. Dr. Greenleaf has an extensive acquaintance in Bloomington and McLean County and is held in the highest esteem.

James William Parker.—The firm of Parker Bros., of Bloomington, are establishers and promoters of one of the largest lumber and coal enterprises in McLean County.

James William Parker was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Sept. 18, 1844, the son of John and Nancy (Talbot) Parker. John Parker was a native of Virginia, born in 1808, and his wife was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1814. Mr. Parker was educated in Virginia and when a young man moved to Kentucky with his parents, where he followed farming the remainder of his life. He died in 1849 and his wife died Jan. 19, 1860.

They are buried at Carlisle, Ky. There were seven children in the Parker family, as follows: Sarah Jane, married W. W. Talbert; Thomas, a member of the firm of Parker Bros., lives at 804 East Grove St.; George Luther, lives at 711 East Grove St.; James William, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth Mary; Emma, married I. M. Chism, and John T. Parker died in 1877.

James William Parker lived in Nicholas County, Ky., until he was five years old, when his parents moved to Bourbon County. He received his education in the common schools and attended Kentucky Wesleyan University and a business college in Covington, Ky. He began life as a farmer. The first member of the family to respond to the local lumber need was George Luther Parker, who arrived in Bloomington in 1866. Two years later he, with others, purchased the Horace McCurdy Lumber business and operated it under the name of Parker, Means & Scott. Means retired during the first year and in 1870, after working for the company for two years, James William and Thomas Parker purchased an interest in the business. Since that time the firm has been known as Parker Bros. The firm remained intact until 1904 when Thomas Parker resigned, his place being taken by George W. Parker, a son of James W. Parker. This partnership continued until June 1, 1922, when George Luther Parker retired, selling out his interest to the other partners, who now constitute the firm of Parker Bros. The place of business is at 923 East Grove Street, where ample buildings, sheds, and general facilities are provided for conducting the trade with method and dispatch. In the early history of the firm of Parker Bros., before the building of the Big Four and Lake Erie Railroads, lumber was hauled from their yards as far as Ford County, Ill. Most of the lumber at that time came from Michigan and Wisconsin by way of Chicago.

On Nov. 17, 1874, James William Parker was married in Bloomington to Miss Rosanna C. Weith, a native of Peoria County, Ill., and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Walters) Weith. Mr. Weith was born in Hessedarmstadt, Germany, and came to the United States as a young man. His wife was born in Switzerland and came to this country with her parents in childhood. He died in 1851 and his wife died in 1862. To James William and Rosanna C. (Weith) Parker six children have been born as follows: George Weith, lives at 1015 East Grove Street, and is associated in business with his father; Nancy Maud, married Raymond D. Dooley, lives at 614 East Walnut Street; Elizabeth Grace, a teacher

in Bloomington High School, lives at 803 East Front St.; Christina Ella, married Henry L. Carter, lives at Carlisle, Ky.; Emma Ruth, married Charles J. Robinson, lives at Des Moines, Iowa; and Mary Alice, at home.

Mr. Parker is a member of the Baptist Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He lives at 803 East Front Street. Mr. Parker is a reliable business man, one of the substantial citizens of his community and the Parker family ranks among the leading families of McLean County.

Thomas Ellis Champion is a well known retired business man of Normal. He was born in Bristol, England, March 5, 1843, the son of George and Eleanor (Ellis) Champion.

George Champion was a native of England, as also was his wife. He died in 1843 on the coast of Africa and 11 years later his wife brought her three children to the United States and settled in Kane County, Ill. There were three children, as follows: Thomas Ellis, the subject of this sketch; George, a retired merchant of Normal, a sketch of whom also appears in this volume; and Miss Athaliah, who lives with her brother, George.

Thomas Ellis Champion was 11 years of age when his mother brought him to this country and he received his education in the district schools of Kane County, Ill. After finishing his school work, Mr. Champion was employed by D. F. Barkley of Elgin, Ill., where he learned the tinner's trade, and received \$30.00 per year for his services. In 1864 he went to Waukegan, Ill., and worked in a tin shop there for three years, after which time he came to Normal and opened a hardware and tin shop with his brother, George. Mr. Champion later sold his interest to his brother and then opened a canning factory at Normal, which he successfully conducted for 56 years. The factory is located on East Ash Street, adjoining the Champion home. In 1919 Mr. Champion sold his factory and since that time has lived retired.

On May 5, 1866, Mr. Champion was married to Miss Fannie Hopkinson, a native of Waukegan, Ill., born in 1850, and the daughter of Isaac and Pulcheria (Davis) Hopkinson. Mr. Hopkinson was a prominent attorney at Waukegan for a number of years. Mrs. Champion died May 13, 1906, leaving six children, as follows: Grace, deceased; Trevor, lives at



THOMAS E. CHAMPION.

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Chicago and has three children, Beatrice, Ellsworth and Catherine; Eleanor, married Bert G. Finch, lives in Oklahoma City, Okla.; Ethel Louisa, married L. R. Manning, lives at Normal, and has one child, Hortence Clark; Jacquelin, married Bert Kuss, lives at Gary, Ind.; and Blanche, the widow of Edwin Iehl, lives at Long Beach, Calif.

Thomas Ellis Champion is an independent voter and he is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a man who is highly esteemed in his community and he is a valued citizen.

Dr. Arthur E. Rogers, who has practiced his profession for over 25 years with honor and exceptional ability, is a veteran of the World War and one of Bloomington's broadminded and public spirited citizens. He was born at Covell, Ill., in 1870, the son of Thomas A. and Isabella M. (Shade) Rogers.

Thomas A. Rogers and his wife were natives of Lancaster, Pa., and early settlers of Covell, Ill., where Mr. Rogers owned and operated 400 acres of farm land. He held public offices and was supervisor at the time of his death in 1892, which was caused by a runaway accident. His wife died in 1921. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Mary B. Hoover, died Dec. 19, 1923; Maggie J., deceased; Rev. S. A. D. Rogers, deceased; Nettie E. Mitchell, lives at Bloomington; and Dr. Arthur E., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Arthur E. Rogers received his early schooling in the schools of Covell and Bloomington, and Illinois Wesleyan University. After teaching school for two years he entered Louisville Medical College in 1894, but the following year went to Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1897. He immediately entered Dr. Godfrey's office at Bloomington, where he remained until the fall of 1897, when a partnership was entered into with Dr. D. H. Nusbaum, which lasted until 1900, the time of the big fire in Bloomington which destroyed their offices and equipment. Dr. Rogers then practiced his profession in the Greisheim building and later in the Peoples Bank building at Bloomington. In the fall of 1908 he took post graduate work in eye, ear, throat and nose work at London and Berlin, and on his return specialized in that line of work until the time of the World War in 1917. He entered service at Fort Riley, Kan., as a specialist in the X-ray department and was as-

signed to Evacuation Hospital No. 16 at Camp Meade, Md., and later sent to France. He assisted in caring for the wounded during the battle of St. Mihiel and the Argonne campaign, being located near Verdun. After the close of the war his organization was sent to Coblenz, Germany, in charge of the main hospital there. At the time of his discharge in 1919 he held the rank of Major. He again took up the practice of medicine at Bloomington as an X-ray and skin specialist. He is now serving as member of Pension Board for McLean County.

In 1896 Dr. Rogers was married at Stanford, Ill., to Miss Sadie R. Paul, a native of Stanford, Ill., and a daughter of William and Louise Paul, natives of Ohio, now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Rogers have two children, as follows: Byron S., a graduate of the law school of Illinois Wesleyan University, lives at Bloomington; and W. Paul, associated with the F. W. Woolworth Co.

In politics Dr. Rogers is identified with the Republican party and he belongs to the Masonic lodge, being a member of the Consistory; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Modern Woodmen of America, and the R. N. A., also a charter member American Legion and Veteran of Foreign Wars. He is a member of the First Methodist Church and his wife belongs to the Christian Church. Besides his practice, Dr. Rogers has also been interested in the housing situation of Bloomington and Normal, and has made a specialty of building and selling homes on the payment plan.

Dr. Rogers is widely known in McLean County and has well earned the respect and esteem of his many friends.

Dr. Harry Lee Howell, a capable physician and surgeon who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for the past 20 years in Bloomington, with the exception of a period of 29 months in the Medical Department of the United States Navy during the World War, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Porter County, Ind., June 3, 1878, a son of Lee Griggs and Kate Rhea (Bailey) Howell, the former a native of Springfield, Ohio, and the latter of Terre Haute, Ind.

Lee Griggs Howell was educated in Antioch College. He was a prominent farmer and raised horses and cattle extensively. He served as county commissioner of Porter County, Ind., for several terms. He died May 28,

1908, and is buried at Valparaiso, Ind. His widow resides at 308 E. Jefferson Street, Bloomington, Ill. They were the parents of three children; Irene, who died in infancy; Dr. Harry Lee, the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Ruth Isabelle Sutton, 900 Taylor Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Dr. Howell grew to manhood in Porter County, Ind., and attended the public schools at Kouts, Ind., and later the Valparaiso High School and Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind. He then entered Rush Medical School at Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. He then began the practice of medicine and surgery at Bloomington, Ill., and was continuously in the practice here until the United States entered the World War, when he tendered his services to the government. He was accepted for service in November, 1917, and was first sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training station. Soon after he was ordered to the Atlantic coast and assigned as one of the medical officers of the U. S. S. "Valamares" which was in the transport service. Remaining on this boat from April until October, he was transferred to the giant transport Leviathan, which was the greatest troop carrying ship under the American flag during the war. It had formerly been the Vaterland of the German Hamburg-American line, but was interned in an American port at the outbreak of the war. It was taken over by the United States government and converted into a troop ship. This vessel had a carrying capacity of 12,500 men, and the medical officers of such a ship naturally had great responsibilities. In his capacity as medical officer, Dr. Howell made 15 trips across the Atlantic during the war, but after the signing of the armistice came an even greater task for him. The great movement of troops homeward from France required extra work for the troop ships and the Leviathan was one of the most relied upon on account of its great capacity and speed. The medical officers' duties were strenuous, for many of the returning soldiers had been wounded or gassed. Prior to April 30, 1919, Dr. Howell had charge of the surgical department for troops alone, but after that date his jurisdiction was extended to cover the crew also. Dr. Howell continued in this active service until the fall of 1919, when he was permitted to return home on a furlough. Not until the spring of 1920 did he receive his discharge. He had attained the rank of lieutenant, which is a high naval rank. After his discharge he returned to Bloomington and resumed his practice and is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of central Illinois.

Dr. Howell was married at Chicago, Sept. 16, 1902, to Miss Rose

Belle Bachrach, a native of Litchfield, Ill., and a resident of Bloomington. She is a daughter of John S. and Emilie (Mandel) Bachrach, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., and the latter of Germany. Mr. Bachrach died June 13, 1904, and his widow resides at 410 East Front Street, Bloomington, Ill. To Dr. and Mrs. Howell have been born two children, Jane Lee and June Irene, both students in the Bloomington High School.

Dr. Howell is a Republican and ranks high in Masonry, being a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the 33d degree. He is also a member of the Elks, the Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Oscar O. Rodman, a retired farmer of McLean County, now living at Bloomington, has been known for years as a successful stockman. He was born on the David Davis farm, near Bloomington, Dec. 7, 1854, and is a son of Scammon and Elizabeth Rodman.

Scammon Rodman was born in Buck County, Pa., Aug. 27, 1810, and his wife was also a native of the same county. In September, 1853, they removed to McLean County, and rented a farm for two years. Later, Mr. Rodman purchased 80 acres of land and became a successful farmer. At the time of his death he was one of the large landholders of the county. Mr. Rodman served as justice of the peace for a number of years and also as township supervisor. His wife died Jan. 28, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Rodman were the parents of ten children, nine of whom were sons. Mrs. Amanda Porter, their daughter, and four sons are now living.

Oscar O. Rodman was the youngest child and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He engaged in general farming and stock raising and lived on the Rodman homestead for 27 years. Since 1917 he has lived retired in Bloomington.

On April 7, 1880, Mr. Rodman was married to Miss Kate B. Schultz, a native of Bloomington, born Aug. 2, 1861, and the daughter of John F. and Catherine (Dobbins) Schultz. Mr. Schultz was born in Germany and in 1852 came to Bloomington where he operated a transfer business for many years. He later purchased a farm in Old Township, McLean County, where he lived until 1894. He died at Bloomington in 1896, and his wife died the following year. Mrs. Rodman was the only child. To Mr. and Mrs. Rodman six children have been born, as follows: Elizabeth J., born April 9, 1881, died in infancy; Orlando Scott, born April 12, 1884, died

Oct. 2, 1888; Myrtle S., born April 4, 1887, married Floyd Campbell, lives at Holder, Ill., and they have one child, Muriel L.; Mildred Permelia, born Sept. 28, 1892, married J. Whitwood, lives at Hudson, Ill.; she is a graduate of Grays Music College; Fairy Dell, born Feb. 19, 1897, is a graduate of Grays Music College, Bloomington, lives in Chicago; and Howard Newton, mention of whom is made below.

Howard Newton Rodman was born July 7, 1899, and received his education in the public and high schools at Downs, Ill. He was employed in the office of the Pantagraph at the time of the World War and enlisted when he was 18 years old. He died in a government military hospital at Hoboken, N. J., on Oct. 9, 1918, after undergoing an operation, and is buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Old Town. He was a member of the Downs Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar O. Rodman are members of the Methodist Church and are highly respected citizens of McLean County, where they have spent their entire lives.

W. C. Means, a former county treasurer and a member of one of the very early pioneer families of McLean County, is a native of this county. He was born in Cheneys Grove Township, Jan. 4, 1852, and is a son of David Dixon and Rebecca (Cline) Means.

David Dixon Means was a son of Robert and Sarah (Rumsey) Means, who moved from Kentucky to Vermilion County, Ill., in the fall of 1829. They spent the winter there and in the following spring removed to Cheneys Grove Township, McLean County, arriving there on March 9, 1830. They located on the north side of the grove, about one mile from the west end, and was the fourth white family to settle at Cheneys Grove. The place where Robert Means settled in Cheneys Grove is now owned by three of his grandchildren, the children of his youngest child, Mrs. Margaret Means Vanscoyoc. Robert Means lived about five years after coming to McLean County. He died Aug. 1, 1835, leaving his widow with 10 children. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

David Dixon Means, father of W. C. Means, was about four years old when his parents settled at Cheneys Grove. He grew to manhood amidst the pioneer surroundings of this county in the early days. When he attained his majority he entered 120 acres of land from the govern-

ment, one and one-half miles north of the land settled by his parents in Cheneys Grove Township. In 1850 he was married to Rebecca Cline and began housekeeping in the old log cabin which his father built when the family settled at Cheneys Grove. This was the home of David Dixon Means for only a few years when he built on his own land.

Rebecca Cline, the wife of David Dixon Means, was the daughter of George Cline, who was also one of the early pioneers of Illinois. He lived near Old Berlin, 16 miles west of Springfield. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and was a Whig up to the time of the organization of the Republican party. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and one of Lincoln's ardent political supporters.

W. C. Means was born in the old log cabin which his grandfather, Robert Means, built at Cheneys Grove. He was the oldest of a family of 12 children, nine brothers of whom are living. Two brothers are deceased, one dying at the age of three years and the other at the age of 12, and one sister who died at the age of six years.

W. C. Means was reared on the farm which his father entered from the government in Cheneys Grove Township. He began his educational career on April 1, 1858, in a new school house, which was built by the settlers in a new district which had just been formed. His first teacher was Charles Randall, who taught a term of three months. The second teacher of the new district was Charles Bovee and the third was Miss Laura Case. After 1861 young Means' school days were limited to the winter months as he had to assist his father with the farm work during the summer months. In 1866 and 1867 he attended what was known as the Saybrook Academy for six months each year, and in 1872 he was a student at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington for six months.

On Nov. 3, 1875, W. C. Means was married to Miss Mary Alice Lewis. She is a daughter of John D. and Margaret (Riggs) Lewis, early settlers in Cheneys Grove Township. Mrs. Means was reared on a farm just one mile from the boyhood home of Mr. Means. They knew each other from early childhood and attended the same district school together. To Mr. and Mrs. Means have been born two children, as follows: Roy DeBell, teller in the First National Bank of Pueblo, Colo., married Grace King of Lamar, Colo., and they have one child, Roy D., Jr.; and Margaret Pearl Means, resides in Bloomington with her parents.

Mr. Means began life for himself as a farmer and stock raiser. In 1883 he was elected township collector of Cheneys Grove Township and

served three years. In 1886 he moved to Saybrook where he was engaged in the grocery business for 12 years. He was elected township assessor and served 14 years in that capacity. In 1899 he accepted a position as assistant county treasurer under Joseph C. Means and served for four years, when he was again elected assessor of Cheneys Grove Township and served two years. In 1905 he accepted a position as deputy county recorder with M. B. Carson and served in that capacity until December, 1910. He then became deputy county treasurer under P. M. Stubblefield, serving for four years, and also served as deputy county treasurer for four years under Joseph F. Rice. In 1918 he was elected county treasurer, serving until the expiration of his term, Dec. 1, 1922.

Mr. Means is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He says that he was a Republican before he was old enough to vote by virtue of the influence of his grandfather, George Cline, who was a charter member of the Republican party and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Means is one of the widely known men of McLean County and the many positions of public trust which have been delegated to him have been faithfully and efficiently filled.

George C. Heberling, president of the Heberling Medicine and Extract Company of Bloomington, is a well known and successful business man of McLean County. He was born at Cadiz, Ohio, March 12, 1875, and is a son of W. S. and Rose (Hagan) Heberling.

W. S. Heberling was born at Cadiz, Ohio, and his wife was a native of Adena, Ohio. He followed farming and stock raising for many years and is now living retired at Buchanan, Mich. His wife is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Heberling had five children: Mrs. Iona Webb, lives at Bloomington, Ill.; J. G., lives at Peoria, Ill.; H. S., lives at West Liberty, Iowa; Mrs. Madella Phillips, lives in Bloomington; and George C., the subject of this sketch.

George C. Heberling spent his boyhood at Cadiz, Ohio, and received his education in the public school. After completing a commercial and stenographic course at Valparaiso, Ind., he was employed in the office of the Griffin Wheel Company in Chicago for five years. In 1902, Mr. Heberling came to Bloomington and organized the Heberling Medicine & Ex-

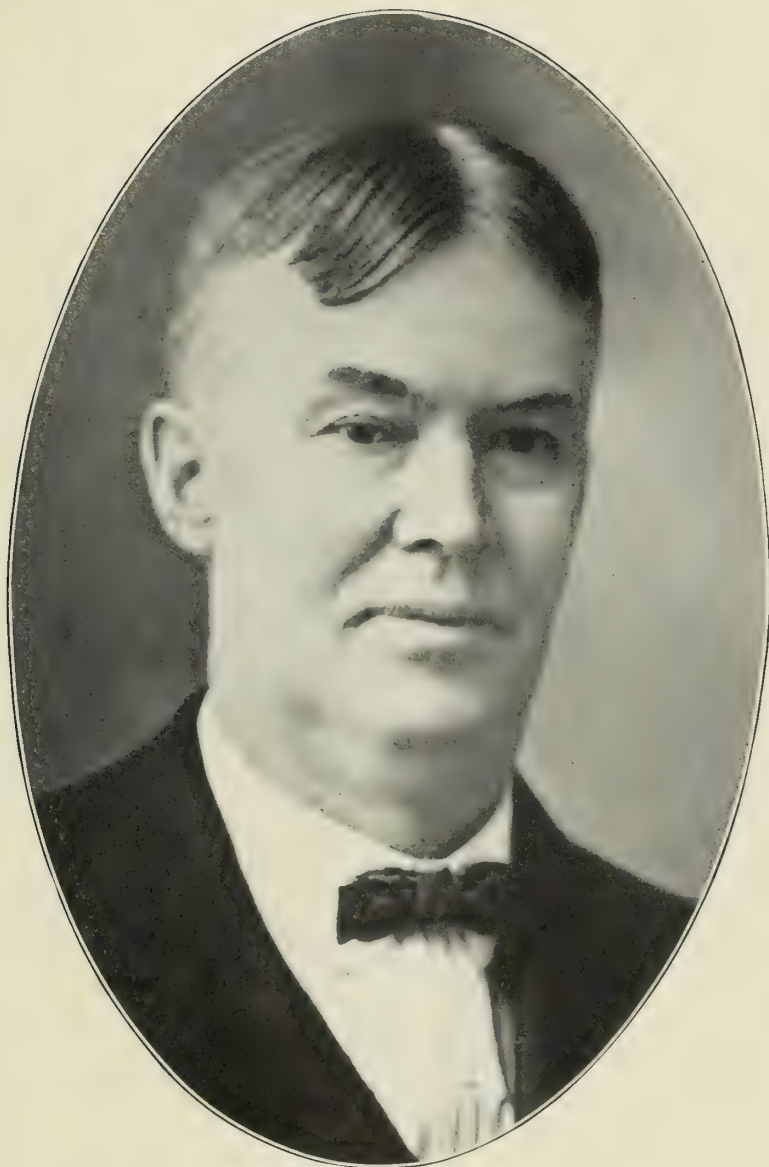
tract Company, in which business he has been engaged ever since. This company manufactures medicines, flavoring extracts, toilet articles, etc., and is known in 25 different states. There are 300 people employed in the manufacture and sale of the company's product.

In 1900, Mr. Heberling was married to Miss Mertle Dickerson, a native of West Liberty, Iowa, and a daughter of John C. and Sarah A. Dickerson, natives of Iowa, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Heberling have one daughter, Lucile, who married Edward J. Harpfer, and they live in Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Heberling is a Republican and has served as president of the Bloomington Association of Commerce, and also president of the Bloomington Club. He is a member of the Second Christian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Consistory and Shrine. He is also a member of the Woodmen and the T. P. A. Mr. Heberling is a member of the Bloomington Country Club and the Maplewood Country Club. He is at present a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Commerce, and has always taken an active part in the industrial development of the city in which he lives.

Frank E. Shorthose, deceased, was born near Danvers, March 29, 1865, the son of John L. and Eleanor (Frazier) Shorthose.

John L. Shorthose was born in Staffordshire, England, June 25, 1827, and his wife was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born Oct. 16, 1837. Mr. Shorthose came to America in 1849 with his two brothers and landed in New York City. He lived in Zanesville, Ohio, for two years, and then came to Illinois and engaged in the milling business with his brothers at Danvers. Mr. Shorthose later purchased a farm of 480 acres of land in Danvers Township, which he improved, and for many years he was among the leading and successful stockmen of McLean County. He bred Short-horn cattle, Poland China hogs and high grade horses. Mr. Shorthose retired one month before the time of his death, Nov. 14, 1898. He was a staunch Republican and served on the school board for a number of years. Mrs. Shorthose died May 14, 1914, at Seward, Neb. There were eight children in the family, as follows: Mrs. Alice Dickinson, lives at Seward, Neb.; A. R., Danvers, Ill.; Mrs. Johanna Hartsock, lives in Los Angeles, Calif.; John L., died June 25, 1876; Thomas H., accidentally killed in Den-



FRANK E. SHORTHOSE.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

ver, Colo., July 2, 1912; Belle, died Jan. 3, 1883; Frank E., the subject of this sketch; and William T., died March 17, 1921, at Bloomington, Ill., where he had been a druggist for a number of years.

Frank E. Shorthose was educated in the public schools of McLean County and lived on the home farm until he was 22 years old. After spending three years in Denver, Colo., Mr. Shorthose returned to McLean County and farmed for five years and then entered the employ of the Chicago and Alton Railroad on March 29, 1903, as a fireman. After three years and eight months he was promoted to engineer. Mr. Shorthose held a splendid record for his services with the company. In April, 1923, he was elected mayor of Bloomington in a sweeping victory. He was a Republican and received 5,222 votes while the Democratic candidate received 1,860 votes. It was one of the most decisive victories that has been recorded in Bloomington for many years. He retained his position as engineer with his duties as mayor, having a leave of absence from the railroad company. On Jan. 4, 1924, during his term of office Mr. Shorthose died.

Mr. Shorthose was married on April 12, 1917, to Miss Flora Schlegel, a native of McLean County and the daughter of Charles Schlegel, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Shorthose had no children.

Mr. Shorthose was always a Republican. He was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Bloomington Consistory and the Shrine at Peoria and belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 19. Mr. Shorthose was favorably known throughout McLean County as a progressive citizen and a man of enterprise and ability.

William W. Tilden, a prominent citizen of Bloomington, who was successfully engaged in the lumber business, is a native of New York. He was born at Jamestown, Dec. 22, 1867, and is the son of Adalbert L. and Mary C. (Wheeler) Tilden.

Adalbert L. Tilden was born at Garrettsville, Ohio, and is now living retired at New Haven, Conn. For many years he was engaged in lumbering and farming in Erie County, Pa., and served as assistant secretary of state four years, under Governor Patterson, Harrisburg, Pa. His wife, who was born at Batavia, N. Y., died in 1902, and is buried at Union City,

Pa. There were three children in the Tilden family: Charles A., died in 1916; Mrs. R. K. Fenno, lives at New Haven, Conn.; and William W., the subject of this sketch.

William W. Tilden was reared at LeBouf, Erie County, Pa., and received his education in the schools of Waterford, Pa. He began life as a farmer and in 1889 entered the retail lumber business at Wichita, Kan., afterward being located at Winfield and Arkansas City, Kan., Guthrie, Okla., Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Chicago and Decatur, Ill. Mr. Tilden has been connected with the Corn Belt Lumber Company of Bloomington for several years.

On June 10, 1901, Mr. Tilden was united in marriage with Miss Pamilla A. Ruff, a native of Chicago and a daughter of Joseph and Desdemona (Anderson) Ruff, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of New York. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Tilden lived at 3036 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Ruff lives at 1347 Hood Avenue, Chicago. His wife died April 1, 1902. To William W. and Pamilla A. (Ruff) Tilden have been born three children: Margaret A., Pamilla W., and William W., Jr. The Tilden home is located at 43 Whites Place, Bloomington.

Mr. Tilden is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Baptist Church. He is affiliated with the following clubs and lodges: Arts & Crafts Lodge No. 1017, A. F. & A. M., Bloomington Consistory, Bloomington Club, Maplewood Country Club, McLean County Country Club, Consistory Club, Rotary Club and Y. M. C. A. Mr. Tilden has been unusually successful and is considered one of Bloomington's most efficient citizens.

Albert W. Belcher, now living retired at Bloomington, has been a substantial citizen of McLean County for many years. He was born at Brimfield, Ill., Feb. 22, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Rachel Belcher.

Daniel Belcher was born near Boston, Mass., and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Brimfield where he owned and operated a hotel for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Belcher had three children, of whom Albert W., the subject of this sketch, is the only one now living.

Albert W. Belcher was educated in the district schools and assisted his father about the hotel for several years. On Aug. 27, 1862, he enlisted in Company H. 86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served through-

out the war. He was with the regiment in every battle and was never sick or wounded. He was with Sherman on his famous March to the Sea, and was discharged June 28, 1865. Mr. Belcher then returned home and engaged in the grain and milling business for a number of years. He entered the employ of the Hays Pump & Planter Company as a traveling salesman, and remained in the employ of this company for 28 years. He has lived in Bloomington since 1892 but did not retire from business until 1918.

In December, 1869, Mr. Belcher was married to Miss Sarah Slocum, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Slocum, who resided at Brimfield, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Belcher four children were born, as follows: Thaddeus, died at the age of 34 years; Lois, married A. W. Sumner, who is engaged in the real estate business in Bloomington; Della, married H. P. Ferguson, an engineer in one of the large sugar plants at Cuba, where they reside; and Allen, died at the age of seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Belcher attend the Christian Scientist Church at Bloomington. He has voted the Prohibition party, after that any other, but his candidate must have a clean record.

Charles Creel, now living retired at Bloomington, has had a successful career as a farmer and stockman of McLean County. He was born in Dawson Township, McLean County, Dec. 17, 1860, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Jacoby) Creel.

William Creel was one of the earliest settlers of McLean County. He was born in Virginia, April 26, 1805, and came to Illinois in 1838, locating at Bloomington, where he worked at his trade as shoemaker. In 1844 he purchased a farm in Dawson Township, McLean County, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Creel died Dec. 13, 1901, and his wife died Nov. 6, 1876. She was born in Illinois, Sept. 23, 1821, and was the daughter of Henry and Julie (Clark) Jacoby. To William and Rebecca (Jacoby) Creel seven children were born, as follows: Elizabeth Dooley, deceased; Mary Weber, lives at LeRoy, Ill.; William, deceased; George, lives retired at Bloomington; Sarah, lives with her brother Charles in Bloomington; John lives retired in Bloomington; and Charles, the subject of this sketch.

Charles Creel spent his boyhood on the home place in Dawson Township and was educated in the district schools. He has always followed

farming and has been among the extensive breeders of hogs in McLean County. He usually had about 400 hogs on his place and was also a feeder of stock. Mr. Creel owned 427 acres of well-improved land, which was located in Dawson and Empire Townships. For the past four years he has lived retired at 1219 East Washington Street, Bloomington.

Mr. Creel is identified with the Democratic party in politics. He has an extensive acquaintance in McLean County and is highly respected. Mr. Creel is unmarried.

Rev. Charles Tupper Baillie, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, is a leading and influential citizen of McLean County. He was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Dec. 9, 1884, and is a son of George William and Janet Ellen (Calder) Baillie.

George William Walker Baillie was a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and his wife was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He began life as a newspaper reporter at Pictou and later became owner and editor of one of the daily papers there. He was a graduate of Pictou Academy and after coming to this country worked as a reporter on several papers, including Boston papers. Mr. Baillie was owner and editor of *The Pictou Standard* at the time of his death, in 1887. He is buried at Pictou, Nova Scotia. His wife lives with her son, Rev. Charles T. Baillie, at 1301 E. Washington Street, Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Baillie were the parents of four children, as follows: George, deceased; Nettie, deceased; Arthur Caldwell, secretary of the Home Insurance Company, 56 Cedar Street, New York City; and Rev. Charles Tupper, the subject of this sketch.

Rev. Charles Tupper Baillie was reared in Halifax, N. S., and attended the public and high schools there, after which he was graduated from Dalhousie University at Halifax, N. S. He was a candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship from Nova Scotia, obtaining second place. In 1905 he won the degree of M. A. and entered the Law School of Dalhousie University. Mr. Baillie went to San Fernando, Trinidad, B. W. I. in 1906 to become Head Master of Naparina College, a school modeled on the great English public schools. In 1909 he came to New York to enter the Union Theological Seminary, whence he graduated in 1912, winning the Traveling Fellowship awarded annually by the Seminary. Thereafter he studied in Germany for two years, at the Universities of Marburg, Berlin and Halle.

In 1914, Mr. Baillie accepted a position on the teaching staff of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, San Fernando, B. W. I. His health broke down and in 1917 he returned to New York. After a few months' rest he was able to accept the position of student assistant in the Church History Department of the Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Baillie held this post for two years, accepting the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1919. He came to Bloomington, April 1922.

On Aug. 24, 1909, Mr. Baillie was united in marriage with Miss Nina Vincent, a native of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. She is a daughter of Col. Harry and Jane H. (McClean) Vincent, both natives of Great Britain, and a sister of Capt. Claude H. Vincent of the British Royal Flying Corps, who won high distinction during the World War. Col. Vincent is a retired officer of the British Army and lives at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. His wife died in March, 1920. To Reverend and Mrs. Baillie five children have been born, as follows: Arthur Vincent, Nina Marjorie, Phyllis Maude, Mary Janet McClean, and Charles Douglas Baillie.

Mr. Baillie is a member of the American Church History Society and of the Masonic Lodge, Plattsburgh, No. 828. He also belongs to the Bloomington Rotary Club and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Bloomington and McLean County.

W. F. Engle, retired, has been a well-known and successful business man of McLean County for many years. He was born in Allegany County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1859, and is the son of T. M. and Mary Jane (McGibeny) Engle.

T. M. Engle was a native of Allegheny County, N. Y., born Aug. 27, 1824, and his wife was born near Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1831. Mr. Engle studied for the ministry, but was obliged to give it up on account of impaired health, which affected his voice. After teaching school for several years he engaged in farming and stock raising, and lived to be 85 years of age. He died Sept. 14, 1909, and his wife died June 30, 1890. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Florence Virginia, born March 22, 1852, died Sept. 29, 1853; Rosamond A., born Aug. 31, 1854, married George A. Sanford; John Samuel, born Feb. 22, 1856, a

retired farmer lives in Angelica, N. Y.; W. F., the subject of this sketch; Jennie May, born May 11, 1864, married Frank Baker, lives in Angelica, N. Y.; Sarah L., lives in Angelica, N. Y.; and M. B., born Feb. 2, 1871, lives at Angelica, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Engle were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he was Sunday School superintendent for many years, sometimes conducting as many as three schools at the same time.

W. F. Engle grew to manhood in New York and was educated in the public schools there and attended Alfred University in Allegany County, N. Y. After teaching school and music for several years, Mr. Engle became interested in a hosiery manufacturing company at Rockford, Ill., which was then known as the S. B. Wilkins Company. The trade-mark name of the company afterwards became "Black Cat" and the factory was later moved to Kenosha, Wis. This company was one of the largest industries of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Engle purchased a portion of the stock and traveled on the road representing it for 30 years. He has lived in Bloomington since 1887 and has been retired since 1919. Mr. Engle owns several properties and apartment buildings in Bloomington and has large land holdings.

On June 12, 1884, Mr. Engle was united in marriage with Miss Lilian L. Worden, a native of Rushford, N. Y., and a daughter of Percy and Asa Worden. Mr. Worden was a native of Lyon, N. Y., and Mrs. Worden of Rushford, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Worden were the parents of the following children: Alton M., born in 1849, a large landowner in Tennessee and Alabama; Olivia, married Samuel DuBoyce; Ida, the widow of Charles Leach; W. W., lives in Des Moines, Iowa; Grace, married F. M. Wishard, lives in Redland, Cal., and Catherine, married J. A. Darforth, president of the Deer Creek Bank, Deer Creek, Ill. To W. F. and Lilian L. (Worden) Engle five children have been born, as follows: Grace, a student of Illinois Womans College, married to W. B. Rayburn, lives in Cleveland, Ohio; Worden, died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth, a graduate of Smith College, married B. A. Danforth, lives at Deer Creek, Ill.; Esther A., a graduate of the University of Illinois, a teacher in the Bloomington High School, lives at home; and Ruth L., a graduate of Oberlin College, lives at home and teaches in the high school at Lakewood, Ohio.

Mr. Engle has been a progressive business man of Bloomington and is highly esteemed throughout McLean County.

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VINTON E. HOWELL.

Vinton E. Howell, now deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War and a substantial citizen of Bloomington and McLean County for many years. He was born on a farm in Licking County, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1840, the son of George P. and Matilda (Preston) Howell.

The Howell family came to Illinois in a covered wagon in 1852 and settled in the Price neighborhood in McLean County, where they lived in a log cabin. In 1855 they removed to Bloomington and located on what was then the main street. Here George P. Howell farmed on land entered from the government until the time of his death. There were ten children in the Howell family, all of whom are now deceased except Hattie Wirt, who resides at Battle Creek, Mich.

Vinton Howell spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools. When he was 17 years old he enlisted for service during the Civil War, and served throughout the war in Company C, 33rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg; the captain of his company was Captain Lewis, later editor of the *Pantagraph* of Bloomington. After his return from the war, Mr. Howell engaged in general farming in Anchor Township on a large scale with his brothers, Samuel P. and Alfred Howell. He became an extensive stockman and was also a grain farmer. He drained his land and improved it with good farm buildings. In 1875, Mr. Howell moved to Arrowsmith, where he engaged in shipping stock exclusively.

Mr. Howell served as sheriff of McLean County from 1886 to 1890 and as a member of the United States Senate in 1893. He later purchased a home at 1606 N. Main Street, in Bloomington, and organized the Corn Belt Bank, and was elected president and director, which office he held until the time of his death, April 5, 1911.

On Nov. 11, 1873, Mr. Howell was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. Hill, and to this union three children were born, as follows: Sarah M., married Guy L. Garrison, lives at Bloomington; Frank A., further mention of whom is made below; and Louie, married Dr. E. B. Hart, a sketch of whom appears in this history.

Frank A. Howell was born in 1880 and received his education in the public and high schools of Bloomington, and was also graduated from Illinois State Normal University. At the age of 18 years he entered the employ of the Corn Belt Bank at Bloomington, where he remained until 1917, at which time he retired. He is still a director in the bank and owns 400 acres of good farm land in McLean County and a large ranch

in South Dakota. Mr. Howell is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Elks Lodge.

Frank A. Howell was married on Dec. 5, 1911, to Miss Olive A. Lucas, a native of Bloomington, who died during the influenza epidemic on Dec. 4, 1918.

Vinton E. Howell was a Republican. He was one of the dependable and excellent citizens of McLean County and the Howell family is representative of the best citizenship of the community.

Palmer Q. Moore, who now lives retired at Normal, has been a well known farmer and stockman of McLean County for many years. He was born in Green County, Wis., Oct. 31, 1861, and is a son of J. W. and Sarah J. (Armstrong) Moore.

J. W. Moore was born in Tennessee and was a son of Francis Moore, who moved to Illinois when his son was nine years of age. Francis Moore followed farming during his life and died in Livingston County, Ill. His son, J. W. Moore, was a minister of the Christian Church and was among the pioneer preachers of Iowa, having gone there in 1863. Before that time he had lived in Woodford County, Ill., and in Wisconsin. He died in 1904 at the age of 68 years and his wife, a native of Bowling Green, Ind., died in 1900 at the age of 75 years. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are now living, Palmer Q., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. A. A. Kelley, who lives at Troy Mills, Iowa.

Palmer Q. Moore was reared in Iowa and attended the public and high schools at Clarksville, Iowa. He lived on his father's farm until 1885, at which time he moved to McLean County, where he rented land for 10 years. Mr. Moore then purchased a farm in Normal Township, which he improved, and for many years he was a widely known farmer and stockman. He has lived retired in Normal since December, 1906. He owns 485 acres of land in Linn County, Iowa, and is a stockholder in three grain elevators, located at Kerrick, Ill., Alburnett, Iowa, and Lafayette, Iowa. Since retiring from his farm, Mr. Moore has spent four years in Iowa, where his sons and sons-in-law farm Mr. Moore's land.

On March 8, 1885, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Hall, a native of McLean County, and the daughter of Isaac and Martha J. Hall, the former a native of McLean County, and the latter of



MR. AND MRS. PALMER Q. MOORE.

Kentucky. The Hall family originally came from Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born four children, as follows: Etta, married William Wilson, lives in Linn County, Iowa, and has three children, Joseph, Franklin and Leonard; Elmer N., married Orlou Stick, lives in Linn County, Iowa, and has three children, Vera Marie, Bernetta Lucille and Franklin Nolan; Ina J., married Charles Griffin, lives in Linn County, Iowa, and has two children, Zetta Bernice and Cecile Leota; and Harriet Marie, married Clarence Stahley, lives in Linn County, Iowa, and has one child, Betty Marie.

Mr. Moore is identified with the Republican party in politics and has served as school trustee, health officer and as alderman of Normal. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a substantial and highly respected citizen of McLean County.

John Feicht, now living retired, has been a prominent business man of Bloomington for many years. He was born in Bloomington, Dec. 25, 1865, and is the son of Christ and Lydia (Farney) Feicht.

Christ Feicht was a native of Studgard, Germany, and came to the United States in 1840 when he was about 18 years of age. He located at Peoria, Ill., and later went to Mackinaw, Ill., where he managed a distillery. Mr. Feicht died in 1910, and his wife died Oct. 31, 1901. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Feicht were the parents of six children, as follows: Frederick, died in 1920; Anna, married Frank Wagoner, lives at Alton, Ill.; Augusta, died in infancy; John, the subject of this sketch; Kate, married Edward Kingston, lives at Bloomington; and Flora, married E. J. Leirman, lives at Bloomington.

John Feicht spent his boyhood days in Bloomington and attended the public schools there. His first employment was that of a tobacco stripper at \$1.25 per week, and at the age of 13 years he learned the blacksmith trade which he followed for two years. His next employment was in a pool room where he received \$1.00 per day, working daily from 7 a. m. until 11 p. m. When he was a young man Mr. Feicht engaged in the saloon business which he continued until prohibition came into effect. He now lives retired at 914 South Madison Street, Bloomington.

In 1890 Mr. Feicht was married to Miss Hulda Harting, a native of Bloomington, and the daughter of Charles and Minnie (Feicke) Harting. Mr. and Mrs. Harting were natives of Germany and came to the United States in 1870, locating at Bloomington, where Mr. Harting worked at his trade as blacksmith. He and his wife are now deceased. To John and Hulda (Harting) Feicht four children were born, as follows: Mabel, died in 1910, at the age of 19 years; Charles A., cashier of the Cudahy Meat plant in Bloomington, married Miss Tjaden, and they have one son, Howard Eugene; John Elmer, died in infancy; and Earl L., born in 1907, a student in high school.

Mr. Feicht is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Elks Lodge, Red Men, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a dependable citizen and is well known in McLean County.

Charles Thomas, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock raising on his farm of 151 acres in Randolph Township, was born in Germany, April 25, 1851, the son of Carl and Louise Thomas.

Carl Thomas and his wife were natives of Germany and came to America in 1871, locating on land in McLean County. Mr. Thomas followed general farming during his life and died at Bloomington, Jan. 6, 1895, and his wife died March 9, 1894. They were the parents of the following children: Charles, the subject of this sketch; Costa, deceased; and John, a retired farmer, lives on Madison Street, Bloomington.

Charles Thomas was reared and educated in Germany and at the age of 20 years enlisted in the German army and served in France for two years. While he was in service his parents moved to the United States and shortly after his discharge from the army he came to this country and located at Chicago for one year. He then came to McLean County and worked on a farm near Hudson for one year, after which he returned to Chicago. He returned to McLean County, however, and rented a farm, which he operated for 11 years. Mr. Thomas now owns a well-improved farm in Randolph Township, but resides at 507 Moulton Street, Bloomington.

In 1877 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Wilhelmina Reanke in Chicago, and to this union the following children were born: Bertha, born Jan. 2, 1878, married Albert Shultz, lives in McLean County; Amelia,

born Dec. 5, 1879, married Ernest Koos, lives in McLean County; Ida, born March 2, 1881, married Carl Bruckman; Herman, a farmer, lives in McLean County; Martha, born Dec. 26, 1885, deceased; Clara, born May 7, 1889, married Louis Grese, lives in McLean County; Emma, born March 21, 1892, married John Graf, a farmer, lives in McLean County; and Carl, born June 29, 1894, lives at home.

Mr. Thomas and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church at Bloomington and they are reliable and substantial members of the community.

Robert K. Leech, now deceased, was for many years a well known and highly respected citizen of Bloomington. He was born at McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa., in 1831, and was a son of James and Dorcas Leech. In 1859 Robert K. Leech went to Leon, Iowa, and worked at his trade, which was that of a brick mason. He was married at Leon and two years later came to Bloomington, Ill., where he worked at his trade and contracting until the time of his death in July, 1911. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in Bloomington in 1862, and became a member of Company F, 94th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in a number of battles, including the siege of Vicksburg, and after serving three years was honorably discharged at Fort Morgan.

Mr. Leech was married to Miss Elizabeth Mikel, a daughter of William and Catherine (Warren) Mikel, of Leon, Iowa, and to that union were born the following children: Lenna, married James R. Clark, and they had one son, an attorney, who is now located at Springfield, Ill.; Norma F., married W. D. Master, a retired farmer, and they have one daughter, Edith L., who is a teacher in the Petersburg, Ill., high school; John S., who served for a number of years in the government printing office at Washington, D. C., and later was sent to Manila in the government printing service, where he remained 13 years, and is now in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York City, as credit man; James William, was a printer and died at San Antonio, Texas, leaving one daughter who resides in Colorado; Katie Florence, who died in Bloomington at the age of 22 years.

The Leech family are all members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Leech resides at 607 East Jefferson Street, Bloomington. She is recognized as

one of the honored pioneer women of McLean County, and the Leech family is highly respected.

Clair O. Hamilton, state bank examiner, is a prominent citizen of Bloomington and McLean County. He was born in Bloomington, Dec. 5, 1883, and is the son of F. Y. and Emma (Cone) Hamilton.

F. Y. Hamilton, a native of Richwood, Ohio, was a well-known attorney of Bloomington for many years. He died Nov. 29, 1922, and his wife, who was born in Adrian, Mich., died March 9, 1888. They were the parents of two children: Clair O., the subject of this sketch; and Ethel, who died Oct. 29, 1920. She was the wife of Senator Frank O. Hanson.

Clair O. Hamilton received his education in the public and high schools of Bloomington, after which he was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. He is also a graduate of the Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Ind. After completing his school work, Mr. Hamilton followed his profession as electrical engineer for a number of years, being located at Houston, Texas, and at Greenville, Miss. He later owned a tailoring establishment and men's furnishing business in Bloomington and Normal, which he conducted successfully for 11 years. At the present time Mr. Hamilton is serving in the capacity of state bank examiner and lives at 711 East Empire Street, Bloomington.

On Aug. 12, 1901, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Nell Kimler, a native of LeRoy, Ill., and the daughter of Frank and Jane (Pemberton) Kimler, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. Mr. Kimler died in 1917 and his wife died the year previous. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton four children have been born: Frank K., Jack R., Margaret R., and Nancy Jane Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge and Consistory. He is a nephew of former Governor John Marshal Hamilton of Illinois.

Franklin Young Hamilton was born Dec. 27, 1852, at Richwood, Ohio, in a one and a half story log house of two rooms, which is still standing. His parents were Samuel and Nancy Hamilton. He was the fourth son of a family of nine children. The family came to Illinois when he was

a year old, locating first on a farm near Varna, whence in 1866 they removed to Wenona. He obtained his education, first at the Illinois Wesleyan University, afterwards at Adrian College, Michigan, the latter conferring upon him the college degree.

In 1882, upon his graduation, he came to Bloomington, and in 1884 entered the law office of Rowell & Hamilton as a student; the latter, his brother, was afterward a state senator, lieutenant governor and governor. Upon the completion of his law studies, he was admitted to the bar of the state, and in 1886-88 he served as a member of the state legislature, making there an honorable record. At the conclusion of this term of service he entered upon the active practice of his profession, and so continued until his death at Brokaw Hospital, Nov. 24, 1922.

As a lawyer, he was recognized as one of the leaders, was for 29 years the local counsel of what is now the Big Four railroad system. He always enjoyed the confidence of all, a good practice, and was frequently engaged in important cases; besides, what he preferred, an extensive office practice, in which his superior business ability and judgment, and his thorough knowledge of the law gave him success.

He was prominent and faithful in civic matters. He was a member of Bloomington Lodge No. 43 of Masons, and of the Bloomington Consistory; a charter member of the College Alumni and Longfellow Clubs, and for many years an Odd Fellow; until his later years was active in the church, and in the Y. M. C. A. For many years he was a trustee of Brokaw Hospital, as such a representative of Abraham Brokaw, his client, and rendered great service in procuring the latter's bequest to that charity, as well as in other important respects.

He was thrice married, first to Emma J. Cone, at Morenci, Mich., Oct. 3, 1875. For a time the husband and wife taught school at Sheridan, Mich. They had two children, Claire O. Hamilton and Ethel Hamilton, the latter married Frank O. Hanson, and died in 1920. In 1890 Mr. Hamilton married Olive Hudson, and in 1916 Mrs. Anna Morrison, each of whom preceded him into the great beyond. Two sisters, Mrs. E. H. Miller of Chicago and Mrs. O. C. Allen survive him.

He was affable, a true friend, a gentleman, always ready to serve others. He left behind him the kindly recollections of his brethren at the bar, and of a wide circle of friends who feel a personal loss and bereavement in his death. One by one, the third generation of Bloomington's lawyers is passing away; the present one of younger men taking

their places, who will be stimulated, encouraged and have much to learn from the examples of faithfulness, energy and devotion to the high ideals of Mr. Hamilton.

Frank H. Blose, alderman from the Third Ward of Bloomington, is a well known and successful business man of McLean County. He was born on a farm in Warren County, Ohio, May 16, 1860, the son of John W. and Jacqueline (Hayner) Blose.

John W. Blose and his wife were natives of Virginia and the parents of two children, as follows: Frank H., the subject of this sketch; and Jennie, married Charles H. Smith, a farmer, lives in Warren County, Ohio. Mr. Blose died Dec. 31, 1923, at the age of 90 years. His wife died in April, 1909.

Frank H. Blose was reared on his father's farm in Ohio and attended the public schools. When he was 19 years old he began his apprenticeship as blacksmith and three years later worked at his trade in Springboro, Ohio, a short distance from his home. In October, 1881, he came to Illinois and located at Delana, now Glenavon, where he remained until 1888, at which time he moved to Bloomington. Mr. Blose has been in business at Bloomington during all these years; his shop located at 413 N. Center Street, until 1892 when he moved to his present location at 218 S. Center Street. When Mr. Blose embarked in the horse shoeing business in Bloomington there were probably as many shops as there are now garages. He has been privileged to witness the closing of the farrier shops one by one until now but a few remain.

On April 5, 1883, Mr. Blose was united in marriage with Miss Ora B. Batson, a daughter of Alexander A. and Mary C. (Babbitt) Batson, natives of Indiana. The Batson family came to Illinois in 1880 and settled near Glenavon. Mr. Batson served throughout the Civil War and is now deceased. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Blose. To Frank H. and Ora B. (Batson) Blose four children have been born, as follows: Gertrude, married Harry H. Craig, a member of the Chicago police force; Annie M., married Frank Baker, lives in Bloomington; George H., died in infancy; and Edgar L., has been an electrician for the Bloomington Light Company for 16 years, is married and has one child, Marian Barbara. He is a veteran of the World War.

Frank H. Blose was elected alderman from the Third Ward in 1923 and he is chairman of the finance committee and also of the judiciary and light companies. Since the death of Mayor Shorthose, Jan. 4, 1924, Mr. Blose has been acting mayor of Bloomington. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 43 and has filled all the offices of his lodge, including master from 1896 to 1897. He is one of the oldest past masters of the Bloomington Lodge and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Blose and his family are members of the Christian Church and he is a highly respected citizen of his community.

Walsh & Sons, dealers in stone and granite, are among the enterprising and successful business men of Bloomington. The firm was organized by Michael Walsh many years ago and is now conducted by his sons. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1857. Following his marriage, Mr. Walsh came to the United States and settled at Bloomington, where he was employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad as a stone cutter. After several years he became a contracting stone mason and his first piece of work was the residence of Reverend Weldon on North Main Street. The stone yard was located at the corner of Center and Market streets, the present site of the Will building. The present location is at 600 West Olive Street. Mr. Walsh died in 1909.

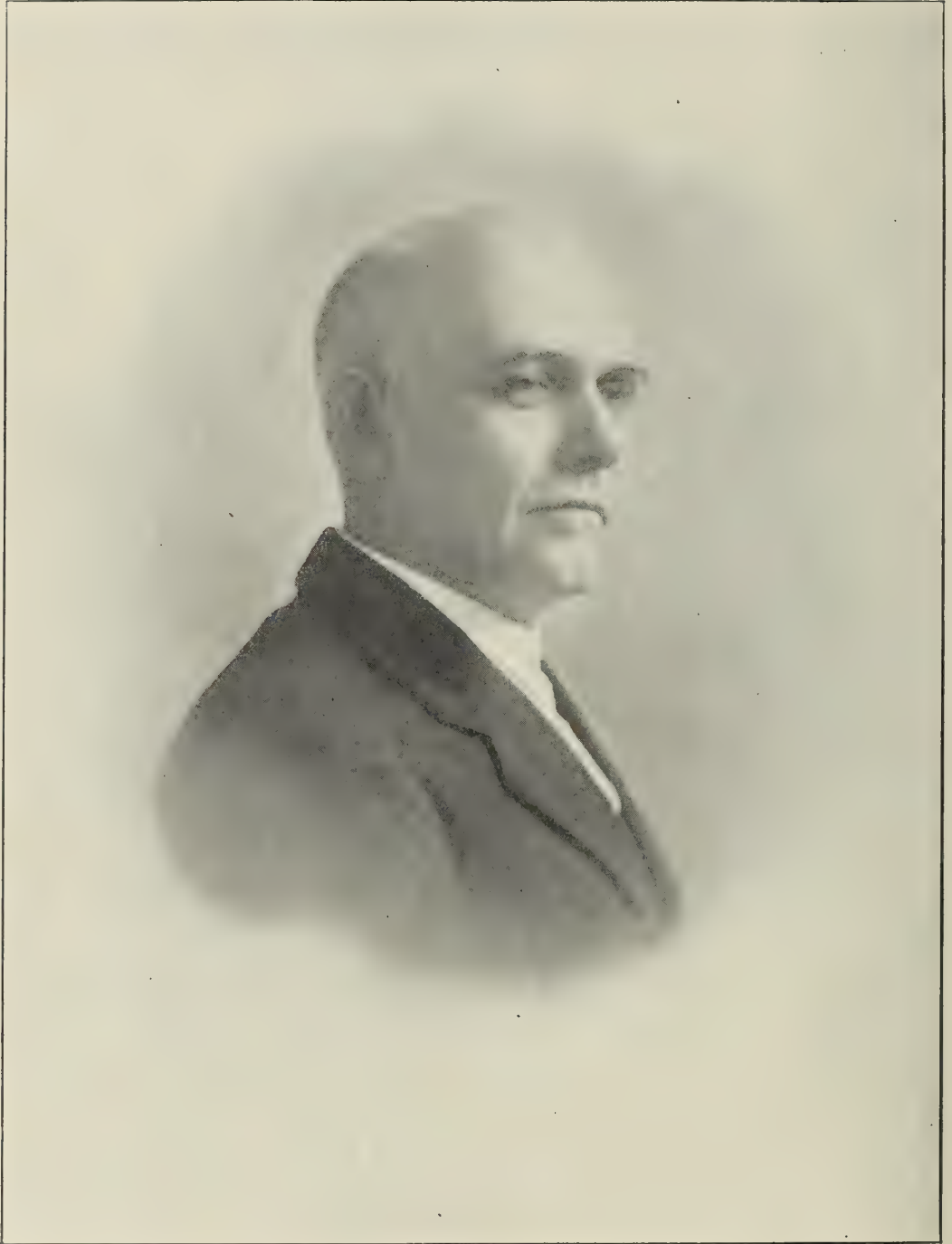
In 1856 Michael Walsh was married to Miss Anna Shaunessy, a native of Ireland, and to this union the following children were born: Michael E., a member of the firm; Mary, married William Young, lives in Bloomington; Anna, married James Cavello, lives in Bloomington; Thomas M., a veteran of the World war, also a partner in the business; Julia, married Fred Gerth, lives in Bloomington; Lawrence P., a partner in the business; Margaret, married Lawrence Wagoner; Eleanor, married Thomas Salmon; John J., a partner in the business, and Edward, serving in the United States Navy, and is now stationed in Washington. Mrs. Michael Walsh died in 1914.

Walsh & Sons, as the firm is still known, is among the leading business enterprises of Bloomington. They handle stones of all kinds and domestic and imported granites. Since the death of their father in 1909, the Walsh boys have invested a considerable amount in the business and enlarged it extensively. They have about \$50,000 invested and do \$120,000 worth of business annually.

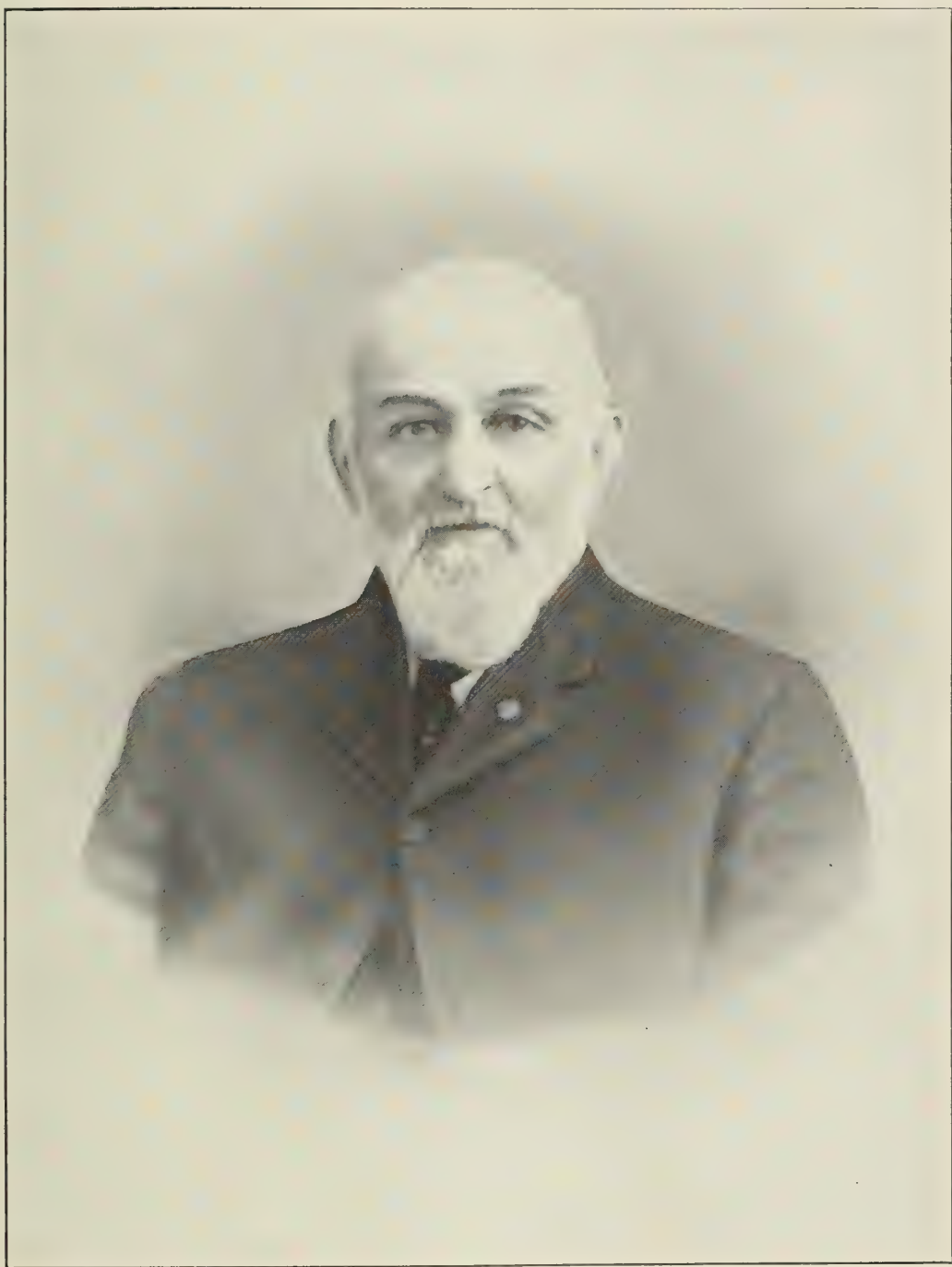
Archie M. Augustine, nationally known horticulturist and nurseryman, is a resident of Normal and a member of one of McLean County's prominent pioneer families. He was born at Pontiac, Ill., Nov. 10, 1869, and is the son of Capt. Henry and Margaret (Gapen) Augustine, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history.

Mr. Augustine was educated in the public schools and the Illinois State Normal University. After completing his education he entered the nursery business at Normal with his father, who was already widely known through his horticultural pursuits. In September, 1890, Mr. Augustine left Normal and went to Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, where he established a nursery. After four years of work and study there he returned to Normal. In 1905 he went to Michigan, where he established an orchard in the northern part of the state. Two years later, however, he became interested in the banking business at West Branch, Mich., where he remained two years. Mr. Augustine has inherited his ability along horticultural lines from his father and has even advanced further in the new methods. He has devoted practically his entire life to this work and the name of Augustine is closely associated with horticulture throughout the country, as well as in many countries abroad.

On Sept. 14, 1895, Mr. Augustine was united in marriage with Miss Belle Cothran Marsh, a native of Bloomington, born Sept. 5, 1873, and the daughter of Dr. Benjamin P. and Mary F. (Ayres) Marsh. The Marsh family came to Illinois in 1850 from New York and in 1866 Dr. Marsh located in Bloomington, where he served as the first high school principal in 1867. He later engaged in the practice of medicine there, which he followed successfully until the time of his death in 1911. He was 71 years of age. Dr. Marsh was a well educated man, being a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Rush Medical College and Hannaman Medical College, Chicago. He always took a keen interest in state and religious affairs and for many years was among the influential citizens of Illinois. Mary F. (Ayres) Marsh was a prominent woman of her day. She conducted the first kindergarten school in Bloomington and for a number of years had charge of the Girls' Industrial School. Mrs. Marsh held many club offices, was Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was an active church member. She died in 1912 at the age of 69 years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, two



Am. Augustine



Henry Augustine

of whom are now living, Mrs. Archie M. Augustine, and Mrs. Catherine Risley, lives at Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Archie M. Augustine is a graduate of Bloomington High School and the Illinois Wesleyan Conservatory of Music. She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and is regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the present time. To Archie M. and Belle Cothran (Marsh) Augustine two children have been born, as follows: Frances Marsh, the wife of Herman Schimpff, lives in Peoria, Ill., and they have one child, Mary Frances; and Areta M., a student at Illinois State Normal University.

Mr. Augustine has served as president and secretary of the Central Illinois Horticulture Society, as secretary of the Illinois State Horticulture Society for nine years, and for 10 years had charge of the Illinois Horticultural Society Experimental Stations in Illinois. He was elected president of this society but resigned that office soon after his election. Mr. Augustine also served as secretary two years and president two years of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association.

Mr. Augustine is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and all its branches. He served as a director of the Illinois Children's Home Finding Society for 10 years, taking the position left vacant by his father's death. Mr. Augustine also belongs to the Rotary Club of Bloomington. He is a man of high civic ideals, capable and practical in all phases of his work, and a citizen of whom his community is justly proud.

Capt. Henry Augustine, deceased, was of German ancestry. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., July 25, 1840, the son of John A. and Anna (Miller) Augustine. John A. Augustine was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America as a boy, locating in Lancaster County, Pa., where he married and reared a family of ten children. In 1857 he brought his family to Canton, Ill., and here his death occurred in 1870, his wife having died four years previous.

Henry Augustine was 17 years old when the family removed to Illinois. He received his education in his native state and engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted on Aug. 3, 1861, in Company A, 55th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as company sergeant. On

Aug. 1, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant and on Oct. 2nd of the same year was promoted to first lieutenant. June 27, 1864, he was commissioned captain and commanded Company A until the following Nov. 8 when he resigned, and upon his return recruited Company I, 51st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as captain. In this capacity he continued until November, 1865, when he was mustered out of service and honorably discharged, having participated in 32 hard fought battles, and been under the enemy's fire for 196 days. During six months of his service he was judge-advocate of a military court. His promotion from rank to rank speaks for itself, and certainly in the Union ranks there was no more earnest, courageous and helpful soldier. Two of his brothers, Michael and J. M. Augustine fell and were buried by the captain on the battlefield, and the remains were brought home by him and interred at Canton, Ill., after the war. The former, who was a member of the 103rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry was killed at Missionary Ridge, while the latter, who was lieutenant-colonel of the 55th Illinois Infantry regiment lost his life at Kenesaw Mountain.

After the war Capt. Augustine engaged in the drug business in Canton, Ill., until 1868, when owing to failing health he engaged in farming and the nursery business at Pontiac, Ill. In 1876 he came to Normal and established the present nursery business on a small scale, which at present is one of the best known enterprises of the kind in the State of Illinois. A regular and important part of the business in the past has been its foreign trade, having had business connections with France, England, Germany, Scotland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Captain Augustine introduced many new and valuable fruits and to him is ascribed the Sudduth, one of the most valuable varieties known of the pear, as well as the introduction in the west of the Snyder blackberry. He was superintendent of the Illinois State Fruit Exhibit at the Columbia Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, and the creditable showing of Illinois fruit at that time was due to his unceasing efforts and pride in local conditions. He served as president of the National Nurserymen's Association and Illinois State Horticultural Society, and contributed to the literature and general undertakings of both these organizations.

To the enviable reputation as soldier and horticulturalist must be added that of philanthropist, the latter perhaps the most unceasing and tireless of the efforts of Captain Augustine. For more than 35 years he devoted time and money to the noble cause of the Children's Home and

Aid Society, an organization which has accomplished untold good for the homeless waifs of society. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as president of the Illinois State Sunday School Association, and the McLean County Sunday School Association. For 14 years he was Sunday School superintendent at the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home at Normal. He was also identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of the W. T. Sherman Post, Bloomington.

The marriage of Captain Augustine and Margaret E. Gapen occurred March 17, 1869, and of this union there is a son, Archie M., a sketch of whom appears in these volumes. Mrs. Henry Augustine was born in Pennsylvania and educated in Fulton County, Ill., where she removed with her parents in early life, they being Bachriach and Margaret (McGee) Gapen.

On March 8, 1913, Capt. Augustine was killed by a Chicago & Alton passenger train in front of his office, which is located at the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Crossing. Mrs. Augustine is now living in Los Angeles, Calif.

Captain Augustine was one of the solid, substantial and highly esteemed men of McLean County and his life was an expression of rare ability, noble purpose, well directed generosity and faith in the goodness and possibility of his fellowmen.

John J. Stack, now living retired at Bloomington, is a member of a well known pioneer family of McLean County. He was born in Bloomington, June 5, 1868, and is a son of Patrick and Helen (Kinsella) Stack.

Patrick Stack was a native of Ireland, born March 17, 1831, and was one of a family of eight children, all of whom are deceased. In the spring of 1848 Patrick Stack and his brother Edward came to New Orleans in a sailing vessel that took over eight weeks to make the voyage. When they landed in New Orleans there was an epidemic of cholera there and they both hired out as deck hands and worked on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Later they worked at their trades as stone and brick masons in St. Louis for one year. From there they went to Lexington, Ky. Three years later they heard of a building boom in Chicago and went there for two months and then went to Bloomington. This was in 1852. They were employed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company as stone masons. At this time the railroad was being built from Chicago to Clinton, Ill., and

the work lasted for several years. Mr. Stack then became interested in paving and was instrumental in having the first brick pavement laid in Bloomington. The bricks were made by James McGregor and the brick yard was located southeast of Bloomington. He was first appointed foreman under the street commissioner and after three years was elected commissioner. Later Mr. Stack became interested in the proposed water works for Bloomington and he located a well north of the cemetery, which was 65 feet in depth and 40 feet in diameter. This well furnished all the water used in Bloomington until 20 years ago. Mr. Stack was also identified with the sewage system in Bloomington and most of the pipes furnished for this purpose were eight feet in diameter. All of the brick used was purchased from the McGregor & Hafter Brick Company.

Patrick Stack owned 480 acres of land near Bellflower, Ill., and a great deal of property in Bloomington. He was a Republican and a member of the Holy Trinity Church. Mr. Stack was married in Lexington, Ky., to Miss Helen Kinsella, a daughter of Patrick and Helen (Burnes) Kinsella. To this union the following children were born: Edward, deceased; William, deceased; Robert, deceased; John J., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, married Harry Barnett, lives in Chicago; Mary, married Patrick Fitzgerald, lives in Bloomington; and Kate, married John Killian, lives near Bloomington. Mr. Stack died Jan. 20, 1902, and his wife died Nov. 24, 1900.

John J. Stack spent his boyhood in Bloomington and received his education in the public schools there. When he was a young man he engaged in general farming and stock raising and for 30 years owned and operated a fine stock farm near Bellflower, Ill. He also engaged in the grain business extensively and met with marked success in all his business undertakings. He owns 1,000 acres of land near Bloomington, which he now rents. Mr. Stack resides in a fine brick home on Oakland Avenue, in Bloomington, which was formerly the home of J. D. Robertson.

On Jan. 30, 1901, Mr. Stack was united in marriage with Miss Nora Tobin, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Trainor) Tobin. Mr. Tobin was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1867, locating in New York for a short time, after which he came to McLean, Ill. He later purchased a farm near Bellflower, where he and his wife now reside. They are the parents of the following children: Nellie, deceased; Catherine, the widow of John Malone; Mrs. Stack; Simon, deceased; Sarah, deceased; and Belle, married Frank Yeagle. To John J. and Nora (Tobin)

Stack 11 children have been born, as follows: Harry P, born Jan. 20, 1902, a graduate of Brown Business College of Bloomington, now editor of a newspaper in Des Moines, Iowa; Joseph, born Oct. 31, 1903, employed in the First National Bank of Bloomington; John O., born Sept. 7, 1905, died Nov. 6, 1917; William W., born April 23, 1908; Walter E., born April 9, 1910; Nora Mary, born Oct. 19, 1911; James Edward, born May 12, 1914; Margaret E., born Feb. 12, 1916; Dorothy F., born Oct. 4, 1919; Robert G., born April 27, 1921, is the fourth Robert in the Stack family; and Helen M., born Sept. 8, 1923.

John J. Stack is a member of the Holy Trinity Church and belongs to the Elks Lodge and the Knights of Columbus. He is a representative and dependable citizen of McLean County and has many friends and acquaintances.

Arthur Rowland Williams, director of the School of Commerce of Illinois State Normal University, is a leading citizen of McLean County. He was born at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., May 28, 1877, and is the son of Dr. Wesley and Harriet (Newell) Williams.

The first of the Williams family to come to the western hemisphere was Richard Williams, a captain in the British Navy. After retiring from his service, he came to this country in 1809 and located in Baltimore, Md. Dr. Wesley Williams, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, in 1849. His wife, also a native of Canada, was born at Owen Sound, Ontario, in 1854. Dr. Williams has long been a prominent man in his profession as dentist and is a well known figure in the Democratic party of Michigan. He and his wife reside at Sault Ste. Marie. They have two children: Arthur Rowland, and Dr. Harold Keyes Williams, a successful dentist of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Arthur Rowland Williams was reared at Sault Ste. Marie, and after finishing high school there entered the Armour Institute in Chicago. He is also a graduate of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, the University of Michigan, and the University of Chicago. Mr. Williams' first occupation in life was that of editor of the Weekly Times at Sault Ste. Marie. His positions since that time have been as purchasing agent for the Talbot Construction Company of Sault Ste. Marie; teacher at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; vice-principal of Deerfield

Shields High School, Highland Park, Ill., and director of the School of Commerce of Illinois State Normal University. Mr. Williams is also head of the A. R. Williams & Company, public accountants of Bloomington.

On Sept. 2, 1913, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Ann Nevins, a native of Highland Park, Ill., and the daughter of Edward and Eleanor (Murphy) Nevins, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Nevins lives retired at Highland Park, Ill. His wife died in 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams two children have been born: Arthur Richard and James David, both students at Metcalf School, Illinois State Normal University.

Mr. Williams is a Democrat and a member of the Episcopal church. His wife belongs to the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, Michigan Alpha Chapter at Ann Arbor, Mich., and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship fraternity of Kenyon College. Mr. Williams belongs to the Rotary Club and the Maplewood Country Club of Bloomington. The Williams family is one of the highly esteemed families of the community.

John J. Rolofson, deceased, was a widely known and successful auctioneer. He was born in Wilson Township, Dewitt County, Ill., Oct. 1, 1862, a son of John B. Rolofson. John B. Rolofson was born in White County, Ill., June 23, 1829, and was a son of Moses Rolofson, a native of Kentucky, born in 1802. He was a pioneer of Illinois and a son of Lawrence Rolofson, who was a native of Pennsylvania and was a cooper by trade. Lawrence Rolofson removed from his native state to Virginia and later went to Kentucky. He spent his last days in Illinois where he lived to be a very old man. Moses Rolofson lived in Kentucky until he was about 25 years of age. In 1823 he came to Illinois and settled in White County where he was engaged in farming until 1834 when he removed to DeWitt County, remaining there one year. He then removed to McLean County where he purchased land, but after remaining a few years he removed to Iowa and later went to Missouri where he died in 1885 at the age of 83 years. He married Ruth McClellan, a native of South Carolina, born in 1800. She was a daughter of James McClellan, a native of South Carolina and of Irish descent, who served in the Revolutionary war. Moses Rolofson and his wife were the parents of twelve

children, ten of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Mary, Margaret C., John B., Jane, Lucinda, Robert, Arminda, Elizabeth, Adeline and Lucy.

John B. Rolofson was about six years of age when his parents settled in DeWitt County. He received his education in the old log school houses which were conducted on the subscription plan. When he was 14 years of age he began working out by the month and so continued for ten years. He then bought a farm and added more land later, becoming one of the prosperous farmers of DeWitt County. He was married Nov. 23, 1851, to Miss Mary Bird, a native of White County, Ill., born in 1831. To them were born six children: James M., Mrs. Laura Swearingen, Belle, Mrs. Martha E. Thorp, John J., the subject of this sketch, and Charles S. John B. Rolofson and his wife were members of the Christian Church and he was a Republican and took a prominent part in the affairs of his community.

John J. Rolofson spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Wilson Township, DeWitt County, and attended the district schools. In 1884 he engaged in farming for himself on rented land in Wapella Township. He was thus occupied for six years and in 1890 he removed to Wapella where he engaged in the hardware and farm implement business. He built up an extensive trade in that business and also bought and sold horses from 1892 to 1907. On June 30, 1897, he was appointed postmaster of Wapella, serving three terms in that capacity. For many years Mr. Rolofson was engaged in auctioneering and was well known and successful in this field of activity. He conducted sales over a large scope of territory and his services were in constant demand. He died suddenly Dec. 9, 1923.

On Feb. 27, 1884, John J. Rolofson was united in marriage with Miss Effie M. Wilson, a native of Wapella Township, DeWitt County, born Dec. 26, 1862, and a daughter of John and Nancy A. (Funk) Wilson, early settlers in DeWitt County. Nancy A. Funk Wilson was a daughter of Jesse Funk, a prominent early day citizen of McLean County. S. A. Wilson, a brother of Mrs. Rolofson, lives in Los Angeles, Calif., and a half-brother, Wesley E. Thompson, lives at Gardner, Mont. John Wilson died in 1865 and his wife died in 1882. To John J. and Effie M. (Wilson) Rolofson, were born two children, one of whom died in infancy, and J. J. Rolofson, who is engaged in the practice of law at Clinton, Ill. He was educated in the Clinton High School, Wesleyan University of Illinois and Yale University, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in June, 1908. Mrs. Effie

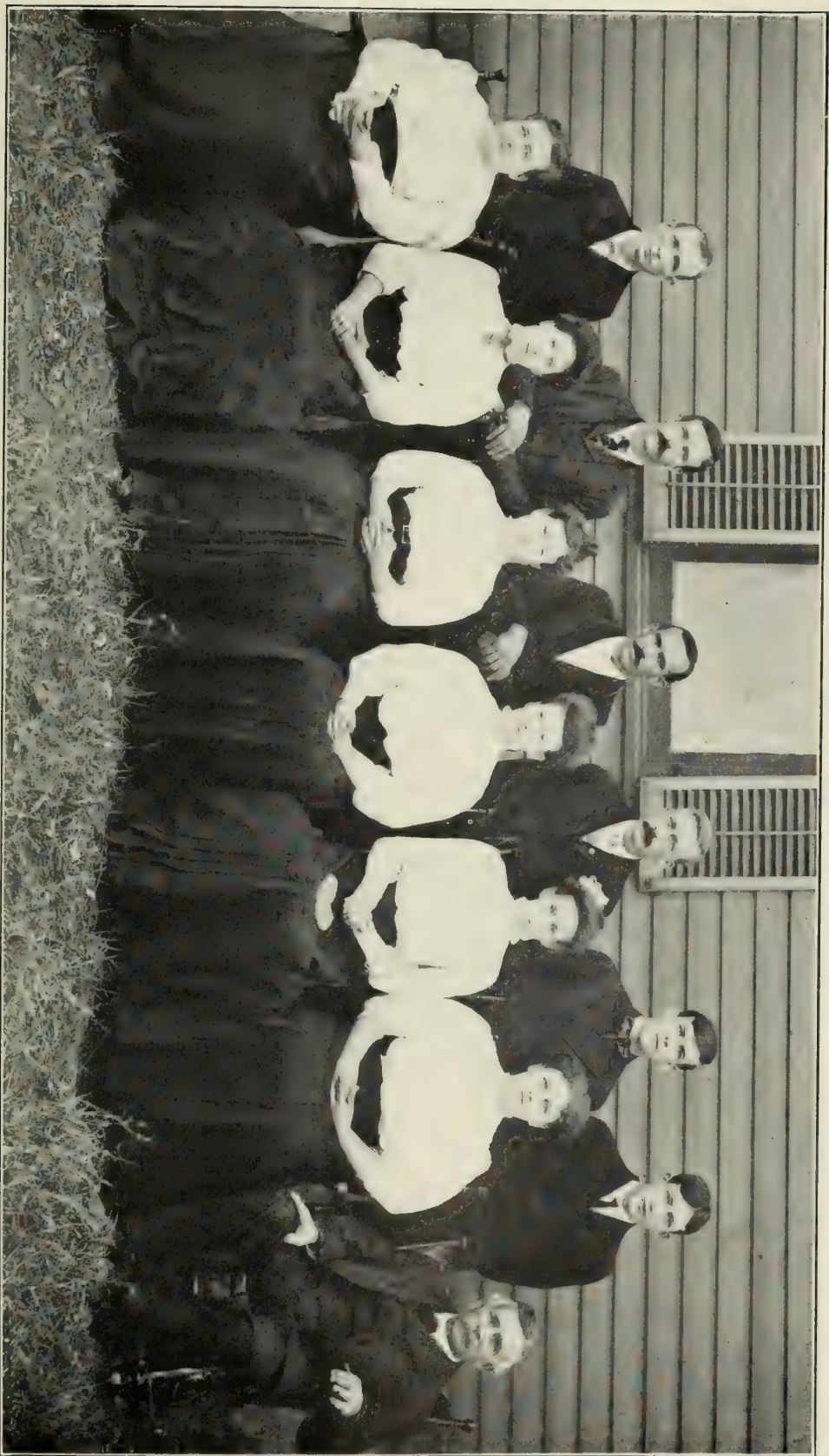
M. (Wilson) Rolofson died Sept. 30, 1910. She was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church and a member of the Rathbun Sisters. She was a woman known for her many excellent qualities and loved and respected by the entire community. For 13 years she served as assistant postmaster at Wapella.

Mr. Rolofson was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a 32d degree Mason, the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church and served as superintendent of Sunday School for a number of years.

Thomas Sylvester, well known retired brick contractor of McLean County, and vice president of the Normal State Bank at Normal, is a native of England. He was born Jan. 26, 1846, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Simpson) Sylvester. There were six sons in the Sylvester family, as follows: William, lives in England; John, lives at Staffordshire, England; George, lives at Staffordshire, England; James, deceased; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; and Joseph, lives at Champaign, Ill.

Thomas Sylvester received his education in the schools of England, attending Widenberry School. After finishing his school work he learned the brick mason trade with his uncle, Rodger Witicker, and followed the trade in England until 1869, at which time he came to the United States. Mr. Sylvester was employed on the farm of Robert Anderson in Park County, Ill., until May 13, 1869, when he moved to Normal and engaged in the brick laying trade. After being in the employ of Blake, Huston and Sweeting at Normal for one year, Mr. Sylvester went into the contracting business for himself, which he followed until 1916, at which time he retired. He has built many interesting landmarks in McLean County, among them being the Fell Memorial. Mr. Sylvester owns 240 acres of land in Clay County, Minn., and 44 acres within the city limits of Normal. He has a residence at Bloomington as well as a home on Broadway and Vernon Avenue at Normal, and he also owns a large amount of the business section of Normal.

On Oct. 27, 1871, Mr. Sylvester was married to Miss Martha Ellen Dunseth, a native of Money Creek Township, McLean County, born Jan. 25, 1854. To this union 12 children were born, as follows: Frank, lives



THOMAS SYLVESTER AND FAMILY.

at Webster City, Ia.; Thomas, lives in Iowa; John, lives at Normal; William, lives at Normal; Nettie, married Edward Sheilds, lives at Normal; Fannie Burk Pepple, lives at Normal; Anna, married James Lyda, lives at Bloomington; Louise, married Curtis Keyes, lives at Bloomington; Charles, lives at Normal; Neil, lives at Normal; Elizabeth, deceased; and Minnie, deceased, was the wife of Clifton Green. After the death of his first wife on Nov. 3, 1916, Mr. Sylvester was married on Oct. 29, 1921, to Miss Jane Shirley, a native of Johnson County, Mo., born March 6, 1854.

In politics Mr. Sylvester is a Democrat and he served as a member of the city council of Normal for 11 years. He is a member of the Christian Church and laid the brick for that church at Normal, and he belongs to the Masonic lodge. Mr. Sylvester is well known in the county, where he has a reputation for good citizenship and progressive ideas.

Albert F. Henderson, now living retired in Bloomington, is among the substantial and well known citizens of McLean County. He was born in Canada, near Montreal, July 15, 1841. At the age of 19 years he went to California and followed gold mining for two years after which he returned to Canada. In 1864 he came to McLean County and located at Towanda, where he engaged in teaching for eight years. He then purchased a farm of 240 acres near Colfax, Ill., which he operated successfully until the time of his retirement in 1910. The farm is now owned by his son Roy Henderson.

In 1873 Mr. Henderson was married to Miss Rachel Fincham, a daughter of Robert and Martha Fincham, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson the following children were born: Lillian, lives in Chicago; Pearl, engaged in the real estate business in Mississippi; Dr. Francis, a well known eye, ear and nose specialist of Bloomington with offices in the Griesheim Building; Archie, lives at Peoria, Ill.; Ernest, State Attorney, lives in Woodford County, Ill.; Dr. George, a successful dentist of Bloomington, also located in the Griesheim Building; Addie, married Leonard Funk, lives at LaCrosse, Wis., and Roy, who farms the home place near Towanda, Ill. Mrs. Henderson died in 1897.

Mr. Henderson served as supervisor of Colfax for five years. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he belongs

to the Masonic lodge. The Henderson family is well known and highly esteemed in McLean County.

Arthur H. Tobias, manager of the Bloomington Creamery Company, is among the prominent business men of McLean County. He was born at Congerville, Woodford County, Ill., June 23, 1888, and is the son of James F. and Rosine (Strubhar) Tobias, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Arthur H. Tobias spent his early life on a farm near Congerville, Ill., and was educated in the grade schools there and attended Normal High School. He later lived on a farm near Lexington, Ill., and for the past 12 years has resided at Bloomington, where he is associated in business with the Bloomington Creamery Company.

On Dec. 21, 1910, Mr. Tobias was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. Lehman, a native of Flanagan, Ill., and the daughter of Joseph A. and Martha A. (Unzicker) Lehman, a sketch of whom also appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Tobias have been born three children: Bernice Eleanor, born Oct. 1, 1914; Louise Frances, born Feb. 1, 1917; and Joseph Franklin, born Oct. 12, 1920.

In politics Mr. Tobias is identified with the Republican party. He and his family hold membership in the Mennonite Church and he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, being a 32d degree Mason. He also belongs to the Rotary Club. Mr. Tobias has been successful and is considered one of Bloomington's efficient citizens.

James F. Tobias was born in Walnut Township, Pickaway County, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1860. His father died shortly after his birth and he was reared by an uncle, Dan Zinser of Washington, Ill. At the age of 13 years he made his home with Michael Foster of Deer Creek, Ill. At the age of 18 years Mr. Tobias worked out by the month in the vicinity of Congerville, Ill., where he became acquainted with Rosine Strubhar and was married to her on Dec. 13, 1883.

Mr. Tobias and Rosine Tobias spent the early days of their life on the farm, later opening a hardware and implement business at Congerville, Ill., which they operated for 10 years, after which they purchased

a farm south of Congerville, where they resided two years. They purchased a farm near Lexington, where they resided until the death of James F. Tobias, which occurred April 8, 1910.

Rosine (Strubhar) Tobias was born in Danvers Township, McLean County, Feb. 2, 1863, where she lived to maturity. To Mr. and Mrs. James F. Tobias were born three children: Arthur H., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Effie May and Ida, who both died in infancy. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Tobias resided with her son, Arthur H., until her death, Feb. 8, 1918, at Bloomington.

Valentine Strubhar was born in Alsace Lorraine, France, Sept. 26, 1817. At the age of 17 years he immigrated to America and settled in Ohio, where he resided for several years. He then moved to Illinois, where he met Barbara Guingerich, whom he married in the year 1845. He was of the old Mennonite faith and was one of the founders of the first Mennonite churches erected in Illinois. One of these churches, located three miles north of Danvers, is still standing. Mr. Strubhar died Nov. 30, 1861, at the age of 64 years.

Barbara (Guingerich) Strubhar was born in Alsace Lorraine, France, March 19, 1827. Her people immigrated to America in 1829, and settled in Ohio, later moving to Danvers, Ill., where she resided until 1898, then moving to Piper City, Ill., where she lived with her daughter until the time of her death, which occurred March 26, 1923, at the age of 95 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Strubhar seven children were born: John, lives at Danvers, Ill.; Magdalene Salzman, lived at Danvers, Ill., and now deceased; Emil E., lives in California; Peter A., lives at Murray, Iowa; Mrs. John Schaffer, lived at Deer Creek, Ill., now deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Ehresman, lives at Piper City, Ill.; and Mrs. Rosine Tobias, deceased.

Joseph A. Lehmann, a well known and successful farmer of McLean County, living at Chenoa, was born five miles north of Bloomington, April 2, 1863, the son of Peter and Magdalena (Stalter) Lehmann.

Peter Lehmann was a native of Alsace Lorraine, France, and his wife was born at Bavaria, Germany. At an early date Mr. Lehmann came

to this country and located on a farm near Danvers, Ill., later removing to a farm near Bloomington. In 1866 he went to Livingston County, Ill., and lived on a farm near Gridley and later lived near Flanagan, where he died. There were six children in the Lehmann family: Jacobina Vercler, lives at Meadows, Ill.; Peter R., born Dec. 3, 1861, died Jan. 4, 1901; Joseph A., the subject of this sketch; Ella Rich, lives at Deer Creek, Ill.; Elizabeth Zehr, lives at Graymont, Ill.; and Dr. C. W., lives at Flanagan, Ill.

Joseph A. Lehmann was reared and educated in Livingston County, Ill., and has always been a farmer. On Feb. 3, 1887, he was united in marriage at Danvers with Miss Martha Amelia Unzicker, a native of Lexington, Ill., and the daughter of Joseph and Magdalena (Smucker) Unzicker, the former a native of Canada and the latter of France. Mr. Unzicker died Oct. 28, 1909, and his wife died July 23, 1906. To Joseph A. and Martha Amelia (Unzicker) Lehmann the following children were born: Emma M. Augspurger, born March 11, 1888; Martha Amelia Schrock, born Jan. 11, 1890; Ida M. Tobias, born Jan. 8, 1892; Pearl E. Zimmerman, born June 18, 1893; Joseph P., born Dec. 21, 1894; Matilda E. Porzelius, born Oct. 10, 1898; and Magdalena I. Zehr, born April 27, 1904.

Mr. Lehmann is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Mennonite Church.

Louis W. Dauel, who is successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Bloomington, is a native of Germany. He was born in Hanover, Dec. 11, 1861, and is a son of Frederick and Dorothy (Gathmann) Dauel.

Frederick Dauel and his wife died when Louis W., the subject of this sketch, was a young boy. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, died at the age of 22 years; Frederick, died in infancy; Louise, died in 1919, was the wife of August Wichmann; Henry, lives in Los Angeles, Calif.; F. W., lives in St. Paul, Minn.; and Louis W., the subject of this sketch.

When Louis W. Dauel was 13 years old he and his brother came to the United States and lived with their older brother, a farmer in McLean County. After two years he went to Iowa and worked on a farm, and five years later Mr. Dauel returned to Illinois. He engaged in the hardware and implement business for a number of years and met with

success. In 1899 he came to Bloomington and became deputy sheriff of McLean County, which office he held for two years. He then became manager of the Darlington Lumber Co. at Arrowsmith, Ill., for three and one-half years, then purchased the business of August Boeker in Bloomington. Mr. Dauel does a large volume of business in real estate, insurance, and loans and his office is located in the Corn Belt Bank Bldg. He owns a fine residence in Bloomington beside other city property.

On March 27, 1883, Mr. Dauel was married to Miss Emma M. George, a daughter of Henry and Anna (Schlueter) George, the former a native of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Dauel seven children have been born, as follows: Minnie was the wife of Martin Homuth, died in 1918, leaving one child, Dorothy; Louise, married Godfrey Olson, lives in Bloomington, and they have three children, Ralph, Robert and Margaret; Henry, an engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, had two children, Evelyn and Lois; William, lives in Bloomington; Rose married Elmer Peterson who died in 1914, Mrs. Peterson now making her home with her parents; Lillian, married Walter Miller, a jeweler in Bloomington; and Alvina, married Virgil Bierbower.

Mr. Dauel was president of the Real Estate Board of Bloomington and is the agent for several steamship lines. He is a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church and is a substantial and reliable citizen of Bloomington.

Joseph F. Rice, who is successfully engaged in the real estate business in Bloomington, is a member of one of McLean County's pioneer families. He was born in Bloomington, March 13, 1872, and is the son of Charles and Lena (Schneckloth) Rice.

Charles Rice was born in Mecklenburg, Schwereing, Germany, Nov. 22, 1830, and his wife was born at Schonberg, Germany, Aug. 15, 1845. In 1849 Mr. Rice came to this country and first settled in LaSalle County, and in 1872 located on a farm in Bloomington Township, McLean County, where they lived for many years. Mr. Rice became a successful farmer and was a bee-keeper also. He served throughout the Civil War in Company I, 104th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was highway commissioner of Bloomington Township for a number of years, and died Feb. 28, 1910. His wife lives in Bloomington with her daughter, Mrs.

Lena H. Scott, 504 E. Taylor Street. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice three children were born, as follows: Joseph F., the subject of this sketch; Lena H., married P. E. Scott; and Regina E., married Bert H. Castle, lives on a farm near Mackinaw, Ill.

Joseph F. Rice spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received his education in the Price school and also attended Evergreen City Business College in Bloomington. After engaging in general farming for a number of years, Mr. Rice traveled for the patent medicine company of Dr. Falone. Five years later he became interested in the gardening business and soon after entered real estate, in which he has been most successful.

In politics Mr. Rice is identified with the Republican party. He served as highway commissioner of Bloomington Township for six years, and was elected supervisor one term and re-elected for the second term, resigning to take the office of County Treasurer, having been elected in November, 1914, which office he held for a term of four years. Mr. Rice is unmarried. He is among the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of his community.

David A. BroLeen is a well known and highly esteemed business man of Bloomington. He was born in Sweden, Dec. 15, 1873, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Sjoberg) BroLeen, natives of Sweden, and now deceased. There were four children in the BroLeen family: John, a machinist, lives in Sweden; Hulda, married Mr. Fridell; Frank, a merchant tailor, lives at Pontiac, Ill.; and D. A., the subject of this sketch.

D. A. BroLeen was reared and educated in Sweden and came to this country at the age of 20 years. He located at Des Moines, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for a number of years, and in 1899 he removed to Bloomington, where he entered the employ of George W. DuNah. Since 1904 Mr. BroLeen has been a member of the firm of BroLeen & DuNah, merchant tailors, and they are located at 106 W. Washington Street.

In 1904, Mr. BroLeen was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Betsberg, a native of Sweden who came to America at the age of three years. She is the daughter of Carl G. and Amelia (Goss) Betsberg, who came to this country in 1843, and are now deceased. To D. A. and Hanna

(Betsberg) BroLee one daughter has been born, Gladys, who will be graduated from Bloomington High School in June, 1924.

Mr. BroLeen and his family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is identified with the Masonic Lodge and Consistory, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rotary Club, and the McLean County Country Club.

Marion L. McClure, who resides at Bloomington, is a large landowner of McLean County and a successful farmer and stockman. He was born in McLean County, Dec. 6, 1854, and is the son of Samuel and Delilah (Orendorf) McClure.

Samuel McClure followed farming for a number of years and died February, 1858. His widow and five children then moved to Hopedale Township. The children were as follows: Aaron B., born Dec. 3, 1848, lives retired at Hopedale; Samuel A., lives retired in Kansas; William R., died in 1904; Marion L., the subject of this sketch; and Milton B., who died in 1921.

Marion L. McClure received his education in the district schools of Hopedale Township and when he was 16 years old his mother died. He then went to live with Frank Orendorf until he was 20 years old, at which time he rented a farm from his brother, Samuel. Later, however, he went to Chicago for a short time and upon his return again engaged in general farming and stock raising, and lived on a farm until 1892, at which time he moved to Bloomington to educate his children. Mr. McClure owns a fine home facing Franklin Park on Prairie Avenue.

On Sept. 20, 1877, Mr. McClure was married to Miss Arabelle S. Stephenson, a native of Ohio, born Aug. 9, 1857, and the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Jewell) Stephenson, natives of Ohio and early settlers of Illinois, having come here in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. McClure had the following children: Lee, cashier of the First National Bank of Danvers, Ill., married Elizabeth Powell, a native of Mexico, Mo., and they have two sons, Marion Lee and David Stephenson; Elizabeth D., married Hiram Bicket, lives in Chicago and they have four children, Marion McClure, Eleanor, James Hiram, and Jane. Mrs. McClure is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are mem-

bers of the Presbyterian Church at Danvers and they are highly respected citizens of McLean County.

Mr. McClure has always been a heavy investor in farm land and now he and his wife own over 3,000 acres of land in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Mississippi, and have given each of their children large farms in Iowa and Mississippi.

Joseph E. Richmond, a prosperous farmer of McLean County, who resides at Normal, is the owner of well improved land in Tazewell and Logan counties, Ill. He was born on a farm in Tazewell County, Ill., Feb. 18, 1857, the son of Wilson and Emily (Fisher) Richmond.

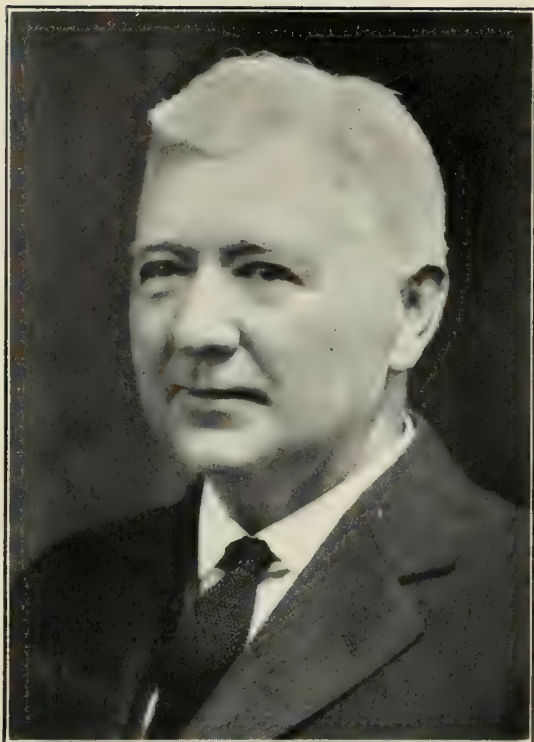
The Richmond family originally came from Ohio, where Wilson Richmond was born, Dec. 8, 1815, in Zanesville. In 1830 he came to Illinois and engaged in farming and stock raising in Tazewell County, and became well-to-do. He died June 19, 1908. His wife, who was born in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, Jan. 20, 1829, lives in Tazewell County and is 95 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond were the parents of nine children, of whom, Joseph E., the subject of this sketch, was the second in order of birth.

Joseph E. Richmond grew up on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools of Tazewell County and also attended Brown Business College in Jacksonville, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1876. Two eminent men, William Jennings Bryan and Senator Richard Yates, former governor of Illinois, were debators in the Brown's Business College, while Mr. Richmond attended that college. After finishing his school work, Mr. Richmond engaged in farming and in 1881 purchased 80 acres of land at \$40.00 per acre. Several years later he added 80 more acres at \$50.00 per acre, and in 1892 he purchased 157 acres for \$12,000. Mr. Richmond sold hogs for \$2.25 per hundred pounds and corn for 16 cents per bushel. He has lived at Normal since 1901, but still owns his farms.

Mr. Richmond was married on Feb. 3, 1881, to Miss Emma Britt, a native of Logan County, Ill., born Sept. 8, 1859, and the daughter of W. S. and Sallie (Burt) Britt, the former a native of Bowling Green, Ky., and the latter of Tazewell County, Ill. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs.



MRS. EMMA BRITT RICHMOND.



JOSEPH E. RICHMOND.



MISS OLLIE RICHMOND NANCE.



MRS. OLLIE RICHMOND NANCE.

Richmond, Ollie, born Jan. 1, 1886, and she died Dec. 27, 1918. She was a graduate of Normal High School and Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and married Ross A. Nance, June 12, 1917. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nance, Ollie Richmond Nance, born Dec. 24, 1918, and she lives with her father, a merchant, at Petersburg, Ill.

In politics Mr. Richmond is a Republican and he is a member of the Christian Church. He is a man of industry and ability who has made a success of his work.

Rev. Edward V. Young, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Bloomington, is a leading and influential citizen of McLean County. He was born at Carlinville, Ill., May 31, 1883, and is the son of Peter and Augusta (Gunterburg) Young.

Peter Young was born and reared on a farm in Macoupin County, Ill., near Carlinville. After living on the same farm for 60 years, he retired and moved to Carlinville, where he and his wife now reside. They are the parents of the following children: William J. and Mrs. Elsie Sensel, live at Carlinville; Leo and Anita live at Carlinville; Mrs. Nellie Merriam, lives at Springfield, Ill.; and Rev. Edward V., the subject of this sketch.

Rev. Edward V. Young was reared on his father's farm and received his early education in the country grade schools. He is a graduate of Blackburn Academy, at Carlinville, Illinois Wesleyan University, and the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. Reverend Young was only 20 years of age when he was received into the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served the following pastorates in the Illinois Conference: 1904, Shiloh; 1905-1909, Thayer; 1910, Springfield First Church (assistant pastor); 1911 at school; 1912, Westfield; 1913-1914, Williamsville; 1915-1918, Moweaqua; 1919-1922, Shelbyville, First. In September, 1923, Reverend Young became pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Bloomington.

On Sept. 6, 1911, Reverend Young was united in marriage at Springfield, Ill., with Miss Mary C. Galeener, a native of Warsaw, Ill., and the daughter of Rev. Chris and Talitha C. (Kilgore) Galeener, the former a native of Green County, Ohio, and the latter of Vermilion County, Ill.

Reverend and Mrs. Galeener reside at Carrollton, Ill. To Reverend and Mrs. Young three children have been born, Margaret, Marita and Esther. They are eleven, nine and seven years of age, respectively.

Reverend Young is a Republican and is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Bloomington Consistory, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are well and favorably known in Bloomington.

John P. Shields, a substantial citizen of Bloomington, was born in Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 19, 1881, and is the son of Patrick and Mary (Christy) Shields.

Patrick Shields and his wife were both born in Ireland and after their marriage in 1865 came to this country, settling in Bloomington. Mr. Shields was employed in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad for many years and was crippled when he was struck by a train. His wife is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Shields seven children were born, as follows: Catherine, married Robert Litford; Mary; John P., the subject of this sketch; Edward, a machinist in the Chicago & Alton Railroad shops; James, lives in Bloomington; Frank, also a resident of Bloomington; and Elizabeth, married Paul Coogan, lives in Bloomington.

John P. Shields was reared and educated in Bloomington, where he has always lived. On Oct. 20, 1915, he was married to Miss Agnes Katherine O'Neil, a daughter of Daniel O'Neil, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history. To Mr. and Mrs. Shields two children have been born: Elizabeth Pyne, born June 4, 1918; and Joan Katherine, born April 6, 1920.

Mr. Shields is a member of the Knights of Columbus and he and his family belong to the Catholic Church.

Julius P. Klemm, secretary of the C. W. Klemm, Incorporated, of Bloomington, is an enterprising young business man and a veteran of the World War. He was born in Bloomington, Nov. 20, 1890, and is the son of C. W. and Emelia (Bender) Klemm. A biographical sketch of C. W. Klemm and his family appears elsewhere in this volume.

Julius P. Klemm was reared and educated in Bloomington and started life as an office boy for J. F. Humphreys & Company. He has been associated in business with his father for a number of years and has charge of the wholesale department.

On June 1, 1917, Mr. Klemm enlisted for service during the World War and received the commission of lieutenant. He received his training at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, and Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. He was discharged on Nov. 28, 1918.

Mr. Klemm was married on May 14, 1919, to Miss Carita Wayne, a native of Delavan, Ill., and the daughter of Edwin M. and Harriet (Bailey) Wayne, natives of Illinois and residents of Delavan. Mr. and Mrs. Klemm have one daughter, Martha Bender, born June 18, 1922.

In politics Mr. Klemm is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Unitarian Church and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Klemm belongs to the Masonic Lodge, and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of the University of Illinois. He and his wife are favorably known in Bloomington and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

C. W. Klemm, who ranks among the leading and successful business men of Illinois, is a pioneer merchant of Bloomington. He was born in Haynrode, Germany, and came to this country in 1868, locating at Springfield, Ill., where he entered the employ of the C. A. Gehrman Company. Five years later he came to Bloomington and rented a store room two doors east of the intersection of Center and Jefferson Streets. The fiftieth anniversary of the business was celebrated on Nov. 7, 1923.

When Mr. Klemm first opened for business, he economized in expenses by sleeping in a room over the store and boarded at what was known as the St. Nicholas Hotel, afterwards the Butler. Some of his companions of those early days were Lyman Graham, E. H. Aldrich, Jacob Heldman and others, later prominent in Bloomington's business life. He bought a store building from A. Fitzwilliam and later the store adjacent to McConkey, and rebuilt as fast as possible. In the fire of 1900 the entire double store building was destroyed, but within seven months a new building was erected, modern in every respect. The wholesale department is located on North Center Street, between Jefferson and Monroe and

which also shelters the overall and shirt factory. There is a branch in operation at Leroy. In 1920 the building to the west of the present retail store was taken on a long time lease and is known as the Annex, and in 1920 the Evans building, adjacent to the east, was purchased and eventually will be added to the store for housing additional departments.

The Klemm establishment, which compares favorably with the most extensive of any in a similar field in central Illinois, employs a force of 100 people in the retail department and an equal number in the wholesale department.

Mr. C. W. Klemm was united in marriage with Augusta Seibel, in the fall of 1874; she died 12 years later; by this marriage three children were born, now living, Mrs. Helen Howard, Mrs. Charles Agle and Carl H. Klemm. His second marriage was to Miss Emilia Bender, a native of Peoria, Ill., who died June 7, 1921. To this union one child was born, Julius P., a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Carl H. Klemm is at the head of the retail department of the father's business and Julius P. has charge of the wholesale. They have been thoroughly impregnated with the same high ideals of commercial integrity and acumen and will doubtless worthily maintain the establishment founded by their parent, and of which he is yet actively a part.

C. W. Klemm's career is unique in that his whole life is centered in his business. He has never thought it necessary to seek relaxation. His establishment has been paramount and his whole soul has been centered in its welfare. It has been his life work and now at the close of 50 years he has reason to feel proud of what he has accomplished. Satisfied customers and confidence, due to fair dealing, have been important factors in the success of the enterprise.

Dr. Charles P. Hanson, well known and successful osteopathic physician of Bloomington, is a native of McLean County. He was born at Gridley, July 31, 1877, and is the son of P. M. and Amanda (Coon) Hanson.

P. M. Hanson and his wife were born in Ohio. They removed to Illinois in early life, where Mr. Hanson farmed for a number of years. He later became a merchant at Fifer, Ill., and now resides at Normal, where he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business. His wife died

Aug. 29, 1923, and is buried at Kappa, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanson seven children were born, as follows: Frank Owen, lives in White Place, Bloomington; Dr. Charles P., the subject of this sketch; Herbert, lives on Linden Street, Normal; William Cassel, lives in Washington, D. C.; Archie M., lives at Lincoln, Ill.; Rachel Hodgkinson, lives at Normal; and Dorothy Lynch, lives at Normal.

Dr. Charles P. Hanson received his education in the public and high schools of Gridley and attended Illinois Wesleyan University, and the University of Illinois, graduated from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. Before taking up the study of osteopathy, Dr. Hanson taught school for several years. He received his degree from the American School of Osteopathy in June, 1910, and since that time has been located in Bloomington, where he has established a large practice.

On Sept. 28, 1910, Dr. Hanson was united in marriage to Miss Bernice Bright, a native of Normal, and the daughter of Reuben G. and Sarah (Dillon) Bright, natives of Illinois. Mr. Bright resides in Normal and his wife is deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Hanson have no children.

In politics Dr. Hanson is identified with the Republican party. He is trustee of the Illinois Osteopathic Association and a charter member and first president of the Bloomington Kiwanis Club. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Bloomington Consistory and Ansar Shrine. Dr. and Mrs. Hanson are members of the First Christian Church and are favorably known in McLean County. The family residence is at 1011 Broadway, Normal.

John T. Lillard has practiced law in Bloomington since 1874. He was born in Boyle County, near Danville, Ky., April 1, 1852, a son of Thomas Madison and Mary (Bright) Lillard. His education began under private tutors in the home of his parents, then after two years in the college preparatory, he entered Centre College, Danville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In June, 1906, he received from Illinois Wesleyan University the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He settled in Bloomington in August, 1873. After some previous legal preparation he read law in the office of Williams and Burr, was admitted to practice in September, 1874, and has ever since been a member

of the Bloomington Bar. His law offices are in the First National Bank Building. Since 1890 he has been the senior member of the law firm of Lillard and Williams.

Mr. Lillard was married in 1878 to Miss Sallie Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Robert E. Williams, a Bloomington lawyer. She died on May 8, 1907. In October, 1908, Mr. Lillard was married to his present wife, Sarah Davis Lillard, daughter of Judge David Davis, during his lifetime distinguished locally and nationally.

In 1889 Mr. Lillard with others organized the Union Gas and Electric Company, was its vice-president for seven years, and is still its attorney. In 1891 he organized the Manufactured Ice and Cold Storage Company, and was its president for 13 years. He with others organized the Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Company and has ever since been its president. In addition to his profession he has other business interests.

He served as city attorney for two terms. He has been connected with the board of trustees of Illinois Wesleyan University, and the Board of Trustees of the Bloomington City Library. He and his wife are members of the First Christian Church of Bloomington.

N. B. Carson, County Recorder of Deeds in McLean County, was born near New Lexington, Ohio, May 2, 1856, and is a son of Hiram and Harriet (Bell) Carson.

The Carson family originally came from the North of Ireland and were among the early settlers of Virginia. James B. Carson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, in 1869, and was six years old at the time the Declaration of Independence was signed; he remembered distinctly of hearing the ringing of the Independence bell. He was a woodworker by trade and during the War of 1812 was employed by the government in the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va. He later moved his family to Brownsville, Pa., and after a short residence there to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1833, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives.

Hiram Carson was a glass blower by trade and later engaged in farming. He came to Illinois with his family in 1872 and died in 1885. His wife died the same year and they are both buried at Bellflower, Ill. She was the daughter of Nemihah Bell (formerly spelled Beall), a native of

Maryland, who was also employed by the government in the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., as a gunsmith. He came to Ohio in 1819, settling in Muskingum County.

N. B. Carson was one of two children born to his parents. A brother, J. W., died near Burlington, Iowa, several years ago. Mr. Carson was 16 years of age when his family came to Illinois and settled in McLean County. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public school. He followed farming until he was 25 years of age, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Delana, in West Township, McLean County. He was later in business at Bellflower and remained there until 1892 when he came to Bloomington. After being employed as a clerk he was elected coroner in 1896 and served in this capacity eight years. In 1904 he was elected county recorder of deeds and since that time has been elected five successive terms.

Mr. Carson was married on July 4, 1877, to Miss Hattie Eva Bradbury, a native of Indiana, and resident of Bellflower, Ill. She was the daughter of William T. Bradbury, at one time supervisor of Bellflower and prominent in politics. Mrs. Carson died in 1886 and was buried in Bellflower. To that marriage four children were born, as follows: Charles T., lives in San Diego, Cal.; Kate, deceased; Pearl, married Robert Carson, lives in Portland, Ore.; and Bessie died in infancy. Mr. Carson was later married to Miss Anna Gibson Hardy, a native of Bellflower, and to that union one child was born, Robert H., who lives in Birmingham, Mich. Mrs. Carson died in 1906.

Mr. Carson is a Republican, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. Because of his efficiency in office and his interest in public affairs, Mr. Carson is ranked among the substantial citizens of McLean County, and he merits the approval in which he is held in this community.

Bertram Adolph Franklin, a well known and successful attorney who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Bloomington, is a native of McLean County. He was born in Money Creek Township, Sept. 6, 1876, the son of Noah and Sarah Catherine (Spawr) Franklin, a sketch of whom appears in this history.

Bertram Adolph Franklin was reared in Lexington and received his

education in the public and high schools there. He then attended Morgan Park Academy near Chicago and was graduated from Eureka College in 1896, after which he attended Harvard University, finishing there in 1899. Mr. Franklin was also graduated from Wesleyan Law School in 1902, after which he began the practice of law at Lexington. After remaining there for three years he came to Bloomington and since 1909 has been associated with the firm of Oglevee and Franklin. Mr. Franklin has been identified with many of the important cases of McLean County and is a capable lawyer.

On Sept. 16, 1909, Mr. Franklin married Miss Mildred Sountag, a native of Plainfield, Ill. She died Jan. 20, 1923, leaving one child, Mary Catherine, who was born Jan. 7, 1911.

On March 11, 1924, he was married to Elizabeth H. Hoblit, a native of Eureka, Ill., the widow of E. M. Hoblit and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Harber, of Bloomington, Ill., natives of Woodford County, Ill. Mrs. Franklin has a daughter by her first marriage, Helen Hoblit, born June 6, 1910.

Mr. Franklin is a member of the Christian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Elks Lodge.

Rev. Edward Parrish Brand, D. D., a prominent Baptist minister of Normal, who has attained a marked degree of eminence as superintendent of the Illinois Baptist State Convention, is a native of West Virginia. He was born at Morgantown, Aug. 9, 1854, a son of Alexander W. and Sarah (Bussey) Brand, both natives of Virginia where they spent their lives.

Dr. Brand was educated in the public schools, and a private school in Pennsylvania, in the State Normal and State University of West Virginia. He then spent two years at Newton Theological Seminary, Massachusetts. In 1878 he was licensed to preach, being ordained at Zoar, W. Va., Oct. 30, 1880. During the time he was attending the university he was engaged in preaching at some of the Baptist churches in Monongahela County, W. Va. Before he became superintendent of the Baptist State Convention he had been pastor of the following churches: Taylortown and Sugar Grove, Green County, Pa., 1885-1886; Madisonville (Cincinnati), Ohio, 1886-1890; Orion and Alpha, Ill., 1890-1891; Atchison, Kan., 1891-1892, and Cambridge, Alpha and Orion, Ill., 1892-1898.



MRS. E. P. BRAND.



REV. E. P. BRAND.

In June, 1906, Ewing College, Illinois, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity and Shurtleff College also in 1915 conferred upon him the same degree.

In addition to his work as superintendent he was editor and publisher of the Illinois Baptist Annual from 1898 to 1921 and published the Illinois Baptist Bulletin from 1909-1922. He has also found time to manage a farm near his home.

Since he began his career as a minister he has always made it a rule to preach a sermon every Sabbath day, wherever he may be. As a pulpit orator he has attained considerable distinction. He has done work in the line of his calling in seven different states of the Union and has traveled in 30 states and in foreign countries. Some time ago he let it be known that he desired to give up the work of superintendent on Jan. 1, 1922, and at the following state convention his request was granted but he was unanimously elected to another position for life which involves lighter duties, including the writing of a Baptist history to which he is now devoting about half of his time.

In 1885 Dr. Brand was married to Miss Vienna Moore, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Moore of Point Marion, Pa., and to this union were born the following children: Sylvia Pearl, born Sept. 22, 1886, died Oct. 18, 1891; Sarah Hazel, born Nov. 26, 1888, married Oswald Carl Yeager, of Danville, Ill., and they have two children, Elizabeth Ann, born Aug. 8, 1914, and Philip Edward, born Oct. 2, 1916; Lila Marjorie, born Aug. 9, 1894, a teacher and Mildred Dorothy, born Feb. 21, 1896, married Lyndon Rutledge Wilson and they reside at Tuscon, Ariz. They have one child, Margaret Anna, born July 29, 1921.

Dr. Brand's work in the capacity of superintendent of the Illinois Baptist State Convention has been carefully reviewed by President George M. Potter of Shurtleff College, in an article which appeared in the Baptist Standard, Oct. 18, 1919, under the title of "A Kingdom Highway Builder," which in part is as follows:

"Twenty-one years ago the Illinois Baptist State Convention for the third time offered its superintendency of State Convention work to E. P. Brand, then pastor of the Alpha and Orion churches in Henry County. The work of the convention was in a discouraging situation. The superintendent had resigned, there was no great amount of funds, the churches were not enthusiastic about the work and altogether it was a most uninviting offer. Nevertheless it was accepted and for twenty-one years E. P.

Brand and the Baptist State Convention of Illinois have been inseparable in the minds not only of the Baptists of this one state but also of the Baptists of all the states in the central Mississippi valley.

"With keen foresight and consecrated judgment he has laid out certain lines along which Baptist work is to be developed. He has spied out the land, has had a vision of the future and with able leadership has led the Baptist hosts of the state to catch the vision and to give themselves to the realization of certain definite plans.

"He has stressed evangelistic campaigns, encouraged churches to develop the evangelistic gifts of their pastors, and to employ the most consecrated and efficient evangelists. He has sought to bring to the state splendid men to carry on state-wide campaigns and he has always met the offers of the national societies by securing abundant funds with which to place evangelists in the field and to carry on the campaign for the conversion and spiritual development of men and women. It is the writer's opinion that Dr. Brand himself must think this phase of his work one of the most satisfying and outstanding of his numerous activities.

"When Doctor Brand undertook the state work the trust funds of the convention was small. He set himself resolutely to increase these funds and the endowment has gradually grown to such an extent that it is now more than \$106,000. More than any other leader before him in the state, he has succeeded in interesting men and women of means in this phase of convention work and many large gifts which are to come in the future will no doubt be traced to his influence. In this connection too our superintendent has made the convention the conservator of Baptist property and the friend of all needy Baptist churches. The starting of Baptist work in some localities and the chance to carry on such work in many others has been due to Doctor Brand's help and counsel.

"When the affairs of Shurtleff College were at their lowest and many of its best friends were confused and doubtful about the outcome it was Doctor Brand who called for a committee of the board of trustees of the institution to meet with the state board of the convention at its session in Bloomington. Out of this meeting came the decision which resulted in the action of the state convention at its meeting in Elgin in 1911 whereby Shurtleff College became the college of the state convention recognized as the Baptist State College of Illinois.

"He also brought about the building and establishment of our Baptist work at the State University of Illinois. With his active enthusiasm he

threw a representative of the state convention into the canvass and secured the present grounds lying in a strategic location. A few years later the state convention authorized the building of a church edifice and pastor's home and Doctor Brand was directed to employ a man to push the campaign for funds and a few months later about \$40,000 was raised and the work immediately begun.

"No summary of Doctor Brand's work for the Baptists of Illinois can be complete, for who can count the days and nights spent on trains, in carriages, in automobiles, as he traveled over our boundless prairies? He has been a veritable builder of highways for the kingdom of Jesus Christ and these five great trunk lines stand out pre-eminent as roads over which he has led the Baptist host toward greater things: constant evangelistic endeavor; greater financial strength to the convention; denominational education of our young people; care of them while they are being educated at our state university, and strong cooperation between our great metropolis and the rest of the state; from these great highways Doctor Brand is even now laying out branch lines."

J. Heber Hudson.—A position that is unique in the community, and a work which is peculiarly interesting and beneficial alike to the city and county is that of J. H. Hudson, secretary of the Bloomington Association of Commerce. This position he has filled and this work he has carried on for ten years, a record in that particular line which has no equal in Illinois and perhaps but few anywhere in the country.

While Mr. Hudson is not a native of McLean County, he has spent most of his life in this state and county. He was a native of Wisconsin, being born at the town of Milton, in that state, on Jan. 16, 1872. He is the son of Lewis B. and Alice A. (Gilbert) Hudson. His parents were both natives of the state of New York, but they located in Wisconsin after their marriage and remained there until the year 1881, when they removed to Bloomington.

The subject of our sketch was then a lad of only nine years of age, and the city to which he then came with his parents has since that time been constantly his home. The parents removed to Aurora, Ill., in 1892, but Heber remained in Bloomington. The father died in Aurora in 1915, and the widow lived there for many years afterward, her death occurring

early in the year 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Hudson were the parents of seven children, but two of whom are now living, they being J. H. Hudson of Bloomington and Mrs. John J. Trauten of Aurora, Ill.

J. H. Hudson attended the public schools of Bloomington, and when it came time for him to start out in life on his own hook he secured work as a cash and delivery boy for a store. Later he took up the work of a commercial traveler, being employed by the firm of Seibel Bros., wholesale milliners of Bloomington. He was on the road for that firm continuously for 28 years and had a very wide circle of business friends throughout his territory.

In 1914, Mr. Hudson was offered the position of secretary of the Bloomington Commercial Club, now known as the Association of Commerce. He was chosen from a large field of applicants, and the remarkable record he has since made showed the wisdom of the choice. The Commercial Club was then a comparatively small organization, with meager equipment and practically no working force aside from the secretary himself. With the accession of Mr. Hudson to the position of executive secretary, the club took on new life. Its membership was increased several hundred per cent, its offices enlarged and moved to larger quarters three times in succession, and new branches of work for the good of the city and county were added from year to year. One of the most notable achievements of the Association first accomplished was the formation of the Better Farming Association, now known as the McLean County Farm Bureau, which was sponsored by the Commercial Club and had offices with it until the Farm Bureau became so large and robust a child that it left its home nest and established permanent headquarters in a building which it had leased. This project has done more to cement good relations between the city and rural population of the county than anything else. It is impossible within the limits of this sketch to outline all the accomplishments of the Association of Commerce in the ten years in which Mr. Hudson has been secretary, but these are given more in detail in the chapter of the general history in this work which is devoted to that subject. The Association of Commerce now occupies two floors of the B. S. Green building, and its office force consists of fourteen people. It is a general clearing house for community activities. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have passed through its office in the last decade all expended in the interest of the general good of the city and county. The success

and growth of the Association in this period has been due in large part to the universal confidence which its membership has in its secretary.

In 1894, Mr. Hudson was married to Miss Carrie Scott, a native of Bloomington, and a daughter of Benjamin F. Scott. To Mr. and Mrs. Hudson two children have been born, as follows: Gladys, married A. V. Padou, lives in Indianapolis; and Heber S., an attorney of Bloomington. He received his education in the public and high schools of Bloomington and after attending Illinois Wesleyan University was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1922. He has charge of the credit department of the W. H. Roland Co.

J. H. Hudson is a Republican, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and Consistory of Bloomington. He belongs to the Rotary Club, the Young Mens' Club, the Bloomington Club, and the Maplewood Country Club. He is secretary-treasurer of Post L of the Travelers' Protective Association, the post having a membership of more than 800. He is also a member of Bloomington Council of the United Commercial Travelers, the National Union and the Court of Honor. Mr. Hudson has served as president of the Illinois Commercial Secretaries' Association and is a director of the National Association of Commercial Secretaries. He is universally regarded as one of the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of McLean County.

H. K. Hoblit, vice-president of the First National Bank of Bloomington, is a well-known citizen of McLean County. He was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 10, 1882, and is a son of A. B. and Anna (Keys) Hoblit.

A. B. Hoblit was born in Canton, Ill., and his wife was born in Springfield, Ill. He was a leading banker of Illinois for many years and in 1878 organized the State Bank of Bloomington. Previous to that time he had organized the Farmers National Bank at Pekin, Ill., and was cashier there for two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hoblit were the parents of two children, as follows: Edward, died in 1921, was married to Elizabeth Harber, who lives in Bloomington; and H. K., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Hoblit died when H. K. Hoblit was a child and her husband was later married to Sarah Coolidge, who now resides in Bloomington. A. B. Hoblit died in June, 1920.

H. K. Hoblit was educated in the public schools at Bloomington and was engaged as a collector for the State Bank there. After many promotions he was made president of the bank in 1920 and the following year when the bank was consolidated with the First National Bank, Mr. Hoblit was made vice-president. He is also vice-president of the First Trust & Savings Bank and of the First Title & Savings Company.

In 1904, Mr. Hoblit was married to Miss Florence Herrick, a native of Oak Park, Ill., and daughter of D. C. Herrick. Mr. Herrick came to Bloomington after the fire here in 1900 and became a leading merchant. He sold his business in 1923 and now lives retired in Chicago. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hoblit, Barbara, born in 1913.

Mr. Hoblit is a Republican and a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Consistory of Bloomington. He also belongs to the Elks. Mr. Hoblit inherited the banking ability of his grandfather, Isaac Keyes, who organized the Farmers National Bank of Springfield, Ill. Mr. Keys was appointed Provost Marshal under President Lincoln.

James Frank Gillespie.—Rising by his own efforts from surroundings that called for the best that was in him, James Frank Gillespie has established himself in a secure place among the successful attorneys of McLean County, to which he came thirty-two years ago. He is a native of Virginia, a state which is called the mother of presidents and from whose bosom have come scores of men who have achieved renown for themselves and reflected credit upon the land of their nativity. Mr. Gillespie is now right in the prime of his professional career. He is located in the county seat, Bloomington, and has offices in the Livingston building.

Mr. Gillespie was born at White Sulphur Springs, Va., on April 18, 1869, and is the son of James and Henrietta Laurestine Gillespie. The Gillespie family were early settlers of Pennsylvania, but they later moved to Virginia, where James Gillespie was born and where the family lived their entire lives. The father was a prosperous farmer of the Old Dominion. He died in April, 1905, and the mother of our subject died on Feb. 15, 1923.

James Frank Gillespie was reared and grew to young manhood in his native state, where he secured his early education. He graduated from the normal school at Concord, Va., and then attended and gradu-

ated from the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind. He started out as so many other aspiring youth have done, by earning his first money in teaching school, first in the public schools of West Virginia, and afterward became principal of the high school at White Sulphur Springs, Va., in the years 1890 and 1891. Meantime he had studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1892 at Charleston, W. Va.

Being now equipped to start on his professional career, Mr. Gillespie decided to come to the middle west, and he chose McLean county as the place to locate and begin the practice of his profession.

Without fame or prestige of any kind, he began to work faithfully in the daily business of his legal practice, and gradually built up for himself the reputation for professional ability and integrity which is his today. For a quarter of a century, with only brief intervals when he was more energetically engaged in political activities, Mr. Gillespie has steadily forged ahead. He has been successful in every branch of his practice, but it is mainly for his ability and conscientious devotion to his clients as a trial lawyer that he has made his reputation. Few men in the history of the McLean County bar have been so effective in their jury pleadings. His reputation in this line is more than local, and he is known throughout Central Illinois and the whole state.

Mr. Gillespie served a term in the Legislature from the Twenty-sixth senatorial district, and made a good record in the house. He is now (1924) the nominee of the Democratic party for congress for the Seventeenth Illinois congressional district. For many years he has been one of the reliable leaders of the Democratic party in the county and state, and his speeches in every recent campaign always being effective and magnetic. Mr. Gillespie is a student of economic questions from the non-partisan standpoint. He is fond of the best literature and is versed in the writings of famous men of many ages. Being himself owner of farm lands in McLean county, he has always been interested in legislation that relates to agriculture and its allied interests.

Mr. Gillespie was married on June 10, 1896, to Miss Laura Sharp, a native of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, W. Va. She was reared and educated in that county, graduating from the public and normal schools, and was for some years a teacher in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie have one daughter, Lucile, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who resides at home. The daughter is a teacher of mathematics in the Bloomington high school.

Park C. Gillespie, now living retired at Normal, is a substantial citizen and a member of one of the early prominent pioneer families of McLean County. He was born at Bloomington, July 12, 1867, the son of Christian J. and Theresa J. (Gregory) Gillespie.

Christian Gillespie was born April 15, 1842, in Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois with his parents when he was five years old. The Gillespie family settled on a farm in Twin Grove Township and were among the earliest settlers of McLean County. Christian Gillespie became the owner of 540 acres of land in Chenoa Township where he moved after his marriage, which occurred Nov. 10, 1865, and at the time of his death was a leading stockman of the county. He died Nov. 23, 1908, and his wife died July 13, 1920. Park C. Gillespie, the subject of this sketch, was their only child.

Park C. Gillespie received his education in the district schools and started life farming on his father's farm in Chenoa Township. He became the owner of 540 acres of land in that township and 800 acres in Kansas. For many years Mr. Gillespie was a successful farmer and was a breeder of registered stock. He was also an extensive grain farmer.

On Jan. 13, 1893, Mr. Gillespie was married to Miss Freda Reichardt, a native of New York City, born Jan. 24, 1873, and the daughter of John Reichardt, a native of Germany and an early settler of New York. Mr. Reichardt was a Republican and a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Gillespie had the following brothers and sisters: Bessie, deceased; Frank, Pontiac, Ill., and Dora, lives in New York. To Park C. and Freda (Reichardt) Gillespie the following children were born: Herbert, farmer, lives in Chenoa Township; Howard, twin brother of Herbert, engaged in the insurance business at Chenoa; Christian J., extensive farmer, a sketch of whom appears in these volumes; Grace, deceased; May, deceased; and Frank, World War veteran, a sketch of whom also appears in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie have five grandchildren, as follows: Ruth, Bettie Jean, Margaret, Hannah, Esther and Herbert.

Park C. Gillespie is identified with the Republican party in politics and served as mayor of Chenoa for a number of years. During his term as mayor Mr. Gillespie was instrumental in having the streets of Chenoa paved and in the enforcing of prohibition. He was a member of the school board for ten years and was a member of the school building committee when the new school building was erected. He was elected to the Normal City Council in March, 1923, which office he now holds.



PARK C. GILLESPIE.

Mr. Gillespie is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Masonic lodge, and has held every office in the lodge with the exception of 33rd degree. He and his wife now live retired at 912 Fell Avenue, Normal. Mr. Gillespie is a progressive and public spirited man and ranks as one of the leading citizens of McLean County.

Clinton B. Hughes, a prominent attorney of Bloomington, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, July 16, 1878, the son of Ambrose M. and Ida E. (Hale) Hughes.

Ambrose M. Hughes was born in Lycoming County, Pa., Jan. 9, 1855. He taught school in early life and followed farming later in Iowa, where his parents had moved in 1860. He purchased land near Strawberry Point, Iowa, and now lives at Ames, Iowa. He has figured prominently in local affairs and held various public offices. Mr. Hughes married Ida E. Hale, who was born in Maine, Dec. 20, 1857. To this union ten children were born, as follows: Clinton B., the subject of this sketch; Eva, married R. V. Cooper, lives at San Bernardino, Cal.; James R., died April 1, 1923, at Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Peter Anderson, lives at Ames, Iowa, served as a Red Cross nurse during the World War; Harriet, a librarian in the Masonic library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Cassie Fleihler, lives at Strawberry Point, Iowa; Andrew, a veteran of the World War, having served over seas with the Rainbow Division, and he lives at Ames, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Baxter, lives at Lovell, Okla.; Amos, also a veteran of the World War, having served with the Third Division, and Howard, lives at Ames, Iowa.

Clinton B. Hughes spent his boyhood on his father's farm at Strawberry Point, Iowa, and received his education in the schools there, and was graduated from the law department in the University of Iowa in 1900. He began the practice of law at Strawberry Point in 1901, but the following year removed to Arlington, Iowa, where he practiced his profession until 1908. He then went to West Union, Iowa, where he was elected county attorney in 1911, and was re-elected in 1913 which office he held until coming to Bloomington, Ill., on Jan. 1, 1916. He has built up a splendid practice and ranks as one of the leading lawyers of McLean County. His offices are in the Griesheim building. During the World War Mr. Hughes was a member of the Council of Defense and chairman of Four-Minute speakers. He took an active part in all war work.

In March, 1902, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Anna Opperman, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Kramer) Opperman. Mr. Opperman followed farming for many years near Strawberry Point, Iowa, and died in March, 1913. His widow resides in Iowa. Mrs. Hughes died Jan. 3, 1904, leaving two children, Flora M., born December, 1902, and Donald M., born in December, 1903. On Dec. 22, 1905, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Magdalena Opperman, a sister of his first wife and to this union the following children have been born: Harold A., born in November, 1906; Helen, born January, 1908; Theodore, born August, 1909; Paul, born in 1911; Dorothy Jane, born in 1919; and Clinton B., born in 1921. The three older children are students at Illinois Wesleyan University, and the others attend school in Bloomington.

Mr. Hughes served as assistant attorney general of Illinois for two years. He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Masonic bodies and Bloomington Consistory and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Hughes is widely and favorably known throughout McLean County as a capable lawyer.

Miss Nellie E. Parham, librarian at the Withers Public Library of Bloomington for just a quarter of a century, has been an influential force in the city for that time. Miss Parham comes from English ancestry, for her grandparents on her father's side were both residents of England prior to their coming to America in 1830. Her paternal grandfather and grandmother were Thomas and Anna (Bristol) Parham, who had resided in Tisbury, England, until their emigration to the United States. Her maternal grandparents were Willard and Piany (Roberts) Doolittle, whose family came early to America and later made their home in New York. Miss Parham's father was Alford Bristol Parham, and he was born in northern Indiana. Her mother was Arvilla Berthea Doolittle, who was born in New York, but whose family came to northern Indiana when she was eight years of age.

Nellie E. Parham was the eldest of three children, and was born near the town of Lima, Ind., now known as Howe. She was graduated from high school at Lima, attended a private school one year, and then spent one year at the Indiana State Normal. She engaged in teaching for a period, first at Elkhart, Ind., and later at Beatrice, Nebr. She

entered the University of Illinois and took a library course of training there in 1897-99. She went first to the library of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where she remained from May till October, when she came to Bloomington. Miss Parham has had charge of the Withers Library continuously since coming here. She has filled the position with exceptional ability and general satisfaction to the library board and the general public. She has seen many changes in the library, chief of which was its expansion to include the use of the entire building, the upper story of which was leased and occupied by the Bloomington Club when Miss Parham came here.

Aside from her work as librarian, in which she comes in contact with many groups of the citizens, Miss Parham has always been active in movements for the betterment of the community in other ways. She is an active member of the Woman's Club and of the Four O'Clock History Club. She is a director and interested worker for the Day Nursery, and many other civic organizations have felt her energetic co-operation.

Jacob A. Bohrer, well known member of the firm of Bohrer and Riley, attorneys of Bloomington, was born on a farm in Normal Township, May 15, 1867, the son of Frederick C. and Anna M. (Ziegler) Bohrer.

Frederick C. Bohrer and his wife were natives of Rhenish, Bavaria, and left that country when they were children. Their families settled near Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Bohrer came to McLean County in 1855, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They are now deceased. There were five children, as follows: George, was a prominent farmer of Normal Township for many years, well known politician and served as a member of the board of supervisors, and died Sept. 30, 1910, at the age of 55 years; Louisa B., married Jacob N. Hilton, and died Sept. 23, 1922; Mary E., died July 5, 1917; Louis, farmer, lives in Dry Grove Township, and Jacob A., the subject of this sketch.

Jacob A. Bohrer spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He entered the high school department at Normal University in 1887 and the following fall attended Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1891. Mr. Bohrer was made a member of the Phi Delta Theta and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities during his junior year at college, and after his grad-

uation returned to Bloomington and taught Latin, Greek, German and American history in the high school department of Normal University for four years. While teaching there Mr. Bohrer studied law for two years and was graduated from that department in June, 1896, and admitted to the bar. He was appointed assistant state attorney under R. L. Fleming and served five years. In 1901, Mr. Bohrer was appointed postmaster by President McKinley and re-appointed by the late President Roosevelt and ex-President Taft. He served as postmaster of Bloomington for 12½ years, which is the longest record held by any one in that office at Bloomington. Mr. Bohrer served as chairman of the McLean County Republican Central Committee for five years and on Feb. 1, 1914, at the expiration of his term, engaged in the practice of law, being associated with Governor Fifer. This partnership continued until Feb. 1, 1922, when Mr. Bohrer became associated with Judge Riley in the practice of law. They do a general practice and are widely known throughout McLean County.

Mr. Bohrer was married May 5, 1898, to Miss Florence Fifer, a daughter of Governor Fifer, and to this union two children have been born, as follows: Joseph Fifer Bohrer, attends the law school at Chicago University; and Gertrude Bohrer, a student in the journalism department of the University of Wisconsin. Miss Bohrer attended Dana Hall at Wellesley, Mass., and her brother is a graduate of Chicago University.

In politics Mr. Bohrer has always been identified with the Republican party and he is a member of the Unitarian Church. He is a reliable and excellent citizen of Bloomington.

Hal Marot Stone, attorney of Bloomington, is well known throughout the community as a successful man in his profession. He was born in Mason County, Ill., July 31, 1877, the son of Claudius L. and Mary Gertrude (Marot) Stone.

Claudius L. Stone was a native of Menard County, Ill., born Sept. 18, 1845, and the son of William A. Stone, who came to Illinois in 1832. William A. Stone was a captain during the Mexican war and died at the age of 87 years. He was a native of Kentucky and lived in Pennsylvania before moving to Illinois. Mary Gertrude (Marot) Stone was a native of Ohio and came to Illinois with her parents when she was a young girl.

The Marot family originally came from France and settled in Pennsylvania and August Marot, Mrs. Stone's father, was among the first of the Pennsylvania Quakers to settle in Illinois. Mrs. Stone died in 1884 from injuries received when a cyclone struck this section of Illinois. A child, Inez, was killed in her mother's arms during the cyclone. Hal Marot Stone, the subject of this sketch, has three brothers: William E., attorney, Mason County, Ill.; Arthur L., traveling salesman, lives at Peoria, Ill., and Clyde E., supreme court judge of Illinois, lives at Peoria.

Hal Marot Stone spent his boyhood in Mason County and attended the district schools and high school. He then taught school for six years, four years of which were spent in Menard County. Mr. Stone attended summer school at Valparaiso and the state university at Champaign, Ill., being graduated from the law department there in 1903. He then came to Bloomington and began the practice of law alone, but soon became associated with Everett W. Ogelvee. The firm was known as Stone and Ogelvee until 1909 when Mr. Stone was appointed Master of Chancery and the firm was then known as Stone, Ogelvee and Franklin. Later Mr. Stone withdrew and practiced alone for about a year and in 1915 the firm of Stone and Dick was organized with offices in the Peoples Bank Building. On Aug. 1, 1923, Mr. Dick withdrew to become vice-president of the Peoples Bank and his place was taken by C. C. Taylor, the firm name now being Stone and Taylor. It is one of the well known law firms of Bloomington and has an extensive business in McLean County.

On Nov. 11, 1903, Mr. Stone married Miss Mildred Ann Burrill, a daughter of Thomas J. Burrill, a well known educator of Illinois. Mrs. Stone died Jan. 27, 1913, leaving one child, Mary Helen, at home. Mr. Stone was married on Jan. 24, 1916, to Miss Olive May Mellon, a native of Peoria. To this union three children have been born, as follows: Betty Jane, Hal, Jr., and Suzanne.

Mr. Stone has been an instructor in the law department of Illinois Wesleyan University since 1906 and now teaches equity, real property, contracts and evidence. He served as president of the Bloomington Club from 1914 to 1916 and he is a member of the Bloomington Country Club. Mr. Stone is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma, the Phi Delta Phi and the Theta Kappa Nu fraternities. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge No. 43, Bloomington Lodge, and is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason. He belongs to the Jesse Fell Lodge Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America No. 110, and is a

member of the State Bar Association and three country clubs. During the World war Mr. Stone served as county food administrator. He is a progressive man in his profession, a citizen of great public spirit, and a man known to his community for his high ideals of civic pride and public service.

D. G. Fitzgerald, president of the First National Bank of Normal, is among the leading and influential citizens of McLean County. He was born in Jefferson County, Ill., near Mt. Vernon, Feb. 10, 1868, and is a son of James Jackson and Sarah M. (Whitlow) Fitzgerald.

James Jackson Fitzgerald was a native of Virginia and was reared and educated in Gibson County, Indiana. He came to Illinois at a very early date, about 1839, when he was 25 years of age. He settled in Jefferson County where he purchased land from the government. Mr. Fitzgerald was a stockman and also followed farming. He was a Democrat and took a keen interest in politics but never held office. He died in 1889 at the age of 75 years. His wife, a native of Franklin County, Ill., died in 1903. They are both buried near an extinct town, Fitzgerald, in Jefferson County. D. G. Fitzgerald, the subject of this sketch, is one of a family of eight children.

Mr. Fitzgerald was reared on his father's farm in Jefferson County and attended the district school. At the age of 16 years he attended Ewing College, at Ewing, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1886. After engaging in the hardware business for a time at Marion, Ill., he removed to Mt. Vernon, Ill., where he served as assistant postmaster during President Cleveland's second administration. After traveling a short time he engaged in the banking business at Ewing, and came to Normal on Oct. 1, 1916. Mr. Fitzgerald has served as president of the First National Bank of Normal since 1916.

On May 25, 1887, Mr. Fitzgerald was united in marriage with Miss Pauline Goddard, a native of Marion, Ill. They have three children: M. G., associated in business with Swift & Company in St. Louis; J. A., associated with the New York Life Insurance Company at Peoria, Ill., and Katherine, a junior at Illinois State Normal University.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a Past Grand Master of the grand lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having served two and one-half years.

He is also a 33rd degree Mason. He is a Democrat. Mr. Fitzgerald and his family hold membership in the First Methodist Church of Normal and are widely known in McLean County.

The First National Bank of Normal was organized Nov. 1, 1893, with John C. Aldrich, as president. Colonel Smith was vice president until his death, and was then succeeded by his son, Dudley Smith, Jr. The present officers are: D. G. Fitzgerald, president; Dudley C. Smith, Jr., vice president; William H. Odell, cashier, and T. H. Keys, assistant cashier. The directors are: D. G. Fitzgerald, Dudley C. Smith, Jr., O. L. Manchester, David Davis and W. L. McKnight. The present resources are about \$750,000.00, and the assets have almost doubled since Mr. Fitzgerald became president. The present bank building was designed and built by Mr. Fitzgerald in 1918, and is modern throughout. It is located at the corners of Broadway and North Street, and is one of the leading banking institutions in McLean County.

O. A. Kyle, well known veterinary surgeon of Bloomington and proprietor of a veterinary hospital at 406 North Center Street, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Madison County, Ill., Nov. 1, 1874, the son of William F. and Mary (MacLilley) Kyle.

William F. Kyle was a native of Ohio and an early settler of Madison County, Ill., where his wife was born. They both died in Madison County. Mr. Kyle was a veterinary surgeon for many years and was well known. To William F. and Mary (MacLilley) Kyle 10 children were born, eight of whom are now living, as follows: William C., veterinary surgeon at Pocahontas, Ill.; N. W., veterinary surgeon at Colfax, Ill.; A. H., veterinary surgeon at Highland, Ill.; M. H., veterinary surgeon at Chatsworth, Ill.; O. A., the subject of this sketch; J. C., engaged in the real estate business at Colfax, Ill.; Emma, married Eugene Forester, lives at Bloomington, and Bertha, married Ed Herrin, now deceased. A. H. Kyle has a son, Wilbur Kyle, who is also a veterinary surgeon, and another son, Raymond, who practices dentistry at Breeze, Ill.

O. A. Kyle spent his boyhood days in Madison County, Ill., and attended the public and high schools at Highland. He then entered Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1901. Dr. Kyle practiced with his brother, N. W. Kyle, for two years at Colfax, Ill., and

came to Bloomington in 1902, and became associated with Dr. Alverson. After two years he engaged in business for himself and in 1914 opened a veterinary hospital at Bloomington. Dr. Kyle has facilities for treating all kinds of domestic animals and his hospital is among the finest of its kind in the state. He also carries on a general practice besides his hospital work.

Dr. Kyle is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is an able man in his profession and a substantial citizen of McLean County.

David Felmley, president of the Illinois State Normal University, was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, April 24, 1857. He was bereft of his father when but a child of three and his early education was thus left to his mother. When David was eleven his mother decided to move to Illinois and settled in Pike County, where his boyhood and much of his youth was spent.

At an early age, David Felmley evinced a decided intellectual tendency, and his mother had the foresight to keep him liberally supplied with books and instructive periodical literature. As he approached manhood, David became an insatiate reader, and had the ability to digest and assimilate much of the information and facts which he had so eagerly devoured. An employee of his mother, who was somewhat of a naturalist, persuaded the boy to stress natural science, especially in the direction of botany, while his fondness for mathematics was encouraged by an early teacher.

In 1872 young Felmley realized his ambition to enter college and became a student at Blackburn University at Carlinville, remaining there three years. He went from that budding institution to the University of Michigan, completing in three years the four-year college course. After leaving college in 1881 he taught a country school at Virden, then for ten years he served at Carrollton as principal of the high school and as superintendent of schools. He received a call to the chair of mathematics at the Illinois State Normal University at Normal in 1890. Ten years of faithful and efficient work in that department brought him into such favorable repute with the State Board of Education that in August, 1900, he was elected president to succeed Dr. Arnold Tompkins, who had been selected as a successor of President John W. Cook, who, had resigned the year



DAVID FELMLEY.

before to accept the presidency of the new Northern Illinois State Normal School at DeKalb.

In the twenty-four years of the incumbency of President Felmley he has enlarged the scope of the institution and increased its usefulness. The school year has been lengthened to twelve months. The regular faculty has grown from 21 teachers to 82. The normal department has been raised to the grade of a teachers' college; the annual enrollment of normal students increased from 800 to more than 4000. New departments have been established for the training of special teachers and supervisors of Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics, Agriculture, Commercial Branches and Physical Education. The State Normal University now ranks among the half-dozen leading teachers' colleges of the United States.

President Felmley has through his long career been an active figure upon the platform. He has delivered hundreds of educational addresses in Illinois and other states on commencement occasions and before assemblages of teachers and friends of education. He has also been a frequent contributor to educational periodicals. He has been one of the authors of the State Course of Study, having written the mathematical curriculum in that publication.

President Felmley received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Illinois in 1905, and L. H. D. from Blackburn University in 1906. He is a charter member of the College Alumni Club of Bloomington, and of the Rotary Club. He is in point of attendance the oldest member of the Illinois State Teachers' Association and of the Illinois Schoolmasters' Club. He served upon the Illinois Educational Commission in 1911-1913. He is now a member of the National Educational Council and was elected the first president of the National Council of Normal School Presidents.

President Felmley is temperamentally a progressive. He would summon before the bar of reason every theory, doctrine, practice, or institution in state or church, in school or in society, and oblige it to slough off its outworn and useless features. Accordingly he has been a consistent and persistent advocate of spelling reform, of tax reform, of the substitution of studies in natural science and social science for the dead languages in the high school curriculum. He has always taken a keen interest in economic questions, and in former years made many addresses upon political and economic questions. Here, as in other fields, he showed his sympathy with the progressive tendencies of the time.

President Felmley is a man of broad intellectual interests and of

extensive acquirements in almost every field of knowledge. He enjoys a reputation for accurate scholarship and for that reason was chosen a member of the board of pronunciation for the Standard Dictionary. He has served for 15 years as one of the forty members of the Simplified Spelling Board.

In 1887 Mr. Felmley was married to Miss Auta Stout of Carrollton, Ill. Their three children are Mrs. A. B. Meek of Carrollton, Ill., Mildred Felmley, a teacher in the Bloomington High School, and John B. Felmley, a construction engineer, now employed at Ottawa, Ill.

Julius Schausten, owner and proprietor of the Bloomington Soft Water Laundry, is one of the well known and highly respected business men of this city. He was born in Bloomington, Aug. 1, 1864, and is the son of William and Phillipine (Schlegel) Schausten.

William Schausten was a native of Germany and came to America when a young man, locating in Chicago. Several years later he removed to Bloomington and from there went to Clintonville, Ill. Later, however, he returned to Bloomington, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Schausten served throughout the Civil war with an Illinois company. Mr. and Mrs. Schausten, now deceased, were the parents of the following children: Julius, the subject of this sketch; Ida, the widow of J. P. Hooley, lives in Bloomington; Herman, a plumber, lives in Bloomington, married Ella Irwin, and William, married Lillian Moore, lives in Bloomington.

Julius Schausten was reared and educated in Bloomington and has been engaged in the laundry business since 1902. The Bloomington Soft Water Laundry is located at 407-411 South Madison Street in a modern brick building, 150x115 feet. The building was built in 1902 and is equipped with up-to-date machinery. Mr. Schausten employs about 50 persons, several of whom have been with him for many years. His business is confined to Bloomington and is among the leading business enterprises of the city, and Mr. Schausten has won a reputation for fairness both to his customers and employees.

On Dec. 25, 1896, Mr. Schausten was married to Miss Ida Schneider, a native of Bloomington and the daughter of C. C. Schneider. They have no children.

Mr. Schausten is a member of the State Laundry Association and belongs to the Elks Lodge.

Milton R. Livingston, a member of the firm of A. Livingston & Sons, is one of the well known and successful business men of McLean County. He was born in Bloomington, Oct. 29, 1872, and is a son of Aaron and Hannah (Eliel) Livingston.

Aaron Livingston was born in Germany and came to this country in 1858, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served for four years as a corporal. Mr. Livingston came to Bloomington in 1865 where he had cousins living, and the following year he engaged in the dry goods business there. He was actively connected with this business until 1896, when he retired. He died in 1903.

A. Livingston & Sons is the oldest business establishment in Bloomington and since its organization has been in the same location where it was founded in the spring of 1866. It was originally a dry goods store, but has been enlarged from year to year until it now carries a complete line of women's wearing apparel, house furnishings, victrolas, etc. There are 175 persons employed in their store and it occupies a fine four story brick building on the south side of the square.

Milton R. Livingston received his education in the public schools at Bloomington and when he was a boy worked in his father's store after school and during vacations. When he and his brothers reached the age of 21 years they were taken in as members of the firm, the name of which was then changed to A. Livingston & Sons.

On Oct. 2, 1907, Mr. Livingston was married to Miss Florence Griesheim, a native of Bloomington, and to this union two children have been born, A. Edward and William G.

Mr. Livingston is president of the Bloomington Association of Commerce and has been a director since its organization. He has served as state president of the Illinois Retail Dry Goods Association and is a member of the Masonic lodge, being a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Consistory and Shrine. He is also a member of the Bloomington Club

and the Maplewood Country Club. Mr. Livingston is highly esteemed as an alert business man and an enterprising citizen.

During the World war Mr. Livingston was very active in the Red Cross work and the Liberty Loan drives. He was also head of the Commercial Economy Administration of several counties in central Illinois.

Cliff Guild, registrar, bursar and secretary of the board of trustees of Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, was born in Watseka, Ill., Nov. 21, 1868, the son of Edward W. and Amanda (Foster) Guild.

Edward W. Guild was a native of Lowell, Mass., and came to Illinois with his parents in 1838. They settled first in Pike County, then in Henry County, and in 1863 moved to Watseka. Mr. Guild was a merchant for many years and during the latter part of his life engaged in farming in Iroquois County, Ill. He and his wife are now deceased. Mrs. Guild was born near Columbus, Ohio, and came to Illinois with her parents when she was very young, and they settled in Marshall County.

Cliff Guild spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attended the district schools and high school at Watseka. He also was graduated from Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Ill., and afterward attended Hedding College at Abingdon, Ill., from which institution he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He received his Master's degree at the same institution in 1895 and three years later took post graduate work at the University of Chicago. Mr. Guild was a member of the Hedding College Academy faculty as instructor in mathematics for three years and in 1893 was elected to the chair of mathematics in Hedding College, which position he resigned in the early part of 1900, after which he returned to Watseka and engaged in the lumber business with his brothers. In 1903 Mr. Guild was re-elected to his former position at Hedding College and remained another year, then returning again to the lumber business on account of his brother's failing health. On Jan. 2, 1905, he was elected to succeed Dr. DeMott, deceased, as the head of the mathematics department in Illinois Wesleyan University. He held that position until June, 1920, when he became secretary of the board of trustees of Illinois Wesleyan University and bursar and registrar of the institution, which position he still holds.

On June 28, 1894, Mr. Guild married Miss Hattie C. Cross, a native of Chicago, who came to Illinois with her parents when she was a young girl. She is the daughter of Michael and Kate (Mitchinson) Cross, both natives of England. Mr. Cross is deceased and his widow lives at Brewster, Minn. Mrs. Guild was educated in the public schools and attended Grand Prairie Seminary and was graduated in the same class at Hedding College with her husband. She taught school for several terms before her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Guild two children have been born, as follows: Helen, a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University, now married to Elmer R. Baum, lives in Bloomington, Ill., and Doris, a member of the class of 1924 at Illinois Wesleyan University.

Mr. Guild is a member of the Arts and Crafts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and the College Alumni Club of Bloomington. He belongs to the Methodist Church and is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Phi Kappa Phi fraternity. Mr. Guild is a man of energy, vision and ambition, and an invaluable asset to the institution with which he is connected and to the community.

Campbell Holton, president of the Campbell Holton & Company, is a leading business man of McLean County. He was born at Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 11, 1866, and is a son of Rev. Thomas Tilghman and Ellen Margaret (Campbell) Holton. A sketch of Reverend Thomas T. Holton and his family appears elsewhere in this volume.

Campbell Holton received his education in the public schools and was graduated from high school at Lincoln, Ill., in 1882. When he was 16 years old he was employed in the grocery store of C. E. Ross. Six years later a partnership was formed with Mr. Reynolds, which was known as Holton & Reynolds. In 1895 Mr. Holton came to Bloomington and was associated with the Humphreys & Co., until 1907.

Campbell Holton & Company was organized in 1907 and incorporated for \$100,000 cash paid in. Over 90 per cent of this stock was owned by practical men who became actively engaged in the development of the business. With only a few exceptions these men are the active managers, assisted by others who are receiving managerial education in the different departments. The company was organized to distribute in the most economical manner possible the entire line of food products and from the small beginning in 1907 it has developed a distribution which places it

among the leading concerns of its kind in the central west. Originally located in the uptown district the company moved to its present track location after a fire in 1911, and in this location has every facility for the quick and economical handling of its merchandise. Under this roof there are coffee roasters, sugar grinding, nut roasting, cereal and coffee packing machinery, all of the most modern type. Cold storage rooms and up to date handling and shipping equipment enables the company to give the very best service.

The growth of the company has been steady year by years. Its proprietary brands, namely, "Happy Hour," "Camel" and "Red Mill" are now household words in thousands of homes.

The Campbell Holton & Company is capitalized at \$400,000. Present officers and directors are: Campbell Holton, president; H. W. Kelly, vice-president; E. M. Evans, treasurer; C. A. Stephenson, secretary; H. A. Florence, J. M. Waterson, C. B. Holton, A. J. Means, R. H. Norton, C. R. Stuckey, William Nicol and H. W. Kelly, Jr., directors.

Campbell Holton was married to Miss Adelaide May Blake, a native of Clinton, Ill., born in 1867, and the daughter of J. H. and Susan (Ford) Blake, natives of Ireland. Mr. Blake was a well known dry goods merchant at Clinton, Ill., for many years. He died in 1913 and his wife died in 1905. To Mr. and Mrs. Holton two children have been born: Campbell Blake, born in 1894, associated in business with his father, and Ellen Margaret, born in 1904.

Mr. Holton and his family are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and Consistory of Bloomington and the Shrine at Peoria.

During the World war Mr. Holton was active in Red Cross work and other important wartime activities.

C. A. Stephenson, secretary and credit manager of the Campbell Holton Company of Bloomington, is well and favorably known throughout McLean County. He was born at Heyworth, Ill., June 25, 1874, and is a son of George and Sarah Marie (VanOrdstraud) Stephenson.

George Stephenson was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1837. The Stephenson family originally came from England. Mr. Stephenson was an early settler of Heyworth, Ill., and was a carpenter and cabinet maker

by trade. He made coffins for many years and later engaged in the undertaking business. Later, however, he became a building contractor and constructed many of the early wooden bridges and buildings at Heyworth. In 1886 he removed to Normal and engaged in business there. He now resides at Palms, Cal., and is 86 years of age. His wife was a native of Washington County, Pa. She came west with her brothers, Isaac and John Van Ordstraud, who were large landowners of McLean County. She died at Normal, Aug. 31, 1911, at the age of 63 years. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson were the parents of seven children, as follows: Nonie J., married O. B. Balch, lives at Oak Park, Ill.; Oakley V., lives at Palms, Cal.; Anna M., married Louis H. Haney, lives at East Orange, N. J.; Will, lives in Chicago; C. A., the subject of this sketch; J. R., lives in Cleveland, and Robert, died in infancy.

C. A. Stephenson lived in Heyworth until he was 12 years of age when his people moved to Normal. After attending the public and high schools of Normal, he taught school west of Heyworth for one year. He then was employed as bookkeeper and salesman by the W. W. Marmon Company, a wholesale drug house. After being in the employ of this company for six years he was employed as bookkeeper by the Keiser-VanLeer Company for four years. His next position was that of office manager for the G. H. Reed Company, where he remained four years. Mr. Stephenson has been associated with the Campbell Holton Company since the time of its organization in 1907.

The Campbell Holton Company is one of the leading business enterprises of Bloomington. It was organized with a \$100,000 capital which has since been increased to \$400,000. There are 20 traveling men who represent the firm within a radius of 60 miles from Bloomington.

Mr. Stephenson was married on Sept. 6, 1899, to Miss Amy B. Jenkins, a native of Vermont, Ill., and the daughter of Milton Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins is a pioneer resident of Fulton County, Ill., and resides at Vermont. His wife died May 15, 1908. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson five children have been born, as follows: Louise, lives in Chicago; Beatrice, lives in Chicago; Charles, Jr.; Cassaline Ann and Raymond Rubert.

Mr. Stephenson is a director of the Bloomington Country Club, a Director of the Association of Commerce, and is a member of the board of education. He belongs to the Christian Church and is a 32nd degree Mason. Mr. Stephenson is an alert business man and is accounted one of the substantial citizens of Bloomington.

Oliver W. Dunlap, president of the Dunlap Manufacturing Company of Bloomington, represents a family fittingly assigned a conspicuous place among the manufacturing agencies of McLean County. He is a native son of Bloomington Township, and was born in District No. 4, in 1866, the son of Elizer and Lucinda N. Dunlap.

In 1865 Elizer Dunlap, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, arrived in McLean County, locating on a small farm just south of the town of Bloomington, the improvement of which became incidental to quite an extensive trade in timber and lumber. Mr. Dunlap was a broad minded and ambitious man, and was destined to fill a much larger place in the business world of Bloomington, being one of the organizers and promoters of the Bloomington Pressed Brick Company, with which he was connected at the time of his death, in January, 1902. He was a staunch Prohibitionist, and a man of high moral purpose and character.

Oliver W. Dunlap was educated in the country and city schools, and eventually took a course at the Evergreen City Business College in Bloomington. He was interested in his father's wood business for several years, and in 1886 entered into partnership in the brick business with William M. Cannon, under the firm name of Dunlap and Cannon, operating the yard formerly conducted by Heafer and McGregor. Mr. Dunlap learned brick making in his characteristic, thorough and enthusiastic way, and continued in the above business until the fall of 1891. In 1892 he and his father considered the plan of establishing a brick manufactory, and after thorough investigation, in the fall of that year, purchased the required machinery. In the spring of 1893 the originators were ready for business and began to manufacture by the dry-pressed process. The company was then incorporated. In 1896 Mr. Dunlap invented the Perfect Clay Screen, which was sold throughout the world and in 1911 he gave up his interest in the brick business and founded the Oil of Gladness Mop, or the Dunlap Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of which he is president. Mr. Dunlap's residence is located at 609 West Jefferson Street, Bloomington.

On Oct. 12, 1898, Mr. Dunlap married Miss Maude D. Coates, a native of Valparaiso, Ind., and the daughter of the late Dr. H. C. and Emiline S. Coates. They have no children.

Mr. Dunlap is identified with the Republican party in politics. He is an enterprising and progressive business man and is widely known.



OLIVER W. DUNLAP.

John W. Rodgers, president of the Liberty State Bank, is a prominent citizen of Bloomington. He was born at Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 5, 1851, and is the son of Joseph and Eliza (Tolman) Rodgers.

Joseph Rodgers was born in Merriot, Somersetshire, England, in 1823, and his wife was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1830. He came to the United States in 1843 and located in Detroit, Mich., where he was married. Later the Rodgers family moved to Lafayette, Ind., and from there to Attica, Ind., where Mr. Rodgers conducted a grocery business. He died in 1909, and his wife died in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers were the parents of 13 children, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: William, was killed in 1866 on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Brighton crossing; Edwin, married Lottie Havens, and died in Hanford, Cal., in 1917; John W., the subject of this sketch; Lew J., a grocer, lives in Bloomington, and is married to Margaret Dwyer; Frank T., married Margaret Mahoney and died in 1908, and Robert L., a grocer in Bloomington, married Elizabeth Bell.

John W. Rodgers was educated in Indiana and after finishing his schooling was engaged as a shoe clerk in Attica, Ind. In May, 1881, he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he engaged in the shoe business on Main street. Mr. Rodgers' business, known as the John W. Rodgers Shoe Company, of which he is president, has been in the same location for 43 years. He also is president of the Gerhart Shoe Company, which is operated by his son at 116 North Center street, Bloomington.

On May 5, 1919, the Liberty State Bank of Bloomington was organized with the following officers: John W. Rodgers, as president; Philip Wood, vice-president; P. A. Johnson, cashier, and Russell Schearer, assistant cashier. The bank was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000.00 and a surplus of \$25,000.00. Before removing to its new building at 119 North Main street, in July, 1923, it was located at 206 West Jefferson street.

On Jan. 13, 1876, Mr. Rodgers was united in marriage with Miss Ophelia F. Hosler, a daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Scheibley) Hosler, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rodgers was born in Fountain County, Ind. To Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers three children have been born, as follows: Robert C., born in 1878, engaged in the shoe business at Bloomington, married Margaret O'Neil, the daughter of William O'Neil, and they have two children, Florence and Catherine; John W., Jr., born in 1885, a shoe

merchant of Bloomington, married Alice Hulva, a daughter of Frank Hulva, and they have one child, John W., III.; and Harry H., born in 1889, a shoe merchant in Bloomington, married Jane Smith, a daughter of G. Smith, of Bloomington, and they have two children, Bradford and Myra Jane.

Mr. Rodgers was appointed superintendent of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home by Governor Lowden and served in this capacity from Dec. 15, 1917, until June 6, 1921. He is a Republican, and was a candidate for mayor of Bloomington in 1914, but was defeated by E. E. Jones. He has served four years in the city council as alderman of the Fourth Ward and has also served on the county board of Supervisors for six years. He was chairman the year of the erection of the Soldiers' monument which stands in Miller Park, and formally dedicated the same. His name is engraved on the bronze tablet as chairman. December, 1916, he was elected presidential elector to vote for Hughes and Fairbanks. Wilson and Marshall defeated them. Mr. Rodgers is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is a 32nd degree Mason, and belongs to No. 77 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was trustee for 15 years, assisted in building the I. O. O. F. Temple on Jefferson street in 1900. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Red Men. He has an extensive acquaintance in McLean County and stands high in the community.

Enoch Brock, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of law at Bloomington since 1886, when he was admitted to the bar, is a native of Grainger County, Tenn. He was born Sept. 17, 1855, the son of James and Rachel (Akins) Brock.

James Brock was born in Grainger County, Tenn., and he was of Scotch descent, his parents having come from Scotland to Maryland. They later moved to Virginia and later to North Carolina, and finally to Tennessee. His wife was of English descent and her ancestors were early settlers of Tennessee. On Jan. 4, 1861, Mr. and Mrs. James Brock moved their family to McLean County, Ill., making the trip by rail. They settled on a farm and Mr. Brock became a leading farmer and stockman of the county. He died March 20, 1909, at LeRoy, and his wife died Sept. 18, 1910, at LeRoy. They are both buried in Oak Grove Cemetery east of LeRoy. Enoch Brock, the subject of this sketch, is one of three

children living, as follows: Sarah F., married E. I. Harrison, lives at Bloomington, and Rachel, married Charles Null, lives at LeRoy.

Enoch Brock was reared on his father's farm and remembers many incidents of the Civil War days. He received his education in the district schools and attended Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated in the law department in 1886. Since that time Mr. Brock has engaged in practice at Bloomington and he is widely known throughout the county.

On Sept. 20, 1876, Enoch Brock married Miss Mattie Crumbaugh, a native of LeRoy, and the daughter of Montgomery and Mary (West) Crumbaugh, the former a native of Kentucky and an early settler of McLean County in 1840. Mary West was the daughter of Henry West, also a native of Kentucky and early settler of McLean County, after whom the township, West Township, is named. To Enoch and Mattie (Crumbaugh) Brock three children have been born, as follows: Letta, now the wife of Edward C. Stone, editor of the Washington Post on Markets, Washington, D. C.; Mabel, married William Y. Mickle, professor in the John B. Stetson University of DeLand, Fla., and Bernice, married M. F. Ainsworth, seed dealer and farmer of Mason City, Ill.

Mr. Brock is a member of the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity. He is a Democrat. He is a man who is highly esteemed in the community and he is a reliable and substantial citizen of Bloomington.

Ralph Spafford, managing officer of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal and former sheriff of McLean County, is a native of Illinois. He was born in DeWitt County, July 17, 1874, and is the son of Ira J. and Jane (Smith) Spafford.

Ira J. Spafford was a native of Ontario, Canada, and settled in DeWitt County, Ill., when he was a young man. During the latter fifties he removed to McLean County but later returned to DeWitt County. After four years, however, he returned to McLean County and lived in Bloomington the remainder of his life. Mr. Spafford was general agent for the Howe Scales Company in Illinois for 43 years. He died in 1916, and his widow lives in Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Spafford were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Fred H., lives

in Los Angeles, Cal.; Ralph, the subject of this sketch, and W. C., who lives in Bloomington.

Ralph Spafford was reared and educated in Bloomington and when he was a young man learned photography and photo engraving which he followed successfully in Bloomington until 1915. He then became chief deputy sheriff under Sheriff George Fletcher, and was elected sheriff in 1918, which office he held for two and one-half years. He resigned to accept his present position.

Mr. Spafford was married on Sept. 23, 1897, to Edna Still McElhiney, a native of Bloomington. They have five children as follows: Louise, a graduate of Illinois State Normal University, teaches in the Pekin public schools, Pekin, Ill.; Paul, a student in University High School at Normal; Ira, Arthur and Lewis, all students.

Mr. Spafford has always been a Republican. He served as president of the Illinois State Photographers' Association, and is secretary and president of the National Photographers' Association. He is a member of the First Methodist Church and belongs to the Elks lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a 32nd degree Mason and charter member of the Bloomington Consistory and a member of the Mahomet Shrine of Peoria. Mr. Spafford is a dependable citizen and is well known in McLean County.

Orson L. Manchester, the Dean of the Illinois State Normal University, and former Mayor of Normal, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Lake County, Feb. 19, 1864, and is a son of John P. and Sylvia (Demon) Manchester, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio.

In boyhood Orson L. Manchester attended the public schools of Waukegan and after finishing high school spent one year teaching. He then entered Dartmouth College, finishing the course there in 1886. While pursuing his studies at Dartmouth he taught in New England village high schools for five terms. On completing his education he was engaged in teaching at Billerica, Mass., and at Sing Sing, N. Y., and subsequently located at Joliet, Ill., where he occupied the position of high school principal for more than three years. In 1891 Mr. Manchester was called to Normal, Ill., where he was principal of the State High School until 1895. When the high school department of the State Normal University was

discontinued in 1895, he assumed the position as professor of Economics and Foreign Languages. He holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Dartmouth, and that of LL.D. from Illinois Wesleyan University.

On July 10, 1891, Prof. Manchester was united in marriage at Joliet, Ill., with Miss Kitty Buck, who was born near that city, the daughter of George and Martha Buck. To this union one child was born, who died in infancy, the mother also dying at this time. Mr. Manchester was married a second time in Warrensburg, Ill., on Dec. 25, 1895, to Miss Flora Thompson, a native of that place, and the daughter of George and Mary (Langston) Thompson. To this union have been born five children, namely: Miriam, Margaret, Charlotte and Gertrude, twins, and a boy, who died in infancy.

On political issues Mr. Manchester votes independently. He served as mayor of Normal for ten years, having been elected originally on a reform issue after a somewhat remarkable campaign. He has served as president of the Normal Improvement Association. Socially and professionally Mr. Manchester is among the leading and influential citizens of Normal. He has been president of the Central Division of the Illinois State Teachers Association, and is at present president of the whole State Association, a body having approximately thirty thousand members.

Judge Lawrence Weldon, one of the most distinguished men who ever honored the McLean County bar, was an intimate friend of Lincoln and Douglas, and for many years a member of the Federal Court of Claims at Washington. He died while engaged in his official duties connected with that high judicial position, death occurring on April 10, 1905, after an illness of only a few days. Indeed, so short was the notice of his serious illness that his son and daughter, Lincoln H. Weldon of Bloomington, Mrs. Claiborne Hanna of Peoria, had started to Washington but had not yet reached there when the end came. He was at the Hotel Hamilton in Washington when death came, this being the same hotel in which Gen. John McNulta, another distinguished citizen of McLean County, had died eight years previously. Judge Weldon had been in fair health up to a week prior to his death, when he was seized with a derangement of the liver and bowels, which seemed to yield to treatment and hopes for his recovery was entertained until only three days before death came.

Lawrence Weldon was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on Aug. 9, 1829. He was educated in the common schools of Madison County, at London Academy, and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, although he did not graduate from the latter institution. He studied law under Judge Richard A. Harrison and was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1854. In December of the same year he was married to Miss Mary Jane Howard. He was clerk in the office of the secretary of state in Ohio in 1852 and 1853. In the latter year Judge Weldon removed to Clinton, Ill., and established himself in the practice of law.

While a young lawyer in Clinton, Judge Weldon first met Abraham Lincoln, who was then riding the circuit of the old Eighth judicial district, of which David Davis of Bloomington was one of the judges. Judge Weldon was the last survivor of that famous group of men who rode the circuit and practiced law in the dozen or more counties of central Illinois at the same time with Lincoln. He knew Lincoln intimately, and in his later life Judge Weldon related many incidents illustrating the character of the great martyred president in the years before he became known to fame. He recalled the fact that Stephen A. Douglas was the man who introduced him to Lincoln. In a Chautauqua lecture in his later years, Judge Weldon told the story of the introduction. They were at a hotel together, and Douglas asked Lincoln to have a drink with him, that being an ordinary courtesy in those days. Lincoln declined, and Douglas asked rather tauntingly: "Are you temperance"? meaning to ask if he was a total abstainer. Lincoln replied: "I don't know about that, but I don't drink."

In 1861 Mr. Lincoln appointed Judge Weldon U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. He was elected to the legislature for the session of 1861. In the year 1867 he removed from Clinton to Bloomington and soon established himself in a good law practice with General John McNulta as a partner. For a time he was a law partner with the late Judge Reuben M. Benjamin. In the year 1883, Judge Weldon was appointed by President Chester A. Arthur as a member of the United States Court of Claims at Washington. The judge removed to Washington so far as his official position was concerned, although he retained his home in Bloomington until the time of his death. His home was at 407 East Grove Street.

Judge Weldon served for many years as an instructor in the Wesleyan Law School. He was one of the leading citizens of Bloomington.

In his honor one of the streets of Bloomington was named Weldon Street. During his residence in Washington while he occupied the judgeship of the Court of Claims, he was a favorite in many of the capital's social circles. His amiable nature, ready wit, and his eloquence on occasion, made him much respected and beloved in his circle of acquaintances.

At the time of his death, feeling tributes were paid in published statements by former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, by former Governor Joseph W. Fifer, by Senator Cullom, by Col. Vespasian Warner, then commissioner of pensions in Washington, and many others in public life. Mr. Stephenson said that the position Judge Weldon occupied was second in importance only to a position on the supreme bench of the United States. He filled it with eminent distinction, Gov. Fifer recalled the fact that Judge Weldon was of the younger of the group of men who had associated with Lincoln in his days as a lawyer, this group including David Davis, Jesse W. Fell, Isaac Funk, William H. Hanna, Asahel Gridley, William W. Orme, Leonard Swett, Ward H. Lamon and others. Senator Shelby Cullom spoke of Judge Weldon as "one of the most lovable and faithful of men, as well as one of the most brilliant and charming."

At his bedside in Washington at the time of his death were Mrs. Weldon, Colonel and Mrs. Vespasian Warner. Governor Fifer and Senator Cullom called at the house shortly before the end came.

Mrs. Weldon, the widow, survived her husband until the year 1910, and the daughter, Mrs. Hanna of Peoria, died in 1911. The son, Lincoln H. Weldon, of Bloomington, is the only surviving member of the immediate family at present.

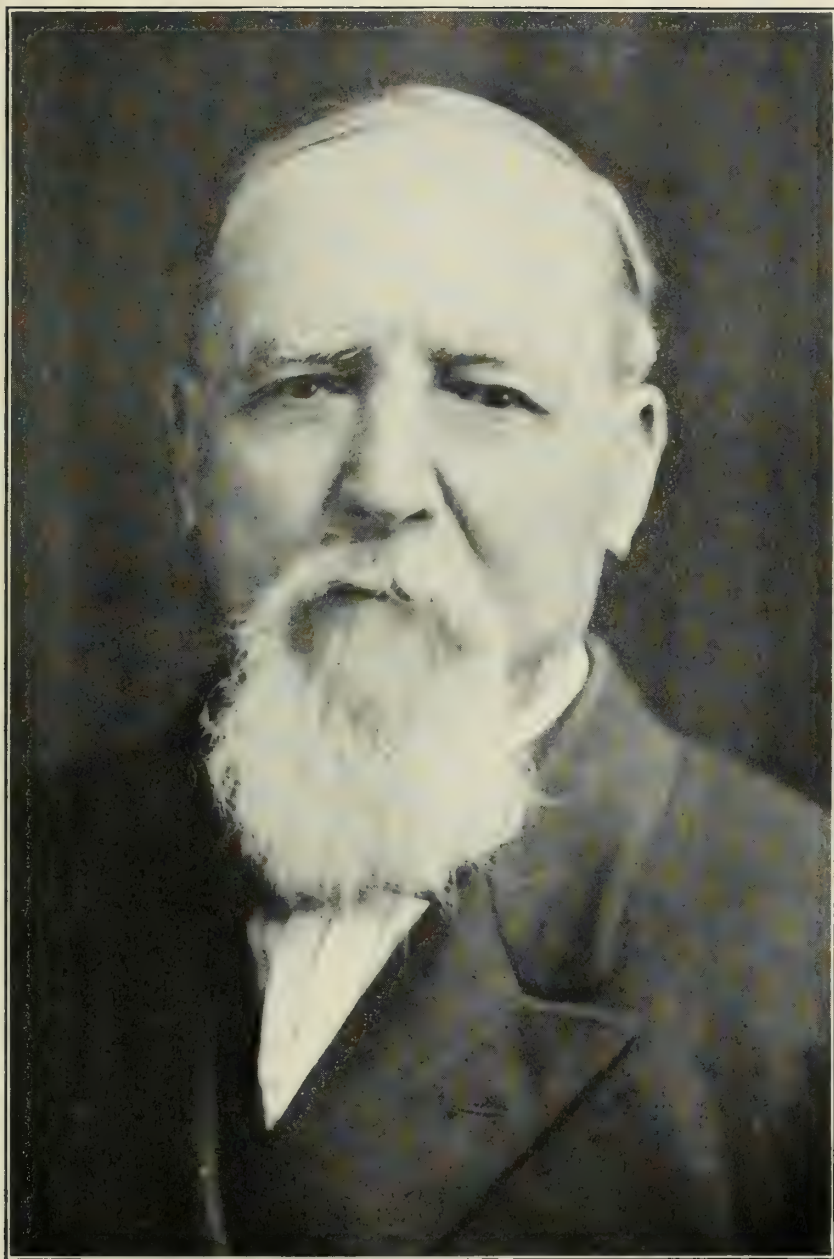
The funeral of Judge Weldon was a notable one for its gathering of persons of prominence in Central Illinois and elsewhere. The body reached Bloomington on April 14, and the service was held at the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. Henry E. Denlinger, the pastor, delivered a feeling eulogy. The burial was in the family lot of the Bloomington Cemetery.

On April 17, 1905, the Court of Claims held a special memorial service at its court room in Washington in honor of Judge Weldon. The room was filled with a distinguished company, including many close personal friends of Judge Weldon. Justice Nott presided. Among the distinguished Illinoisans present were Senator Cullom, Gov. Fifer of the interstate commerce commission, and Pension Commissioner Vespasian Warner. Hon. J. G. Thompson, of Illinois, assistant attorney of the court of claims, offered a resolution on the death of Judge Weldon and

moved its adoption. Addresses in favor of the resolution were made by Justice Nott, by Gov. Fifer, Hon. Frank W. Hackett, former assistant secretary of the navy; Hon. F. W. Collins of Nebraska, representative of the department of justice; Hon. L. G. Pradt, assistant attorney of the court of claims; St. Claire Brookes, W. H. Robinson and Mr. J. Hubley Ashton. The resolution was adopted and spread upon the minutes of the Court of Claims.

Rev. Thomas Tilghman Holton.—The ancestors of Mr. Holton were Virginians of pre-Revolutionary stock. William Holton, the grandfather, migrated from Farquier County to Mason County, Ky. He was at the battle of Tippecanoe and through the War of 1812. He was a member of the first legislative body of Kentucky with Henry Clay and Felix Grundy. William B. Holton, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Minerva, Mason County, Ky. The mother was Sallie Price Tilghman, who was born in Albermarle County, Va. Her mother's name was Lewis. As a young girl she was often invited with other young folk to the home of Thomas Jefferson on Monticello, near Charlottesville. While she was still in her teens her father, Jacob Tilghman, took his family to Wilson County, Tenn., and settled near the Hermitage, about 14 miles east of Nashville. The Jackson family were very friendly and again Miss Tilghman was often a guest in the family of an ex-president. William Holton, Sr., having bought a farm on Stone River, Tenn., sent his son to look after it. While thus engaged he met Miss Tilghman and in due time a marriage was consummated. They resided in Wilson County, near the Hermitage, until six children were born to them. About this time William Holton, Sr., suggested that as many of the family as were willing buy a tract of land in Brown County, Ohio, near Aberdeen, and fronting on the Ohio River. Dr. E. G. Holton and William B. joined their father in this move. The city of Maysville, on the Kentucky side, was not far away. Here the family for the most part attended church and Sunday school. Here Thomas Tilghman Holton, the ninth of thirteen children, was born, Nov. 17, 1839.

There was a school house on Three Mile Creek at a reasonable distance where Rev. Holton attended school until prepared to enter Hill Seminary at Aberdeen. When not at school he worked on the farm.



REV. THOMAS T. HOLTON.

One of the leading crop was tobacco. He early learned to swim, fish and handle a boat. Toward the close of his 15th year he entered the South-western Normal School of Ohio, located at Lebanon, under the supervision of Prof. Alfred Holbrook, a peer of Horace Mann and Henry Barnard. With a certificate graded 100 he took the principalship of Genntown school, near Lebanon, while not yet 17 years of age. He was allowed a lady assistant and a salary of \$33.33 a month. He boarded with Jesse B. Corwin for \$2.50 per week. The following year he again attended the normal school. In October 1858, he became a student in Bethany College, Virginia, and continued four years. Alexander Campbell was the distinguished president. Mr. Holton was the valedictorian of his class. He was soon after graduation called to a professorship in Jefferson College, Jeffersontown, Ky., 12 miles from Louisville. Early in 1864 he established an academy in Falmouth, Ky. He had been preaching more or less in connection with his teaching, and in 1866 concluded to devote his whole time to the Christian ministry and receiving a call to the church in Vincennes, Ind., he responded at once. In 1868 he was called to a pastorate in Springfield, Ill., and has been in central Illinois ever since. While in the capital city he acted with other ministers as chaplain of a session of the legislature and the constitutional convention. After this he was pastor in Berlin and principal of the public school. The next move was to Lincoln, Ill., where Rev. Holton had a long pastorate and his home for many years. When no longer the local pastor, with Lincoln as his center, he served churches at Pekin, Atlanta, Broadwell, Emden, Bethel, Delavan, Old Union, Hallville, and Waynesville. While a citizen in Lincoln he clerked two years in Danley's book store, seven months in Dustin's bank, some time in Wright's grocery store and eight years as clerk of the circuit court of Logan County.

It has been said by some of Rev. Holton's friends that during much of his life he has done two men's work. In the early 90's he moved to Tallula and served the church there for four years, then moving to DeLand where he was pastor for four years. In 1907 he bought a home in Bloomington for a permanent residence. He goes right on in his ministerial work here and there as he has calls.

Rev. Holton was married to Miss Ellen Margaret Campbell, a daughter of Archibald and Ann (Carr) Campbell, who came to America from Newry, County Down, Ireland, when Mrs. Holton was a child. The marriage took place in the old Bethany Church, Nov. 18, 1862, and the cere-

mony was performed by the president of Bethany College, Alexander Campbell. Six children blessed this union, as follows: Helen King, was born in Falmouth, Ky.; Campbell, born in Vincennes, Ind.; Pauline, born in Springfield, Ill.; Mary and Annie, born in Berlin, Ill., and Bettie, born in Lincoln, Ill. Mrs. Holton died April 8, 1922. Bettie Holton married W. H. Armstrong of Mechanicsburg, Ill., and she died in 1905. Helen (Holton) Lucas resides with her father in Bloomington. Pauline relict of D. G. Evans, resides in Rocky Ford, Colo. Mary, relict of R. B. Ruh, resides at Tallula, Ill. Annie, married Frank McConnell, resides at McConnell Place, near Lincoln, Ill. Campbell Holton, a well known and successful business man of Bloomington, resides on North McLean Street, next door to his father.

Besides his church relationship Rev. Holton is a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Knights of Pythias and the Masonic lodge. He is a worthy member of his community and is highly esteemed throughout McLean County.

W. W. Whitmore, attorney, is among McLean County's most prominent and influential citizens. He was born near Gardner, Ill., July 14, 1870, and is the son of Benjamin F. and Matilda (Shelly) Whitmore.

Benjamin F. Whitmore was born in Hagerstown, Md., and his wife was a native of Bucks County, Pa. He was a farmer and lived in Ohio for several years before coming to Grundy County, Ill. He died in 1918 and his wife died in 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore were the parents of three children, as follows: Nathaniel P., born in 1867, a veterinary surgeon, died in 1913; W. W., the subject of this sketch; and Iva Jane, died at the age of two years.

W. W. Whitmore received his education in the public schools and was graduated from the literary and law schools of Illinois Wesleyan University in 1894 and 1895. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and practiced his profession at Peoria, Ill., from Oct. 1, 1895, until July, 1903. Mr. Whitmore was city attorney of Peoria from 1901 to 1902. He has been located in Bloomington since July, 1903.

On Jan. 20, 1909, Mr. Whitmore was married to Miss Stella Eldred, a native of Gardner, Ill., and a daughter of Eli and Mary (Renne) Eldred, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of New York. Mr. Eldred

was a leading merchant in Gardner for many years and is now living retired. His wife died in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore have no children.

Mr. Whitmore is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. His law office is located in the Livingston building.

Charles L. Capen, lawyer and dean of Illinois Wesleyan University, is a prominent and influential citizen of McLean County. He was born at Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1845, the son of Luman W. and Eliza (Munger) Capen.

On March 19, 1865, the Capen family settled on a small farm on what is now Vale street, a part of the city of Bloomington. The following year the farm was sold and removal had into the city where Charles L. Capen has since resided. He is a member of the first class of the Normal University High School, from which he was graduated in 1865. He then entered Harvard college, where he graduated in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later receiving his Master of Arts degree. In 1871 Mr. Capen was admitted to practice and became a member of the law firm of Williams, Burr & Capen, which continued until 1902, when ill health caused the retirement of Mr. Burr. The firm continued as Williams & Capen until the death of the senior member in 1904, and since that time Mr. Capen has been alone. In 1922 he ceased the more active practice but retains an office in the Peoples' Bank building. Among his many clients he has been local attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for 52 years.

On Oct. 27, 1875, Mr. Capen was married to Miss Ella E. Briggs, a daughter of Robert W. and Charlotte (Becker) Briggs. To this union two children have been born, Charlotte, born Jan. 24, 1878, and Bernard C., born May 11, 1882, lives in Denver, Colo. On June 6, 1903, Miss Charlotte Capen was married to Percy B. Eckhart. They live at Kenilworth, Ill., and have four daughters.

Mr. Capen has been dean of Illinois Wesleyan University since 1913, and has been a professor in the Bloomington Law School, a department of Illinois Wesleyan University, since 1902. He teaches the subject of Corporations, Bailments and Common Carriers, and Damages and Legal Ethics. He was a member of the State Board of Education from 1883

until it was abolished in 1917 and served as its president from 1913 until 1917. Upon the abolition of that board and the substitution of the State Normal School Board, he was appointed by Governor Lowden a member of the latter and is still active in that capacity. He is a member of the State Bar Association and was its president from 1903 to 1904, and he is also a member of the American Bar Association. Mr. Capen is a 32nd degree Mason, a charter member of the Alumni Club, and has lived at 710 North East street, Bloomington, since 1880. He is a reliable and highly esteemed citizen of his community.

J. C. Hoselton, retired, is a veteran of the Civil war and an early settler of McLean County. He was born in Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1844, and is the son of John and Nancy (Dalby) Hoselton.

John Hoselton was a native of Washington County, Md., and his wife was born in Washington County, Pa. They came from Ohio, where they had settled at an early date, to Illinois in 1857, making the trip by horse and wagon. Mr. Hoselton rented a farm and also worked at his trade of cabinet maker. He manufactured a small separator, or machine, used for threshing grain. The latter part of his career was spent on his farm in Normal Township, five miles north of Bloomington. Mr. Hoselton died in 1872, and his wife died five years later. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom are now living: J. C., the subject of this sketch, and John H., who lives in Springfield, Mo.

J. C. Hoselton spent his boyhood days in Ohio and on his father's farm in McLean County. He enlisted in the army when he was 20 years old, becoming a member of Company I, 145th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After serving throughout the war in the Army of the West in Southern Missouri, he was discharged at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Hoselton then engaged in farming on the home place until 1884 when he came to Bloomington. He became a contractor, hauling sand for building purposes. After ten years in this line of work he entered the employ of the Bloomington Canning Company. He now lives retired at Normal, where he owns a nice home at the corner of Normal Avenue and Locust Street.

On Nov. 7, 1871, Mr. Hoselton was married to Miss Martha Ann Gaddis, a native of White Oak Township, McLean County, and the daughter of Silas Gaddis, a pioneer settler of Illinois, having come here from Tennessee. Mrs. Hoselton died Jan. 22, 1920.

Mr. Hoselton has always been a Republican and served as school director in the early days. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Grand Army of the Republic, and belongs to the Christian Church, as also did his wife. Mr. Hoselton is a substantial citizen and a highly esteemed member of the community.

O. C. Hamilton, owner and proprietor of the Hamilton Hotel, is a well known business man of Bloomington. He was born in Shelby County, Mo., Jan. 11, 1872, and is a son of Charles A. and Martha (Moyers) Hamilton.

The Hamilton family is of old Virginia stock and both Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hamilton were born near Beverly, Va. After their marriage they went to Missouri where he became interested in farming and stock raising in Shelby County. He spent the remainder of his life there and died while visiting his son in Bloomington in 1913. Charles A. Hamilton served throughout the Civil war in the union army. His widow resides in Chicago. They were the parents of five children, as follows: L. F., lives in Chicago; Minnie, married John Spagenberg, lives at White Hall, Ill.; O. C., the subject of this sketch; Maud C., married Dan Brown, lives in Chicago, and Clay M., who also lives in Chicago.

O. C. Hamilton was reared in Missouri and received his education in the public schools and the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill. When he was 21 years old he went to Chicago where he engaged in the restaurant business with his brother. In 1902 Mr. Hamilton came to Bloomington and after being interested in various business enterprises there, he purchased the hotel and apartment building in 1910, which is known as the Hamilton Hotel and the Hamilton Apartments. It is located on the corner of Gridley and Front street. Mr. Hamilton is also interested in other projects and in 1901 organized the Hamilton Hotel Company, owners of the Arlington Hotel, which was formerly the Hills Hotel. He has been president of the company since its organization, and he is also a member of the firm of McReynolds, Getty Clothing Company, which was organized July 2, 1923.

On Dec. 14, 1892, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Pearl L. Hainline, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of John F. and Rebecca (Dale) Hainline. Mrs. Hamilton's father is a veteran of the Civil war and is now

living retired. He resides with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton. Her mother is deceased.

Mr. Hamilton is a 32nd Degree Mason and a member of the Mahomet Shrine at Peoria. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church and he is a member of its Board of Directors. She is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. Hamilton belongs to the Bloomington Club and the McLean Country Club.

Alonzo McKinney, who now lives retired at Normal, has been a prominent farmer of McLean County for many years. He was born near Zanesville, in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 23, 1849, and is the son of John and Mary J. (Smith) McKinney.

The McKinney family originally came from Pennsylvania, where Joseph, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born. He was one of the very earliest settlers of Ohio and settled in New Concord, Ohio. He was a blacksmith by trade and also owned a farm in Guernsey County. John McKinney, his son, came to Illinois in the spring of 1864 and settled on a farm in White Oak Township, McLean County. He made the trip by rail over the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad. After operating his farm in McLean County for nine years he moved to DeWitt County, and lived there until the time of his death in 1888. Mary J. (Smith) McKinney was also a native of Ohio and her parents came from Virginia. She died in 1915 at the age of 86 years. There were seven children in the McKinney family four of whom are now living, as follows: Alonzo, subject of this sketch; Ida, unmarried, lives in Los Angeles, Calif.; Joseph H., retired, lives in Clinton, Ill., and John H., a banker, lives at Clinton, Ill.

Alonzo McKinney received his education in the schools of Ohio and attended New Lexington High School in Perry County, Ohio. When he was a young man he began farming, which has been his occupation throughout his career. He farmed one year in White Oak Township, McLean County, three years in DeWitt County, and then returned to White Oak Township. Mr. McKinney has lived retired at Normal since January, 1917, but he still maintains an interest in farming. His land holdings total 510 acres of well improved land.

On Nov. 26, 1874, Mr. McKinney was married to Miss Sarah Johnston, a native of McLean County, and the daughter of Charles Johnston.

Charles Johnston was a native of New Jersey and came to McLean County in 1857. His wife was a native of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. McKinney four children were born, as follows: Alice Estella, married H. D. K. Thomas, lives in DeWitt County; James R., a farmer, lives in White Oak Township, McLean County; Maude, married George E. English, lives in White Oak Township, McLean County; and Amanda Dell, married E. L. Grove, lives in White Oak Township, McLean County.

Mr. McKinney has been a Republican during his entire life and has held the offices of highway commissioner, school trustee for 30 years and supervisor for three years. He is a stockholder in the Hudson State Bank and a director and stockholder in the Hudson Elevator, and is a stockholder in the elevator of Carlock, Ill. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. McKinney is a representative and dependable citizen of McLean County and has many friends.

W. P. Garretson, jeweler, is a successful and well known business man of Bloomington. He was born on a farm in Dawson Township, McLean County, Jan. 16, 1858, and is a son of Talbott and Mary Ann (Dysart) Garretson.

The Garretson family came from Ohio originally but lived in Indiana for a number of years. In 1850 they removed to Illinois and settled on a farm in Dawson Township, McLean County. Talbott Garretson was born in 1810 and died in 1881, and his wife was born in 1816 and died in 1878. They were the parents of 10 children, seven of whom are now living.

W. P. Garretson is the youngest of his family. He spent his boyhood on the home place and received his education in the district schools. When he was 21 years of age he came to Bloomington and entered the employ of A. E. Elbe, a jeweler. Mr. Garretson remained with this company 31 years and in January, 1911, entered business for himself at 309 North Main Street. He has built up a splendid business and carries a complete stock of jewelry, clocks and silverware.

Mr. Garretson was married on Oct. 9, 1888, to Miss Fannie Senseney, a native of Bloomington and the daughter of H. M. and Love L. (Ballard) Senseney, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Garretson one child has been

born, Katharine, the wife of Wayne V. Myers, and they reside in London, England. Mr. Myers is a manufacturer and exporter of merchandise.

Mr. Garretson is a Republican and belongs to the Association of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Maplewood Country Club and the Bloomington Club. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic lodge and Consistory. His residence is in Normal. Mr. Garretson has an extensive acquaintance in McLean County and is highly respected.

James Edwin Robinson, deceased, was for many years a leading farmer and stockman of Woodford County. He was born in Montgomery Township, Woodford County, Ill., Sept. 11, 1844, and died in Bloomington, Dec. 8, 1920. Mr. Robinson was the son of Henry Mortimer and Nancy (Allison) Robinson.

Henry Mortimer Robinson was a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, and a descendant of Major William Robinson, a Revolutionary War veteran of Clarksburg, W. Va. His wife was born in Ohio in 1818 and was the daughter of Daniel Allison, who settled in Woodford County, Ill., in 1832. Henry Mortimer Robinson became the cattle king of Illinois and at the time of his death owned over 2,000 acres of land. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and went to Washington to attend the president's inauguration. He was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Robinson died Jan. 26, 1886. He was married twice. His first wife was Nancy Allison and to this union four children were born: Phoebe, who died at the age of eight years; James Edwin, the subject of this sketch; Rebecca Harriet born Dec. 1, 1845, married Daniel Chaffer, and she died in Washington, Ill., Oct. 22, 1919; and Mary, who died at the age of six years. Mrs. Robinson died in September, 1848, and on Aug. 8, 1849, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Mary Little, a native of Ohio, born Jan. 14, 1815. To this union three children were born, as follows: Martha Sophia, married Frank Piper, deceased, and she lives at Eureka, Ill.; Henry M., deceased; and William W., deceased. The second Mrs. Robinson died March 1, 1890.

James Edwin Robinson received his education in the schools of Eureka, Ill., and after graduating from Eureka College taught school for three years that he might have enough money to start farming. He then engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he met with



JAMES EDWIN ROBINSON.

marked success. At one time Mr. Robinson owned 3,000 acres of land, all of which was well improved. In 1887 he retired and moved to Eureka, where he lived until 1891, at which time he came to Bloomington, where he built a fine home at 1411 North Main Street. Mr. Robinson traveled extensively throughout the United States, Canada, Alaska and South America. He was a student of the Bible and a great reader and thinker.

Mr. Robinson was married the first time to Elizabeth Bell Vance on Dec. 31, 1869. She was the daughter of Peter and Louise (Mitchell) Vance, natives of McLean County, Ill. Mrs. Robinson died Oct. 15, 1896. To this union six children were born as follows: Stella May, deceased, was the wife of George Haynes, also dead; Bertrum Henry, Normal, Ill.; Minnie Louise, wife of Rev. Edwin Simpson, Green Bay, Wis.; Lawrence Eugene, Peoria, Ill.; Charles Judson, a professor in Des Moines College, Des Moines, Iowa; and Inez A., wife of Elmo Mead, Snohomish, Wash.

On Oct. 5, 1897, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana Ford, a native of Freeport, Ill., born Jan. 19, 1877, and the daughter of Hiram and Rosalie (Hunt) Ford, the former a native of New York and the latter of Baden, Germany. Mr. Ford was born Nov. 25, 1850, and came to Illinois in 1856. He was one of the pioneer railroad men of the west, being an engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for many years. He was a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Ford died Nov. 18, 1888, and is buried at Sterling, Ill. His widow, who lives with Mrs. Robinson, was born Sept. 9, 1853, in Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. There were two children in the Ford family, Mrs. Robinson, who now resides at 1411 North Main Street. She is a member of the D. A. R., Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. Mrs. Robinson now holds the office of registrar. She is state regent of the Daughters of American Colonists. She comes from the Mayflower fame and Huguenots; and Bessie, born March 31, 1879, and died in Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 6, 1921. She was married on Aug. 5, 1911, to John Richard Miller, who lives in California. To James Edwin and Georgiana (Ford) Robinson four children were born, as follows: Lorena Hortense, born Feb. 4, 1902, married on March 6, 1922, to Harold Lavery, vice president of the Corn Belt Oil Company of Bloomington; James Edwin, born Oct. 19, 1904, with his mother; Esther Naomi, born March 1, 1908, at home; and Hiram Ford, born Nov. 2, 1911, also at home.

Mr. Robinson was a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church, of which he was trustee and deacon for a number of years. He was one of

the founders of Brokaw Hospital and was a prominent member of his community. The Robinson family has always been well and favorably known in Illinois and is representative of the best citizenship of the state.

Wayne C. Townley.—One of the best known and most esteemed of the younger attorneys of the city of Bloomington is Wayne C. Townley, who has offices in the Peoples Bank Building. He is not alone one of the more aggressive members of the McLean county bar, but is also known and recognized as a leader in civic affairs, is the district president of the Lion Clubs, the district including the entire state of Illinois.

Mr. Townley was born at Mt. Morris, Ill., and later went to Macomb, Ill. Having completed his education in the public schools of Macomb he went to the Western Illinois Normal School, where he received his diploma. Then he came to Bloomington and entered the college of arts and the law school at Illinois Wesleyan University. While at Wesleyan he was one of the most active students. He took part in and became a leader of many of the student organizations, was on the debating team, which took many honors during his incumbency, and was recognized for his scholarship and social leadership. Having graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University in the class of 1919, he began the practice of law in Bloomington, believing that this city offered a good field, in spite of the many lawyers already located here. His choice proved his wisdom, for he found a good business in his line, almost from the beginning.

When the World war came, Mr. Townley, like hundreds of other young men, put his patriotic duty above his private interest, and closed his office and enlisted in the service of his country. He was assigned to the gas warfare division of the service. He was finally mustered out without having been sent abroad. He had reached the rank of sergeant when he was discharged.

For three years after his return home, Mr. Townley offered his professional services to his former comrades and handled many war claims for disabled veterans of the war.

Mr. Townley is a ready speaker on many important subjects. He has written a text book on business law for schools and for business men. He has written many articles on matters of public interest for the news-

papers and magazines. Since the organization of the Lions Club in Bloomington a few years ago, Mr. Townley has been one of its most enterprising and aggressive members. So prominent was his leadership that in the spring of 1923 when the state convention of Lions Clubs was held in Bloomington, he was elected without opposition as state president. On one of his trips he became interested in the neglected condition of the grave of Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, and Sarah (Bush) Lincoln, the step-mother, in Coles County, Ill. He at once started a movement among the Lions Clubs of the state and nation to erect over this grave a suitable memorial to mark the last resting place of the father and step-mother of America's great martyred president. This monument was dedicated on May 16, 1924.

Mrs. Caroline F. Kimball is one of the women of Bloomington who have lived a long and useful life and made every year count for the good of her own family and the community in general. She taught school for several years, served over 20 years as reference librarian, and is active in church and social and educational affairs of many kinds.

Caroline Frances Jackman was born at West Newton, Mass., a suburb of Boston, on Nov. 24, 1844. Her parents were John Adams Jackman and Sarah Farnum Sargent Jackman. They were both natives of Boscawen, N. H., and descendants of early settlers at Ipswich, Mass. (1630-1640.)

With the exception of a few years of residence in Norwalk, Ohio, her early life was spent in Boston and here she received her education, graduating in 1864 from the Girls High and Normal School. For 60 years Mrs. Kimball has kept in touch with some of her classmates of this school.

In September, 1864, she was married to Benjamin Rush Kimball, then in business in Chicago, but like herself of New England birth. His people also came from Boscawen, N. H., and there had been many years of close friendship between the two families.

She came to Chicago at an exciting and interesting time, the closing years of the Civil war attended the great Sanitary Commission Fair, saw the body of the martyred Lincoln as it lay in state in the old Chicago court house. The new home was on the north side and she watched workmen who were engaged in laying out what became Lincoln park.

The great fire of 1871 came, sweeping away home, business, in fact all worldly possessions. With her little children, one a babe of two months she came for shelter to the home of her father, John A. Jackman, who had moved to Bloomington in 1864, becoming superintendent of motive power for the Chicago and Alton Railroad. In the spring a home was again established in Chicago, but in 1873 the little family definitely moved to Bloomington. Practically ever since that time Mrs. Kimball has lived in the Jackman homestead at 507 West Locust Street. In this home she was the companion of the beloved father and mother until they, in the fullness of years "fell on sleep." Her husband died in 1895. Three of her daughters were married from this home. They are now Mrs. J. L. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Frank I. Miller, well known in Bloomington and Normal where both now reside, and Mrs. W. C. Windle, of Newark, Ohio. Remaining with her in the old home, which for 50 years has been the center of warm hearted hospitality, are her brother, Dr. Frederick O. Jackman; her sister, Mrs. Georgia Jackman Soper, and her daughter, Miss Mary L. Kimball.

Mrs. Kimball's education was most thorough, her early environment was one of culture and aspiration toward higher things of life. Her memory has ever been most retentive, and she had received training both in music and art. When about 1879 she began her services as instructor in the Bloomington public schools, there could have been few teachers better qualified than she to work in any department, but it was natural that the young mother should be assigned to a position among the little children. For 11 years she taught in primary grades. During these same years she also gave devoted and faithful service as teacher in the primary department of the First Presbyterian Sunday School. And these things were all a part of her great task in life, the nurture and education of her own four daughters.

In 1891, she entered upon her long years, almost 30, of service in the Bloomington public library, where Mrs. Hannah R. Galliner, of revered memory, was still librarian. Mrs. Galliner closed her 27 years of service in 1894. At that time Mrs. Kimball was appointed first assistant. As the work of the Withers library, now taken over by the city, became greater, she was named as reference librarian. In this position, which was hers for 20 years she came in contact with students in the high school, Wesleyan and Normal, with the ministers, professional people, club members of the community. The young men working on a debate, the woman

with a club paper to prepare, always found her helpful and sympathetic. If there was anything in the library that bore on the topic, Mrs. Kimball could find it. Many times she brought her own books, old magazines, etc., to supply a needed item. In this work her long years of reading, her keen interest in public events during her whole lifetime, were a wonderful assistance.

Mrs. Kimball was one of the earliest members of Letitia Green Stevenson chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, joining the chapter in the year of its organization, 1894. She has held office as historian, as treasurer, as vice regent, and during the years 1908-10 was regent of the chapter. Three times she represented the chapter at the Continental Congress, or meeting of the national society, in Washington, D. C.; also several times at state meetings. In 1922 the chapter made her honorary past regent for life. She is still a most useful and valued member, her advice is sought by officers, and hearty co-operation given in all chapter undertakings.

A charter member of the Bloomington Woman's Club, there has hardly been a year when Mrs. Kimball has not given useful service as officer, department head, or committee member. Not all attention has been given to these club activities, but as a devoted member through the years of the First Presbyterian church, she has had a large part in the women's work, especially as teacher in the Sabbath school and as a leading member of the Woman's Missionary society. In connection with her work in these different organizations, she has prepared many fine papers which show decided literary talent. A number of articles from her pen have been published in the proceedings of the McLean County Historical Society. She was one of the organizers of the Bloomington Art Association, which flourished in the early '90's and numbered in its membership many gifted persons; also of the Sketch club, organized about the same time, whose members met with pencil or brush in hand. At this time she did much painting in oils and upon china. Another artistic accomplishment has been her needle work, for she is an adept in plain sewing and embroidery. Today her leisure is spent with books, the current periodicals, for she keeps up with all the questions of the day—and meantime her busy fingers ply their skill in making beautiful articles which are highly prized by her family.

The seven grandsons and three granddaughters were an unfailing source of interest and joy through their years of childhood, and no less

so now as they pursue their education and enter upon life careers. In their interest and affairs she renews her youth.

A. G. Carnahan, who successfully operates a garage and machine shop at 208-210 East Monroe street, in Bloomington, was born in Lee County, Ill., May 5, 1868, the son of John and Melvina (Cole) Carnahan.

John Carnahan was a native of Lee County, Ill., as also was his wife. He served throughout the Civil war and was a prominent farmer and stockman. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan, deceased, were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living.

When A. G. Carnahan, the subject of this sketch, was 10 years of age he was placed in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, Ill., where he remained until he was 16 years old. While there he had charge of the water works, and after leaving the institution he was made chief engineer of the Miller Brothers Dry Dock plant at Chicago, and he was the youngest steam engineer at that time in Chicago. After remaining with that company for three years, Mr. Carnahan was engaged as engineer on the tug "Williams" on Lake Michigan, and later on the tug "Bertha," and the barge "Solan Johnson," holding each position for two years. He was also engineer on the steamer "C. C. Meyers." Mr. Carnahan returned then to Normal and installed a heating and electric light plant in the orphan's home there, which was about four years' work. He then entered the employ of the White and Evans Portable Elevator Company at Bloomington, where he made patterns and dies for portable elevators. His next work was the installation of the electric light and heating plant in the Illinois Hotel at Bloomington, and in March, 1905, he opened his machine shop in Bloomington. He has enlarged his business until he now occupies a fine garage on East Monroe Street, where he carries on all kinds of automobile welding, grinding and machine work. He does welding and cylinder reboring and has a completely equipped machine shop. Mr. Carnahan employs 12 men in his shop.

On March 1, 1890, Mr. Carnahan was married to Miss Hattie Pallister, a native of Fulton County, Ill. To this union six children were born, as follows: Robert, a welder, employed in his father's shop; Ray, also employed in his father's shop as foreman; Helen, married David Conroy,

lives at Bloomington; Buster, employed in his father's shop; Melvina, at home, and Marion, also at home.

Mr. Carnahan is a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 77, of Bloomington. He has been unusually successful in his work and received practically his entire education along engineering lines by taking correspondence work from the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Correspondence School. Mr. Carnahan is an enterprising and progressive citizen and is widely and favorably known in McLean County.

Paul F. Giermann, chief of the police department of Bloomington, is a substantial and highly respected citizen of McLean County. He was born in Stettin, Germany, Oct. 7, 1881, and is the son of Ernest and Marie (Schmidt) Giermann.

The Giermann family came to the United States from Germany in 1882 and settled at Bloomington, Ill., where Ernest Giermann engaged in business. For 14 years he conducted an ice business and is now night watchman for the Illinois Tractor Company. His first wife died in 1889 at the age of 30 years, leaving the following children: Paul F., the subject of this sketch; Ernest, Jr., lives in Iowa; and Herman, employed by the Bloomington Street Railway Company. Mr. Giermann was married the second time to Miss Adeline Woizeski, and to his union three children were born as follows: Carl, at home; Alfred, employed by the Bloomington Fire Department; and August, deceased.

Paul F. Giermann was reared in Bloomington and received his education in the German Lutheran schools. When he was 11 years of age he would get up at two o'clock in the morning and work before school and also at nights. He was at the head of his class at graduation in 1896. He then worked as a farm hand for \$12.00 per month and in 1898 entered the employ of Herman Steege, a dairyman. Two years later he worked for Joseph Stokes and then was employed as yard foreman by the Chicago & Alton Railroad for several years. After working for the J. W. Evans & Sons Coal Company for several years, Mr. Giermann entered the ice business with his father, which he continued until 1913. He then became a patrolman on the Bloomington police force and one year later was on the night force. In 1915 he was made night captain, which rank

he held until July 23, 1922, when he was appointed chief of the police department after the resignation of J. J. Jones. Mr. Giermann was re-elected to the office in 1923.

On April 13, 1904, Mr. Giermann was united in marriage with Miss Eleanora Obenauer, a native of Dayton, Ohio. To this union four children have been born, as follows: Emma, Marie, Frederick, and Clara, all at home.

In politics Mr. Giermann is a Republican and he is a member of the Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Arts and Crafts, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Giermann is an efficient officer, one of the dependable citizens of Bloomington, and favorably known.

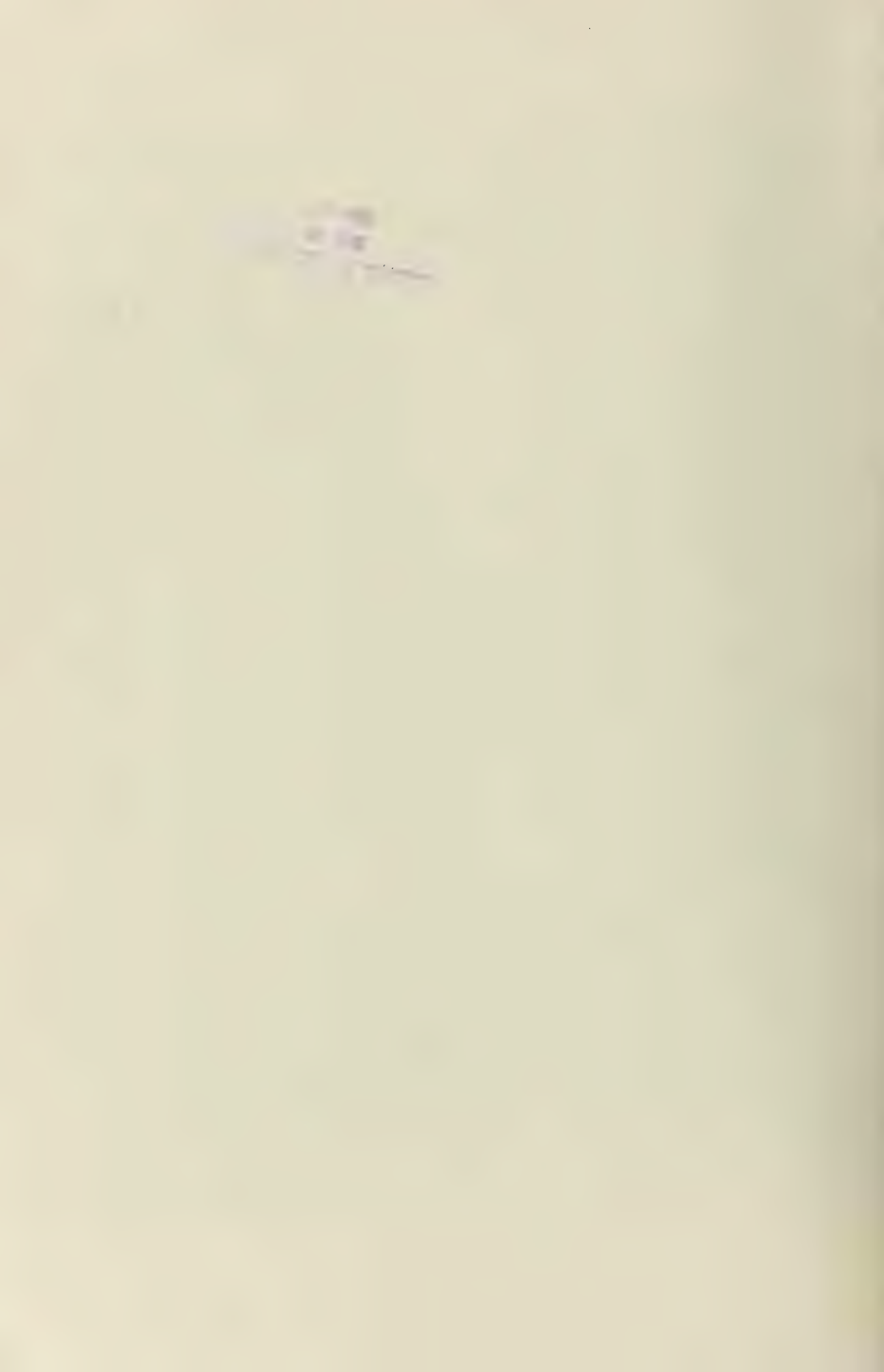
Horatio G. Bent, a well known attorney of Bloomington, who is also the efficient business manager and treasurer of the Bloomington School Board, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 22, 1857, that date being the 50th birthday of his father. He is a son of Horatio Gates Bent and Lucinda (Grimes) Bent, the former a native of Wendell, Mass., and the latter of Bethany, N. Y.

Horatio Gates Bent was born at Wendell, Mass., Nov. 22, 1807. He was a descendant of John Bent, the founder of the Bent family in America, who came to this country in 1638, making the voyage on the ship "Confidence." He settled at Sudbury, near Boston, Mass. Lucinda (Grimes) Bent was born at Bethany, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1823. She was a highly educated woman and for many years was a teacher. Horatio Gates Bent was a commission merchant and was successively engaged in that business at Charleston, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., and moved to Bloomington with his family in 1858, when Horatio G. Bent, whose name introduces this sketch, was about one year old. Horatio Gates Bent died at Bloomington, July 31, 1863, and his wife died here March 12, 1898, and their remains are buried at Batavia, Ill. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Nellie Bent Neville, 1002 Broadway, Normal, Ill., and Horatio G. Bent.

Horatio G. Bent spent his boyhood days in Bloomington and attended the public schools. Later he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1879. He then entered




HORATIO G. BENT.



Be it Resolved by the

Board of Education

 hereas of the City of Bloomington that
hereas for more than thirty years

Horatio G. Bent

has been connected with the Board of Education of the City of Bloomington, and during all of that time has been most faithful, and has shown a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the schools, and in all matters connected with the youth of Bloomington.

We, the members of said Board of Education deem it fitting that he should be honored in his lifetime, in some appreciative way. We therefore resolve that the name of the new school now being erected on the Hawthorne School site be the

Horatio G. Bent School

We deem this especially fitting, owing to the location of the school being in the same neighborhood as the home of Mr. Bent, where he has lived during all his residence in Bloomington

Jessie A. Adams

Wm. H. Adams

Wm. H. Adams

Wm. H. Adams

Jesse E. Hoffman

Robert E. Williams

E. H. Brown

Matthie C. Bishop

the law department from which he was graduated in 1882. After being admitted to the bar he engaged in the practice of his profession at Bloomington. He became a member of the law firm of Pitts, Bent & Lindley, which was dissolved after a few years. For several years Mr. Bent was a teacher in the law department of Wesleyan University. Mr. Bent is a Democrat and was the candidate of that party for county judge, but was defeated by Colston D. Myers. He was the independent candidate for mayor of Bloomington at one time, but was also defeated. He served as a member of the board of education of Bloomington from 1893 to 1896 and was elected again in 1898 and has served continuously until the present time. He was secretary of the board of education from 1893 to 1895 and president from September, 1899, to April, 1917. At that date he became business manager and treasurer of the board of education and has acted in that capacity to the present time, making a term of official public service longer by many years than that of any other person who has been a member of the Board of Education, and longer than any public official who has ever been elected in McLean County. Perhaps no other man has had more to do with the successful development and modern equipment of the excellent school system of Bloomington than Mr. Bent. In recognition of his services to the schools of Bloomington the Horatio G. Bent school was named after him by the board of education.

On Aug. 25, 1880, Mr. Bent was married to Miss Adah Crist, a native of Bloomington and the daughter of Isaac W. and Sarah Ann (Lewis) Crist. Mr. Crist died April 1, 1880, and his wife died Oct. 17, 1914. To Mr. and Mrs. Bent have been born the following children: Horatio Crist Bent, born June 23, 1881, an attorney, Bloomington, Ill.; Lewis Grimes Bent, born Sept. 10, 1885, died May 19, 1911; and Julian Ross Bent, born Jan. 18, 1889, and died April 2, 1889. Mr. Bent and his wife are members of the Baptist Church and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge.

Frank M. Rice, cashier of the First National Bank of Bloomington, is a prominent citizen of McLean County. He was born at Rankin, in Vermilion County, Ill., July 11, 1878, and is the son of John M. and Delia (Clapp) Rice.

John M. Rice was a veteran of the Civil War and a leading farmer of Vermilion County, Ill., for many years. He was born in Madison County,

Ky., and his wife was born in Vermilion County, Ill. Mr. Rice served with the 116th Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a Republican and belonged to the Methodist Church. He died on June 11, 1922, at the age of 77 years and his widow lives at Normal. They were the parents of five children, of whom all are now living, as follows: Clinton, lives Vermilion County, Ill.; Charles A., Portland, Ore.; Jesse A., Portland, Ore.; Bertha, married Walter S. Johnson, lives in Bloomington, and Frank M., the subject of this sketch.

Frank M. Rice spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received his education in the public and high schools of Normal. He was a student at Illinois Wesleyan University for two years, and then entered the employ of Oberkoetter & Sons, wholesale grocers of Bloomington. On Jan. 1, 1902, he became bookkeeper of the Third National Bank of Bloomington and was later appointed assistant cashier when the Third National Bank was consolidated with the First National Bank in 1911. In 1914 he became cashier of the McLean County Bank, which office he held until January, 1919, at which time he was associated with the First National Bank as vice president. On July 1, 1921, Mr. Rice became cashier of the First National Bank when the State Bank consolidated with it. He is also secretary of the board of directors of the bank, a director of the First Trust and Savings Bank, and director and vice president of the Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Company of Bloomington.

On Aug. 2, 1904, Mr. Rice was united in marriage with Miss Lura File, a native of Decatur, Ill., and the daughter of Daniel and Laura (Gamble) File, natives of Montgomery County, Ill. Mr. File is deceased and his widow resides at Decatur, Ill. Mrs. Rice is a graduate of Decatur High School and attended Illinois State Normal University, after which she taught school for four years. She is a member of the P. E. O. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been born four children, as follows: Robert M., Mary Ann, Martha Ellen, and William Hudson.

In politics Mr. Rice is identified with the Republican party and he has served as city treasurer of Bloomington for two terms. He has been a member of the board of trustees and treasurer of Illinois Wesleyan University for the past 12 years and is a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. During the World war Mr. Rice was treasurer of the United War Workers and was treasurer of the National Play Ground Association. He is also a member of the Association of Commerce and

served as treasurer for two years. Mr. Rice is a member of the Grace Methodist Church, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Masonic lodge. He was one of the organizers of the Arts and Crafts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and has served as treasurer since its organization, and he is also a member of the Bloomington Consistory.

As cashier of the First National Bank of Bloomington, Mr. Rice has served efficiently and capably. He has an extensive acquaintance in McLean County and stands high in his community.

Tracy Green, who has the agency for Chevrolet automobiles in McLean County, is an enterprising and successful young business man of Bloomington. He was born at Fairbury, Ill., June 3, 1894, and is the son of John and Nina (Flegel) Green.

John Green was a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent farmer of McLean County. He was born at New Hartford, Conn., and came to Illinois in 1900, purchasing a farm near LeRoy. His wife was born at Tremont, Ill. They were the parents of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Green are now deceased.

Tracy Green lived on his father's farm until he was 17 years of age and received his education in the district school. He went to Peoria, Ill., in 1912, where he was employed as an apprentice in the shop of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, and the following year he returned to Bloomington and was employed as a mechanic on Cadillac cars. In 1914 he took charge of the Ford stock department and the following year he became a member of the sales force. In June, 1918, he enlisted for service in the World War and was assigned to a motor transport corps and sent overseas in August of that year. Mr. Green was a sergeant in his company and had charge of a fleet of trucks. He saw active service in France and was discharged at Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y., on June 29, 1919. After his return to Bloomington he entered the employ of Dayton Keith & Co., Ford dealers, with whom he remained until November, 1920, in the sales department. At that time he was made manager of the sales and service department. In November, 1921, Mr. Green purchased an interest in the T. K. Morrow Co., Dodge dealers, and the following year he went into business for himself at 307-09 East Washington

Street. He has the agency for Chevrolet automobiles and trucks in McLean County and part of Livingston County and has an up-to-date sales office and garage. The Tracy Green Company has nine retail salesmen and one wholesale. During the year 1923, 500 cars were sold by this concern.

On June 6, 1917, Mr. Green was married to Miss Grace Kessler, a native of Vincennes, Ind. She was educated at Grand Prairie Seminary in Illinois and the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Mrs. Green is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and belongs to the Sigma Kappa Sorority.

Mr. Green is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, being a member of the Consistory and Shrine. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Young Men's Club of Bloomington, Association of Commerce and the Bloomington Automobile Association.

F. A. Eyestone, now deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War and one of McLean County's substantial and highly respected citizens. He was born in Wyandott County, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1842, and died June 14, 1906. Mr. Eyestone was the second son of Ezekiel and Lucretia (Babcock) Eyestone, natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Illinois.

Ezekiel Eyestone brought his family to Illinois in 1865 and engaged in farming in McLean County for many years. His first wife was Lucretia Babcock, and to this union four sons were born, all of whom are deceased. He was later married to Miss Susan Gustin.

F. A. Eyestone spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Ohio and was educated in the district schools there. During the Civil War he enlisted in 123d Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the war. He was at Lee's surrender and was taken prisoner on that morning. After the close of the war Mr. Eyestone engaged in general farming and stock raising in McLean County, where he owned 160 acres of land, one mile east and one-half mile south of McLean. He retired in 1897 and moved to Bloomington, where he spent the remainder of his life.

On April 26, 1866, Mr. Eyestone was married at Melmore, Ohio, to Miss Minerva Ralston, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, May 23, 1847, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Parks) Ralston. Mr. and

Mrs. Ralston were natives of Virginia and early settlers of Ohio, where they died. To Mr. and Mrs. Eyestone no children were born. They adopted a daughter, Charity, now the wife of Thomas Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence reside near McLean, Ill., and have one son, Ferando Alexander.

Mr. Eyestone was a Republican and served as county supervisor for 12 years, and also as tax collector of Funks Grove Township. He was a member of the Methodist Church and belonged to the Masonic Lodge and the Grand Army of the Republic. His widow resides at 701 East Douglas Street, Bloomington, and still owns the farm in Funks Grove Township. Mrs. Eyestone is a member of the Methodist Church.

E. W. Martens, a member of the firm of Martens & Clark Co., agents for the Haynes, Maxwell and Chalmers motor cars, is a pioneer automobile man of McLean County and a representative business man of Bloomington. He was born in Bloomington, Oct. 18, 1883, and is the son of C. C. and Carrie (Agle) Martens.

C. C. Martens was born in Stralzlund, Germany, and came to the United States in 1866, locating at Red Bud, Ill. Several years later he came to Bloomington, and worked at his trade as blacksmith in the Chrisman shop. Mr. Martens retired from business in 1910 and now resides in Pasadena, Calif. His wife is a native of Eden, N. Y. They have one child, E. W., the subject of this sketch.

E. W. Martens grew up in Bloomington and received his education in the Lutheran schools there and also attended Brown's Business College. He then engaged in the implement business with his father, and continued in that line of work until his father retired from business in 1910. Mr. Martens has been in the automobile business since that time and is associated with John M. Clark. Their place of business is at 315 E. Front Street, and they are distributors of Haynes, Maxwells and Chalmers automobiles throughout the counties of McLean, Ford, Woodford, DeWitt and Livingston. The firm does a large volume of business and they have a good salesroom and garage in connection.

On May 1, 1912, Mr. Martens was united in marriage with Miss Marie Wellmerling, a native of Bloomington, and the daughter of Lewis C. and Bertha (Laesch) Wellmerling, natives of Germany and early settlers of

Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Wellmerling are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Martens three children have been born, as follows: Leota, Delmar, and Howard.

In politics Mr. Martens is a Republican and he is a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Illinois Automotive Trade Association, is treasurer of the McLean County Automotive Trade Association and belongs to the Association of Commerce. Mr. Martens is a progressive business man of Bloomington and is well liked in the town and surrounding community.

George C. Broyhill, civil engineer, with offices at 222 Unity Building, is among Bloomington's enterprising and substantial business men. He was born at Tremont, Ill., Feb. 4, 1870, the son of Ambrose and Anna (Richmond) Broyhill.

Ambrose Broyhill was a native of Tremont, Ill., and he engaged in the real estate business at Bloomington for many years and in 1882 went to Normal, where he died in 1914 at the age of 70 years. His wife, a native of Mackinaw, Ill., died in 1912 at the age of 65 years. Mr. and Mrs. Broyhill had two children, as follows: Ada, married William Huff, lives at Hillview, Ill.; and George C., the subject of this sketch.

George C. Broyhill spent his boyhood at Normal and attended the public schools there and Illinois Normal University. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business from 1894 until 1898, Mr. Broyhill became associated with J. G. Melliush in civil engineering. They now handle all classes of engineering and have offices at 222 Unity Building in Bloomington. Mr. Broyhill lives at 408 Broadway, Normal.

On Jan. 30, 1901, Mr. Broyhill was married to Miss Laura Tipton, a native of Bloomington, and the daughter of Judge T. F. and Mary (Strayer) Tipton. Judge Tipton was a pioneer settler of Bloomington and a prominent attorney there for many years, and also served as congressman for two terms. Mrs. Broyhill is the fourth of five children, the oldest of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Broyhill have no children.

Mr. Broyhill is a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church, and is a 32d degree Mason and belongs to the Bloomington Consistory and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man esteemed throughout McLean County for his reliability and industry.

Samuel Kline McDowell, the capable superintendent of city schools of Bloomington, Ill., is one of the well known educators of the state and has many years of successful experience to his credit in school work. He was born near Gilboa, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1866, a son of James and Sarah Octavia (Kline) McDowell.

James McDowell was a native of Ohio, born near Pandora, and his wife was also a native of Ohio, born near Gilboa. James McDowell was a farmer and stock raiser throughout his active career. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted at Ottawa, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1862, becoming a member of Company D, 21st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served under Capt. Charles W. Allen. He served in a number of engagements, including the eight day battle of Stone River. He was discharged from the service at Decherd, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1863, on account of expiration of his term of enlistment. After the war he returned to Ohio and engaged in farming. He died March 29, 1916, and is buried in Harmon Cemetery, near Gilboa, Ohio. His widow now resides at Brunswick, Me.

To James McDowell and wife were born the following children: John H., Troy, N. Y.; Tamar, died Oct. 17, 1901; Inis, died Feb. 9, 1909; Florence, lives at Brunswick, Me.; Prudence, Canadian, Texas; and Kline, the subject of this sketch.

S. Kline McDowell was reared on a farm near Gilboa, Putnam County, Ohio. He was educated in the country schools of Putnam County, Ohio, and after graduating from Belmore High School he entered the Tri-State College at Angola, Ind., where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He is also a graduate of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill., and was a student of the graduate school at the University of Illinois at Urbana. Mr. McDowell began his career as a teacher in the public schools near his home in Ohio. His first school in this state was at Mt. Olive, West Township, McLean County. He was principal of the Downs public schools for four years, principal of the McLean graded school five years, superintendent of the LeRoy public school seven and one-half years; superintendent of Hoopeston, Ill., public school six and one-half years, superintendent of Aurora public schools (west side) five years, and for the past four years has been superintendent of the Bloomington public schools. In addition to his regular school work, Mr. McDowell has been an instructor in teachers' institutes in Illinois during the summers for the past 15 years.



SAMUEL K. McDOWELL.

On June 7, 1893, Samuel K. McDowell was married in West Township, near LeRoy, Ill., to Miss Ida Bell Scott, a native of West Township, McLean County, and a daughter of William T. and Mary (Lowe) Scott, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of McLean County. William T. Scott died Jan. 29, 1913, and his wife departed this life Oct. 3, 1913, and their remains are buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, LeRoy, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have been born two children: Edna Lucile McDowell, who died Oct. 11, 1918, at the age of 20 years; and William Scott McDowell, who is attending college and resides with his parents in Bloomington.

Mr. McDowell is a Republican and he and Mrs. McDowell are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of the Bloomington Consistory, Bloomington, Ill. He is a member of the Illinois State Teachers Association, the Illinois School Masters Club, and the National Educational Association.

Robert E. Williams, an attorney of Bloomington, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of McLean County. He was born in Bloomington, March 11, 1863, and is a son of Robert E. and Martha J. (Smith) Williams.

The Williams family dates back to Virginia where Ebenezer Williams, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1757. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1779 he married Miss Catherine Jones, and the following year they moved to Pennsylvania. One of their sons, Abraham Williams, came to McLean County in 1856. His wife, Sally Hanna, was a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Williams were the parents of seven children, of whom Robert E., father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. Abraham Williams died in 1857.

Robert E. Williams, father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent attorney of McLean County for many years. He was born in Green County, Pa., Dec. 3, 1825, and died Feb. 18, 1899. He was educated at Bethany College in West Virginia and also attended Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, where he was a classmate of James G. Blaine. Mr. Williams then studied law in Kentucky and was admitted

to the bar there. He practiced law in DeWitt County, Texas, for several years and was prosecuting attorney there. In 1856 he came to Bloomington to practice his profession and was a partner of Major Packard, and later Hudson Burr. At the time of his death Mr. Williams was practicing law with Charles Capen. He was a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church and belonged to the Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Williams was personally acquainted with Lincoln and was also a friend of Stephen A. Douglas, senator from Illinois. For a number of years he was attorney for the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton railroads.

Mr. Williams was married in December, 1851, to Miss Martha J. Smith, who was born in Tennessee, 1835. She was a daughter of James N. and Elizabeth (Moorehead) Smith, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. Mrs. Williams died Aug. 25, 1882.

Robert E. Williams was reared and educated in Bloomington and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He is unmarried. He is a Democrat, a member of the school board, and belongs to the Association of Commerce, the Bloomington Club, and the Bloomington Country Club. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and belongs to the Phi Delta fraternity. Mr. Williams is an excellent citizen and an asset to his community.

The Illinois Feed and Elevator Company, among the leading business enterprises of Bloomington, was incorporated Oct. 7, 1920, with an authorized capitalization of \$150,000 of which \$124,000 is paid in. The following are the officers: J. A. Harrison, President; Delmond Sensenbaugh, Vice-President; George P. Stautz, Secretary, and Jesse E. Dameron, Treasurer. The above mentioned officers, together with Robert T. Lain, R. C. Roberts, Daniel Ward, Sage H. Kinnie and J. A. Eckert, constitute the board of directors.

Immediately upon the organization of the corporation, the mill and elevator property formerly owned by L. E. Slick and Company, was purchased and this mill was converted into a plant for manufacturing mixed feeds for livestock and poultry. The work of converting the old machinery and the installation of much new improved machinery was completed by Nov. 1, 1920, when operations began in earnest. By construction

of additional railway switches and some improvements in the elevator, this concern has a capacity of ten cars of manufactured products per day. The concrete elevator has storage capacity for 100,000 bushels of grain. The elevator is equipped with the latest improved machinery for cleaning grain, thus permitting the proper cleaning and conditioning of grain. The elevator also has a large Ellis grain dryer which is used to eliminate excessive moisture in corn.

During the first year this company's business amounted to a million dollars. This was the result of placing a highly experienced sales organization in the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, as well as their ability and willingness to put out a high quality, scientifically prepared, perfectly balanced ration. Since the first year, the business of this organization has increased materially.

Some few years back, manufactured feeds were unknown to practical feeders. With the advent of highly specialized agricultural courses in our leading universities, it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of practical feeders that their rations must contain properly balanced amounts of chemical properties, such as protein, fat, carbon-hydrates, minerals and vitamins to produce the best and most profitable results. The average farmer does not have at his command all the grains or grain products necessary, nor the requisite machinery for thoroughly mixing a perfectly balanced ration. This is where the feed manufacturer takes his place in the scheme of events and through quantity, economical and thorough production is enabled to deliver the finished article to the feeder at less cost than would result from efforts at individual manufacture. Mixed feed manufacturing is sound economically and serves a real purpose in carrying out, practically, important discoveries in the science of animal nutrition.

Citizens of Bloomington will be interested in knowing that the name "Bloomington" is prominently featured in the printed matter appearing on every bag of feed that leaves this plant. Their "Illinois" and "Homestead" brands of feed are on sale in all of the larger cities such as New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and many of the smaller cities and towns from Bloomington east to the Atlantic coast. Naturally this is a nice advertising medium for the "Evergreen City."

Production is in charge of Mr. Sensenbaugh, who has had several years experience with both the American Hominy Company of Decatur, Ill., and the Charles A. Krause Milling Company of Milwaukee, Wis., which organizations were pioneers in the mixed feed industry. Mr. Sensenbaugh is a highly trained miller as well as an experienced milling engineer, so that production is in good hands.

Sales are directed by Mr. Stautz who has proven himself adequately fitted for the position. Mr. Stautz has assembled a high-class sales organization and has the best salesmen in the feed consuming territory that it is possible to secure. Mr. Stautz has already established himself with the trade as a man of excellent business integrity and competitive manufacturers have been compelled to recognize him as an aggressive merchandiser.

Purchases of raw materials are handled by Mr. Dameron. Some forty different grain, seeds and grain products enter the composition of "Illinois" and "Homestead" feeds and they are purchased from such distant points as New Mexico, Minnesota, New York, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota. A nationwide knowledge of grain and raw materials is required by the buyer of a modern feed plant and the trade generally credits Mr. Dameron with the highest integrity and sagacity.

Traffic matters are very ably handled by Mr. E. L. Steele and because of his ability to handle the railroad situation, the customers of the organization through the East feel that they can depend on the company for service and prompt deliveries. The company knows that service is a prerequisite of increasing business and has earnestly endeavored to make this feature an asset.

Aside from furnishing employment for considerable labor, this rapidly growing concern has created a nearby market for Central Illinois grain. Inasmuch as the business is steady and not seasonal, grain shippers throughout the Corn Belt now seek Bloomington as a market, where they are assured through the Bloomington Association of Commerce, official weight and Federal inspection on all their shipments.

Since exports of grain have fallen off as a result of the war and since it now behooves each territory to dispose of its surplus products through other channels, the Central Illinois Corn Belt is coming to recognize Bloomington as a terminal market and naturally realize that this industry occupies a predominant place where their grains may be consumed.

Poultry and dairy producing territories have had such wonderful results from the products purchased from this manufacturer that a steady market is assured and this new industry is certain to prosper.

E. C. Martens, who is successfully engaged in the automobile business at 315 E. Front Street with E. W. Martens, is a member of one of McLean County's pioneer families. He was born in Bloomington, Jan. 26, 1878, and is the son of Henry T. and Fredericka (Pufpaff) Martens.

Henry T. Martens came to this country June 28, 1869, and worked on the farm of James and Henry Ewing in McLean County. In 1870 he learned the painting trade with his brother-in-law, John Pufpaff, and they were partners in business for three years. In 1873 Mr. Martens engaged in business in Bloomington for himself; this he conducted for 44 years and was one of the pioneer painters of the city. His business is now conducted by his sons, Henry T., Jr., and Bernard Martens. Mr. Martens died in 1916 at the age of 69 years and his widow lives at 1508 South Main Street, Bloomington. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Albert, lives in Bloomington; E. C., the subject of this sketch; Henry and Bernard, mention of whom is made above.

E. C. Martens received his education in Trinity Lutheran School of Bloomington and attended Brown's Business College. He was in the painting and decorating business with his father for seven years and then became manager of the McLean County Telephone Company, which position he held for nine years. After being in the employ of the Moline Plow Company as manager for five years, Mr. Martens went into business for himself in Bloomington. He has been in the automobile and implement business since June, 1917, and in March, 1924, became engaged in the auto business with E. W. Martens. They handle the Chrysler, Maxwell automobiles and Moline farm implements. t

On Dec. 29, 1903, Mr. Martens was married to Miss Henrietta Schwulst, a native of Bloomington, and the daughter of John F. and Wilhelmina (Ritz) Schwulst, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Martens have one child, Bernadine.

Mr. Martens is a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church and belongs to the Association of Commerce. He is a man of integrity and ability, who is making a success of his business.

Roy W. Batterton, a grocery merchant of Bloomington, is a member of a wellknown pioneer family of Illinois. He was born at Petersburg, Ill., March 19, 1880, and is a son of J. C. and Emma (Clary) Batterton.

J. C. Batterton was born at Petersburg, Ill., as also was his wife. He was a son of E. C. Batterton, who came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1818. E. C. Batterton settled in Sangamon County, where he followed farming for many years. He died at Athens, Ill. His son was a school teacher and died March 19, 1922, at the age of 78 years. His widow resides at Springfield, Ill. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living as follows: Roy W. Batterton, the subject of this sketch; Florence, the wife of Lawrence Mannell, of Bloomington; Myrtle, the wife of Verne Martin, Clinton, Ill.; and Lillian, wife of H. H. Zorn, Springfield, Ill.

Roy W. Batterton was reared and educated at Petersburg, Ill. After being employed in a grocery store there for seven years, he came to Bloomington in 1906 and entered the employ of Gray Brothers, grocers. In 1919 when the firm was incorporated he became a stockholder. This business is located at 314 North Main Street.

On May 12, 1907, Mr. Batterton was married to Miss Elizabeth Derry, a native of Petersburg, Ill., and the daughter of J. M. and Martha (Pollock) Derry, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. They are now deceased. To Roy W. and Elizabeth (Derry) Batterton two children have been born, Doris Ethel and Rachel Marie.

Mr. Batterton is a Democrat and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is accounted one of the progressive and reliable business men of Bloomington.

Lester H. Martin, State's attorney, is a well-known citizen of McLean County and a member of a pioneer family of Illinois. He was born in Anchor Township, McLean County, Aug. 28, 1878, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Williams) Martin.

Joseph Martin, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, was born Dec. 1, 1852, the son of Henry and Jane (Wilson) Martin, natives of Ohio. Henry Martin served during the Mexican War and at the time of his death in 1915, was one of the two surviving Mexican War veterans of Illinois. He settled in Illinois in 1851 and farmed in Woodford County. To Mr. and Mrs.

Henry Martin four children were born, two of whom are now living, as follows: Joseph, father of the subject of this sketch; and Susan Gomien, who lives at Colfax, Ill.

Joseph Martin was a successful farmer of McLean County for many years and now lives at Colfax, Ill. His wife was born in McLean County, Aug. 3, 1854, and died Oct. 18, 1913. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Lester H., the subject of this sketch; Leta, married Ernest Steele; James R.; Joseph, Jr.; and Ida, married Oscar Anderson. All the members of the Martin family are now residents of McLean County.

Lester H. Martin grew up on his father's farm in McLean County and attended the public school. He was graduated from the law school of Illinois Wesleyan University in 1903. After practicing his profession at Colfax for five years he went to Winfield, Kan., in 1908. The following year he came to Bloomington where he has since been located. Mr. Martin has an excellent practice in McLean County and is widely known throughout the state. He has served as State's attorney since 1920.

In 1904 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Mary Beckwith, a native of Gilman, Ill. They have two children, Lowell and Rodger, both at home.

In politics Mr. Martin is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Martin owns 185 acres of land in Anchor and White Oak townships, McLean County. His office is located at 204 Unity Building, Bloomington.

Oscar G. Hoose, a member of the firm of Hall, Martin, Hoose & DePew, is a leading attorney of McLean County. He was born at Atlanta, Ill., July 21, 1887, and is a son of George J. and Fredericka (Schoth) Hoose.

George J. Hoose was born in Pekin, Ill., and his wife was a native of Germany. He settled in Atlanta, Ill., in 1860, and is now engaged in the hardware business there. Mr. and Mrs. Hoose were the parents of four children. The mother died in 1910, at the age of 45 years.

Oscar G. Hoose was reared and educated in Atlanta and after finishing high school there in 1906, came to Bloomington. In 1914 he was graduated from the Law Department of Illinois Wesleyan University and commenced practicing law in partnership with Lester Martin. Later

Judge Hall became a member of the firm, which was then known as Hall, Martin & Hoose. In 1920 J. R. DePew became a member of the firm. Their offices are located on the second floor of the Unity building.

During the World War Mr. Hoose enlisted and was sent to Jacksonville, Fla., where he attended the officers' training school. He was stationed there at the time of the armistice. He was commander, during 1923, of the Louis E. Davis Post No. 56, American Legion. Mr. Hoose is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the Consistory of Bloomington and the Shrine of Peoria. He belongs to the Phi Delta Phi and the T. K. E. fraternities, and since his graduation has been treasurer and president of the latter.

Mr. Hoose is a member of the Bloomington Club and the Maplewood Country Club. He is unmarried. Mr. Hoose is an able man in his profession, a citizen of progressive ideals and a man highly esteemed in McLean County.

In February, 1924, Mr. Hoose was appointed Master in Chancery of McLean County, Ill.

Jacob E. Morrison, the able and highly esteemed sheriff of McLean County, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Danvers, June 19, 1864, and is a son of John R. and Cynthia Hill (Hall) Morrison.

John R. Morrison was born in Upshur County, W. Va., and his wife was born at Salem, N. H. He was a prominent farmer and stockman for many years and served as constable for 52 years and as local deputy sheriff under Richard Osborne, Gus Lange, Henry Honscheidt, James Goodheart, Joseph Ator, H. H. Swaim, James Stone and George Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, now deceased, were the parents of the following children: Alice Wilson, lives at Danvers, Ill.; Susan Wilson, also lives at Danvers; and J. E., the subject of this sketch.

J. E. Morrison received his education in the public and high school at Danvers and attended Illinois Wesleyan University. He began life as a farmer and was actively engaged in stock raising until 1895 at which time he was appointed chief of police at Danvers. During his term of eight years he was noted as a thief taker and terror of evil doers. Mr. Morrison entered the United States mail service in 1903 and after eight years resigned his position to accept the appointment of chief deputy in



J. E. Morrison



Mrs. J. E. Morrison

the sheriff's office under James Reeder. After four years in that position he retired to take up farming and auctioneering, and successfully conducted farm and pure bred stock sales in central Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and the Dakotas. He was appointed sheriff of McLean County in 1921, to serve an unexpired term and was then elected for a four year term. Mr. Morrison will have the honor of being the only sheriff in McLean County to serve over four consecutive years since 1880. During his term he has administered the affairs of his office fearlessly and impartially, enforcing the law, and he has become known throughout the state as a terror to bootleggers and other law violators. He is unalterably opposed to the parole or probation system, believing as he says "that every tub should stand on its own bottom", and that every law violator should be punished for his crime.

On March 10, 1885, Mr. Morrison was married at Danvers to Miss Jennie Bethel, a native of Heyworth, Ill., and the daughter of Isaac and Sarah M. (Noble) Bethel, natives of McLean County. Mr. Bethel was killed in a saw mill accident at Funk's Grove, Ill., in 1866, and his wife died in 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrison the following children have been born: John E., a prominent attorney of Joliet, Ill., and a veteran of the World War, having served as a major, and decorated with the Cross with Palms; Isaac L., lives at Danvers, Ill.; Linn N., a deputy sheriff at Bloomington; and Charles A., a law student, lives at Bloomington.

Mr. Morrison is a Republican and has served as highway commissioner of Randolph Township, McLean County. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church and he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Morrison is a progressive citizen and a capable and efficient officer of the county.

E. L. Henninger, manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Association of Commerce, is a native of Bloomington. He was born Aug. 11, 1891, and is a son of Gottfried and Rose (Schwarz) Henninger.

Gottfried Henninger and his wife were born in Germany. They were married in McLean County and reside at Bloomington, where Mr. Henninger has been employed as section foreman by the Illinois Central Railroad for 25 years. Mr. and Mrs. Henninger have seven children of whom E. L., the subject of this sketch, is the third in order of birth.

E. L. Henninger was educated in the public schools of Bloomington and after working on a farm for one year was employed in a commission house in Bloomington. In 1909 he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad where he remained for six years. After working for the Lake Erie and Western Railroad for three and one-half years and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, he resigned and accepted his present position with the Association of Commerce. While in the employ of the railroads he worked as billing clerk and rating clerk.

On Nov. 17, 1912, Mr. Henninger was married to Miss Amanda Liermann, a native of Bloomington and a daughter of Fred and Minnie (Miller) Liermann, natives of Germany and early settlers of Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Henninger have two children, Edward and Lawrence.

Mr. Henninger is a Republican, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and is president of the Lions Club of Bloomington. Mr. Henninger is an excellent citizen and one who holds the respect of the entire community.

D. D. Bishop, who lives retired at Normal, has been prominently identified with McLean County for many years, and is a member of one of the county's oldest families. He is a native of Money Creek Township, where he was born in a log cabin, May 4, 1863, the son of F. A. and Esther Ann (Dodson) Bishop.

F. A. Bishop was born in Money Creek Township, Sept. 3, 1838, and he was the son of W. F. and Prudence (Berrickman) Bishop, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Vermilion County, Ill. W. F. Bishop was a prominent farmer of McLean County during his life and a minister of the Methodist Church. He was the son of William Bishop, one of the first settlers of McLean County, who was a cabinet maker and pioneer coffin maker of the community, making coffins out of native walnut.

F. A. Bishop followed farming during his life and met with marked success. He spent 10 years in Iowa during the latter part of his life and died at Doniphan, Mo., in 1921. His wife, Esther Ann Dodson, was a native of Ohio, born in 1837, and the daughter of William and Betty (Kunan) Dodson, early settlers of McLean County. Mr. Dodson was a music teacher and a well-known singer during his life. Mrs. F. A. Bishop died May 6, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bishop had six children, as follows:

Rose, lives at Hooker, Okla.; D. D., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Prudence Bingham, lives at Webster City. Iowa; E. S., lives in Colorado; L. P., lives at Limon, Colo.; and W. F., deceased.

D. D. Bishop was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the Bishop District School in Money Creek Township. He remained on the home place until 1886, at which time he engaged in farming for himself on rented land in Money Creek Township. In 1894 Mr. Bishop purchased land in Hamilton County, Iowa, which he farmed until 1897, when he returned to McLean County and purchased a farm in Money Creek Township. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land, but since 1908 has lived retired at Normal, Ill.

On Nov. 18, 1886, Mr. Bishop was united in marriage with Miss Cora Hefner, a native of Money Creek Township, born June 10, 1869, and the daughter of G. M. and Elizabeth (Durham) Hefner, the former a native of Money Creek Township and the latter of Virginia. To D. D. and Cora (Hefner) Bishop one child was born, Mabel McVey, who has one son, Davidson McVey, and they live with Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.

Mr. Bishop is identified with the Republican party in politics and has served as road commissioner of Money Creek Township. He helped organize the Normal State Bank at Normal and is a director. Mr. Bishop is a member of the First United Brethren Church and is trustee and treasurer of the church, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Lexington. He is one of McLean County's most highly respected citizens.

Alex Keady, retired, was for many years a leading business man of Normal, and he is a veteran of the Civil War. He was born near Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 17, 1841, in a two-room log cabin, the son of Samuel G. and Ellen (Yates) Keady.

Samuel K. Keady was born in Ireland, May 24, 1804, and he died in Peoria County, Ill., in 1853. He came to the United States when he was 18 years of age and settled in Virginia, where he taught school. His wife was born July 9, 1808, and died Dec. 2, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Keady were the parents of 10 children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Mary, the widow of Peter Kelley, lives in Iowa, and is 93 years of age; Louisa E., the widow of Samuel M. Coburn, lives at Interlachen, Fla.; and Alex, the subject of this sketch.

Alex Keady attended school in a log cabin in Virginia and he has always been a great reader. He followed general farming and stock raising until he was 50 years of age and then moved to Normal, Ill., where he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He enlisted for service during the Civil War and served for one year with Company A, 151st Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Besides his business interests at Normal, Mr. Keady served as editor and state lecturer for *The Granger*, a weekly newspaper. He also wrote for the *Peoria Star* for a number of years. Mr. Keady retired in May, 1920, and lives at 509 Fell Avenue, Normal.

On March 7, 1871, Mr. Keady was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Wilder, a native of Peoria County, Ill., born April 21, 1849. She died April 9, 1883, leaving three children, as follows: Marian, deceased, was the wife of Ernest Wilson; Eleanor, married John B. Graham, lives at Princeville, Ill.; and Maggie, married Harry Mathews, lives at Princeville, Ill. On Jan. 6, 1886, Mr. Keady was married to Miss Cora Schnebly, a native of Peoria, Ill., born March 11, 1859, and the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stonebraker) Schnebly, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. Mr. Schnebly came to Illinois with his parents in 1835 and in 1856 went to Maryland, where he was married. He returned to Illinois with his wife the same year of their marriage. Before her marriage, Mrs. Keady taught school for nine years in Peoria County, Ill. She is a member of the Christian and Missionary Alliance and she has done a considerable amount of writing along missionary lines. Mrs. Keady is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Alex Keady is a Democrat and for the past 20 years has served as justice of the peace, and for 30 years as a member of the Peoria County school board. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Keady is a substantial and well-known citizen of McLean County, and the Keady family stands high in the community.

John B. Owens, a well-known retired farmer of McLean County and the owner of 240 acres of land, is a native of Lexington Township, McLean County. He was born March 3, 1860, the son of B. C. S. and Elizabeth (Pendry) Owens.

B. C. S. Owens was a native of Clinton County, Ohio, as also was his wife, and they came to McLean County in 1845 and located on a farm in

Lexington Township, where they died. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Jennie, the widow of Squire Heller, lives at Normal; Susan, the widow of Herbert E. Bliss, lives in Blue Mound Township; Thomas P., lives on E. Monroe Street, Bloomington, Ill.; and John B., the subject of this sketch.

John B. Owens grew up on his father's farm in Lexington Township and received his education in the district schools. He inherited 80 acres of land and later purchased more land until he became the owner of 240 acres. Mr. Owens followed general farming and stock raising until 1917, when he retired and moved to Normal, where he owns a fine brick residence at 24 Cedarcrest Avenue.

On Nov. 9, 1883, Mr. Owens was married to Miss Mary A. Wheeler, a native of Money Creek Township, McLean County, born Oct. 13, 1858, and the daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Leeding) Wheeler, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of England. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were the parents of four children, as follows: One died in infancy; Benjamin F., lives at Denver, Colo.; Robert L., lives at Seneca, Kan.; and Mrs. Owens. To John B. and Mary A. (Wheeler) Owens three children were born, as follows: One died in infancy; Mabel, married George Schlosser, lives in Blue Mound Township; and Maude, married Louis Sutter, lives in Blue Mound Township, McLean County. Mrs. Schlosser has two children, Nadine Owens and Doreen Louise, and Mrs. Sutter has two children, Wava Marie and Jeanene Lavece.

Mr. Owens and his family are highly esteemed members of their community. The Owens name has stood for high ideals and progress ever since the pioneer days, when it was first known in this part of Illinois.

Dr. Ferdinand C. McCormick, who is widely known throughout McLean County as a successful physician and surgeon, was born at Normal, Sept. 17, 1874, and is a son of Henry and Numanthia B. (Kinyon) McCormick. Henry McCormick was widely known for many years as a professor of history in the Illinois State Normal University. To Mr. and Mrs. McCormick five children were born as follows: Alice C., married O. R. Trowbridge, a well-known attorney and author; Dr. N. K., deceased, a sketch of whom appears in this history; Edmund B., professor of mechanical engineering in the State Agricultural College; Dr. Ferdinand C.,

the subject of this sketch; and Dr. Henry G., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, a dentist, at the Soldiers Orphans Home, Normal, Ill.

Dr. Ferdinand C. McCormick attended the public schools of Normal and was graduated from the high school in 1895. His professional training was acquired in Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and after his graduation there in 1899 he began to practice in Normal, where he has been very successful. With characteristic progressiveness Dr. McCormick was unable to rest upon what he already had acquired, and after four years took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Michigan, graduating in the class of 1904.

At Belleville, Ill., on Oct. 2, 1901, Dr. McCormick was united in marriage with Miss Estelle Baker, who was born in St. Louis, Sept. 6, 1875, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker, the former a native of New Orleans, La., and the latter of Pennsylvania.

In politics Dr. McCormick is a Republican. He is variously connected with the professional and social life of the community and fraternally is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the World War Dr. McCormick was a government examining physician and was stationed at Bloomington. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a citizen of high standard.

Allen Brown, who lives retired at Normal, is the owner of 1,500 acres of well-improved land, and a member of one of McLean County's oldest and most prominent pioneer families. He was born on a farm in Tazewell County, Ill., March 16, 1857, and is a son of Joshua and Julia A. (Cook) Brown.

Joshua Brown was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Aug. 11, 1809, the son of William and Rachael (Milner) Brown. The Brown family came to Illinois in 1828 and settled on a farm in Tazewell County, where they remained until 1867, at which time they moved to McLean County. Joshua Brown was a successful farmer of Blue Mound Township for many years and died in 1897 at Lafayette, Ind. His father was a member of the State Legislature in 1834. Julia A. (Cook) Brown was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., born in 1822, and she died in 1914. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, as follows: Allen, the subject of this

sketch; Milner, lives at Des Moines, Iowa; Charles, lives at Anchor, Ill.; and Susan, married Charles E. Welch, lives at Lafayette, Ind.

Allen Brown grew up on his father's farm and was educated in the public and high schools of Normal. He then engaged in farming on the home place which he inherited. He later purchased more land from time to time until he now owns 1,500 acres. Mr. Brown has been unusually successful in the feeding of stock and is well known throughout the county. He has lived at Normal since 1899, but still owns his farms.

In 1884 Mr. Brown was married the first time to Miss Anna Sutherland, a native of New York, and the daughter of Samuel Wilbur and Mary H. (Rider) Sutherland, natives of Chatham Center, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland were the parents of four children, as follows: Anna Brown; Edward W., lives at Bloomington; John C., lives at Chillicothe, Mo.; and Alice M. Brown. Mrs. Brown died in 1894, leaving four children, as follows: Florence, deceased; Edward S., a farmer, lives in Blue Mound Township, McLean County; Clifford A., a farmer, lives at Anchor, Ill.; and Helen, at home. Mr. Brown was married the second time on Aug. 1, 1914, to Miss Alice M. Sutherland, a sister of his first wife. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Brown is a Republican and a member of the Quaker Church. He is a progressive man and is held in high esteem throughout the county.

Fred W. Goff, landscape gardener and police magistrate of Normal, is an enterprising and progressive citizen of McLean County. He was born at Danville, Ill., Feb. 22, 1879, and is the son of Henry W. and Lavinia (Arnett) Goff.

The Goff family came from Pennsylvania. Henry W. Goff was born at Towanda, Pa., and his wife was a native of Delaware Water Gap, Pa. They came to Illinois in 1877 and five years later settled at Normal, where Mr. Goff worked at his trade as blacksmith. He has served as justice of the peace for 16 years and now lives retired. His wife died in 1920. There were two children in the Goff family, as follows: William, supply and repair foreman for the Rue Motor Company at Normal; and Fred W., the subject of this sketch.

Fred W. Goff was educated in the public and high schools of Normal and has always been intensely interested in the nursery business. His

first position was as secretary of the Phoenix Nursery Company of Bloomington, where he remained until 1914. He then was appointed office manager of the Corn Belt Nursery and Forestry Association of Bloomington. In 1919 he took charge of the landscape department of the Augustine Nursery of Normal, which position he now holds.

In May, 1898, Mr. Goff enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War and served in Company D, 5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry throughout the war as corporal. He was discharged on Oct. 25, 1898, and then returned to Illinois.

On Feb. 22, 1900, Mr. Goff was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Blanchfield, a native of Chenoa, Ill., and the daughter of Thomas and Anna Blanchfield, residents of Chenoa. To Mr. and Mrs. Goff have been born two children, as follows: George Wallace, born in 1910; and James, born in 1912.

Mr. Goff was elected police magistrate of Normal in 1916 and is now serving his second term in that office. He is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Yeoman Lodge, and the Redmen. He is senior vice-commander of the United Spanish War Veterans. Mr. Goff is one of the substantial members of his community and has a host of friends.

The Families of James and Rachel Porter.—James Porter was a son of Vear and Eleanor (McHarry) Porter, the former a native of Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, and the latter of Welch descent. They came to the United States in 1808 and settled on a farm in Washington County, Pa. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: William, born 1795, at Killyleagh, probably died in infancy; Margaret, born at Killyleagh, June 4, 1796, married Anger Dobbs, in Pennsylvania; Jane, born at Killyleagh, Oct. 1, 1798, came with parents to America, unmarried; William, born at Killyleagh, Feb. 19, 1803, died on board ship coming over; Richard M., born April 18, 1806, in Washington County, Pa., married Sophia Roberts, March 20, 1828, moved to Iowa in 1841, was a farmer; Elizabeth, born in Washington County, Pa., Feb. 2, 1808, married John Wilson, April 5, 1827, had two sons, Samuel and Vear Porter, settled in Kansas; Daniel H., born in Washington County, Aug. 19, 1811, married Martha Young, died in McLean County, Ill. Their son Vear died in



JAMES PORTER



RACHEL PORTER.

Pennsylvania; James, the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington County, Feb. 12, 1813, married Rachel Stockdale in 1838, and they moved to McLean County, Ill., in November, 1854; and Cassandra, born in Washington County, June 26, 1815, married Harvey Applegate, died in Allegheny County, Pa., no children.

Rachel Stockdale was a daughter of William and Jane Stockdale of Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland. Her parents came to this county in 1811, settling soon after on a farm in Washington County, Pa., near Monongahela. William Stockdale was a son of John and Rachel (Phillips) Stockdale, both of whom were of English descent. Jane Stockdale's maiden name was Jane McNown. Her mother's maiden name was Sallie Hunter. William and Jane Stockdale were the parents of ten children, all of whom were born in Washington County, Pa., as follows: Sarah, married Samuel Morgan of Washington County, no children; John, married Margaret Curry, came to Heyworth, Ill., about 1856. He was a farmer. They had two sons and one daughter; Richard, married Lavina Hoffman, had five sons. He owned a tannery and lived in Monongahela, Pa. He died in 1889; Rachel, married James Porter in 1838, moved to Bloomington, and they had four sons and five daughters; Margaret, married James Kerr, had two daughters. She died in 1905; James, farmer, married Elizabeth Young, died in 1891, no children; William, cabinet maker, lived in Monongahela City, Pa., unmarried; Eliza, married Robert Patton, lived in Washington County, Pa. They had two sons and two daughters; Forbes, married William Coulter, lived in Monongahela City, had one son and three daughters; and Robert, unmarried, lived in Washington County, Pa. He died in 1872. Rachel (Stockdale) Porter, the last survivor of this family, died Feb. 9, 1911. She was born June 24, 1817, and was in her 94th year at the time of her death.

James Porter was married to Rachel Stockdale in Washington County, Pa., in 1838. They spent 16 years engaged in farming in that county, near Monongahela. In 1854 the family moved to Illinois, coming to Chicago by train and to Bloomington on the Chicago and Alton railroad. In about two years they moved to a farm seven miles southeast of Bloomington, in Old Town Township, on the Ireland Grove road; a part of the family moved to Bloomington in 1865.

To James and Rachel (Stockdale) Porter nine children were born, as follows: William Harvey, born in Washington County, Pa., married Amanda Rodman in 1866. He followed farming for a number of years

and is now living in LeRoy. They have four children living: Nellie, a teacher in the Champaign, Ill., graded school; Frank L., living in Champaign, Ill., has one son, Frederick; Lida W., wife of Samuel Stephens, Potomac, Ill.; Harriet C., wife of Chas. E. Cowden, Downs, Ill., three children, Earl, Rachel and Raymond; Ellen, born in Washington County, Pa., married the Rev. J. V. W. Baumann, who died in 1867. He was pastor of Methodist Episcopal churches in Danville, Paxton and Mattoon. There were two children: Charlotte, who died when a child, and Rachel, graduated from the Illinois Wesleyan University in 1888, and from the Moses True Brown School of Expression in Boston, married Lewis C. Greenlee, of Denver, Colo., in 1902. She now lives in Denver and is active in Philanthropic and literary work. Ellen (Porter) Bauman after the death of her husband returned to Bloomington. As a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church she was for years president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and also of the Ladies' Aid Society. She died in 1912 in Denver at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. C. Greenlee; Jane, born in Washington County, Pa., lived on the farm until 1896 when she took up her residence at the family home, 407 E. Front Street, Bloomington, Ill. She died in 1908; James Vear, born in Washington County, Pa., married Elizabeth Armstrong. He died in 1904. They were the parents of two children: William S. Porter, who served in the Spanish-American War, died in 1909, and Isabella W., who managed the farm after her father's death, died in 1915; Robert Biddle, born in Washington County, Pa., graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1871. He read law in the office of Bloomfield & Fifer, took the state examination at Ottawa in 1874 and was until his death in 1894 a member of the McLean County bar. In 1876 he married Minnie Howe. In 1889 he became the law partner of Hon. I. N. Phillips and in 1892 became the head of the firm of Porter & Potter. He was States Attorney from 1880 to 1884, a member of the board of education from 1887 until the time of his death. He was Grand Master of the Exchequer of the Knights of Pythias, being a member of the Damon Lodge. He was also a member of Remembrance Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., and the Wade Barney Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He had a fine taste for literature and was an active member of the College Men's Club and the Longfellow Club; Cassie V., born in Washington County, Pa., graduated from the Bloomington High School in 1873. For 43 years she was a teacher in our public schools, doing most of her teaching at the Jefferson and Irving schools. In 1916 she resigned her

position at Irving school and now lives at the family home in this city, interested in house and farm management; George Lawrence, born in Washington County, Pa., in 1852, died in 1909. When his parents moved to Bloomington to live, he remained at the farm in Old Town Township, with his sister, Jane, as housekeeper. In 1895 he married Louise K. Stautz and in 1896 moved to Bloomington, purchasing a home at 612 East Washington Street. He was a member of the Damon Lodge of Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, the Elks and the Masons. Their daughter, Barbara L., was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1921. She is now teaching Spanish in the Arsenal Technical High School, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lyde R., born in Bloomington, was graduated from the Bloomington High School in 1874, and afterwards attended the Illinois Wesleyan University. For 40 years she taught in the schools of McLean County, most of the time in Franklin school and the Wesleyan. From 1890 to 1912 she taught English and history in the Academy of the Wesleyan, and from 1912 to 1915 college freshman English. In 1915 she resigned her position as teacher to take up household and farm management; Sarah, born in Bloomington, was graduated from the Bloomington High School in 1877. She taught in the grade schools of Bloomington for 20 years, closing her work in this city as principal of Franklin school. In 1897 she was appointed to a position in the Chicago grade schools, teaching successively at Chase, Alcott and Adams schools. Her work in the Italian district made her see the importance of Americanizing the foreign element and she gave her whole heart to the work of instilling patriotism in her pupils. She died in Chicago in 1916.

Bert Marley Kuhn, capitalist and representative business man of Bloomington, was born at Red Wing, Minn., April 16, 1858, and is the son of Jacob A. Kuhn. Jacob A. Kuhn was connected with the educational and commercial interests of McLean County for many years and was widely known.

Bert Marley Kuhn has been a resident of McLean County since he was one year old, his parents having moved here at that time. He received his education in the public schools of Hudson and Normal, being graduated from high school in 1879. After teaching school for one year at Yuton, in McLean County, he introduced a patent he had been work-

ing on, known as the "Climax Tailor System," which has since been used extensively throughout the country by dressmakers. Mr. Kuhn traveled for three years introducing his system of dress cutting. This enterprise met with success and through wise investments he has become one of the successful men of McLean County. He has always been greatly interested in real estate and is a large property owner in Bloomington and Normal. Through his numerous building activities he has furnished employment to a large force of workmen. He is a stockholder in a number of corporations and at one time was sole owner of the Lincoln Street Railway.

In May, 1896, Mr. Kuhn was appointed by Governor Tanner as treasurer of the Soldiers Orphans Home at Normal and during his term of office handled \$75,000 annually for the institution. He has served as trustee of the Deaconess Hospital at Bloomington.

On June 7, 1883, Mr. Kuhn was married to Miss Alice E. Squier, a native of Calhoun County, Ill., and a daughter of Ashur G. Squier. Mr. Squier was a pioneer settler of Calhoun County, Ill., and a prominent farmer for many years. Mrs. Kuhn is a graduate of Illinois State Normal University. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn three children were born as follows: Louis S., Waldo A., and Nellie.

Mr. Kuhn is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He is one of the highly esteemed and influential citizens of McLean County, a man who in business and as a private individual manifests a keen and intense appreciation of all that pertains to the welfare of the city and its citizens.

August Fissel, dealer in grain and feed, is a well known business man of Normal. He was born in Bloomington, Nov. 6, 1871, and is the son of August and Wilhelmina (Mahnacke) Fissel.

August Fissel, Sr., was a native of Saxony, Germany, born in March, 1841. He came to the United States in 1861 and worked at his trade as baker in New York, making "hard tack" for the soldiers at Governor's Island. After six months there he began traveling and went all over the country from Minnesota to New Orleans. While in St. Louis he worked as a steamboat cook and made a trip to St. Joseph, Mo., on the Missouri River. While working in St. Louis he was employed by a man from Bloomington and came here to work in the bakery shop of A. M. Sibel on

W. Chestnut Street. In 1875 he went into business for himself at Normal, where he remained until the time of his death in 1913. His wife, a native of Prussia, born June 6, 1845, died in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Fissel were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living.

August Fissel, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Normal, and has always lived at Normal. He was in the employ of the city pump works of Normal for a number of years and in 1909 purchased his brother's feed store, which he has since operated. Mr. Fissel owns one-third of the old home place of 24 acres and also several pieces of city property in Normal.

In 1906 Mr. Fissel was married to Miss Emma Schrieber, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and to this union one child has been born, Herman, who is in business with his father.

Mr. Fissel is identified with the Republican party in politics and is a member of the Reformed Evangelical Church. He is one of the enterprising and substantial citizens of McLean County.

George Champion, retired hardware merchant of Normal, is a veteran of the Civil War and a highly respected citizen of McLean County. He was born in Bristol, England, Feb. 24, 1840, the son of George and Eleanor (Ellis) Champion.

George Champion, Sr., was a seaman and died on the coast of Africa in 1843. His wife brought her three children to the United States in 1854 and settled in Kane County, Ill. She died at Elgin, Ill. To George and Eleanor (Ellis) Champion three children were born, as follows: Thomas E., lives retired at Normal, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; George, the subject of this sketch; and Athaliah Victoria Bright, who lives with her brother, George.

George Champion was educated in the schools of England and was graduated from a military school there. After coming to this country he became an apprentice to a wagon maker, but in a few years learned the carpenter trade and also the machinist trade. In June, 1862, Mr. Champion enlisted for service during the Civil War and served with Company B, 69th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the war he was employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad as a machinist and in 1867 he came to Normal, where he engaged in the hardware business with his

brother, Thomas. In 1875 Mr. Champion bought his brother's interest in the business, which he continued to conduct successfully until 1906, at which time he sold the business. He then built a large brick building on Beaufort and Linden Streets in Normal, which he later exchanged for 260 acres of well-improved land in Lee County, Ill. Mr. Champion also owns 160 acres of land in Cropsey Township, McLean County, and he is trustee for an estate of 1,600 acres of land in Illinois.

On Jan. 6, 1869, Mr. Champion was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Baker, a native of Peoria County, Ill., born Dec. 5, 1847, and she died Dec. 16, 1898. To this union five children were born, as follows: Gertrude B., married James Wilson, lives at Pasadena, Calif.; George, deceased, was the husband of Emily Moore, lives at San Diego, Calif.; Ralph Ellis, deceased; Frank, lives in California; and Myrtle, married Earl Bowles, lives at Mt. Sterling, Ohio. George Champion was married the second time to Miss Hannah E. McKnight, who died March 5, 1908, and on Aug. 9, 1911, he was married to Miss Mary W. Huxtable, a native of Orange, Mass., born Sept. 13, 1865.

Mr. Champion is a Republican, served as mayor of Normal for three years, as alderman for two years, as city treasurer for three years, as city clerk for two years, as township clerk for four years, and as supervisor of Normal Township for seven years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Grand Army of the Republic, and has held the office of post commander of the latter organization for 20 years. Mr. Champion has held every office in the Masonic Lodge and is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a reliable citizen of his community, a man who believes in progressive movements both in his work and in civic affairs.

Albert Bischoff, a well-known and successful merchant of Normal, is a native of Bloomington. He was born July 7, 1885, and is the son of Albert and Julia (More) Bischoff.

Albert Bischoff, Sr., came to the United States from Dresden, Germany, where he was born. He was 13 years old and after arriving in Bloomington was employed by Colonel Hefferman and several years later owned and conducted a saloon, known as the Merchants Exchange. His wife has lived at 1110½ N. Center Street, Bloomington, since the death

of Mr. Bischoff 14 years ago. They were the parents of four children, of whom Albert, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest.

Albert Bischoff, Jr., was reared and educated in Bloomington, where he has spent most of his life. He was employed in the Mormon Drug Company there for four years and later in the grocery store of George and William Freese. In 1908 he managed the meat market for Charles Grimes and six months later entered the employ of C. L. Schneider at Bloomington. In 1914 Mr. Bischoff came to Normal and was manager of the C. L. Schneider meat market, and five years later he purchased the business, which he now conducts on a most satisfactory and profitable scale.

In 1909 Mr. Bischoff was married to Miss Maude Tabor, a native of South Carolina, and to this union three children have been born, as follows: Helen, Julia and Charles.

Mr. Bischoff is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a stockholder in the Gable Meat Packing Company of Chicago. Mr. Bischoff is a progressive business man and is well liked in Normal and the surrounding community.

Enos I. Lanter, chief of the Normal Fire Department and member of the police force, is a native of Kentucky. He was born at Richmond, Ky., Dec. 30, 1880, and is a son of John and Mary (Parker) Lanter.

John Lanter was a native of Orange County, Va., and the son of Harvey and Nancy (Wright) Lanter. The Lanter family went from Virginia to Kentucky in the early days, where John Lanter engaged in general farming. He died in 1890 at the age of 38 years and his wife now resides in Kentucky. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Enos I., the subject of this sketch; and Anna, married William Tribble, lives in Kentucky.

Enos I. Lanter spent his boyhood on the home place in Kentucky and attended the public schools there. On Oct. 4, 1904, he came to Normal, where he was employed in the Chicago & Alton Railroad shops for eight months. He then worked for Funk Brothers Seed Company for six months, and then spent the next three years in the employ of the Portable Elevator Company at Bloomington. After working at other various occupations Mr. Lanter came to Normal in 1918, and was appointed on

the police force, serving nights. Three months later he was appointed city fire chief, which office he has since filled in a capable and efficient manner.

On Dec. 21, 1900, Mr. Lanter was united in marriage with Miss Rosa E. Brookshire, a native of Clark County, Ky., and to this union two children have been born, R. Clay, deceased, and Carrie, lives at home.

Mr. Lanter is a Republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Masonic Lodge. He is well known throughout the county as a substantial citizen.

Rolla Basil Neal, the well known chief of the fire department of Bloomington, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Farmer City, May 24, 1889, and is a son of Minor B. and Mary Jane (Weedman) Neal.

Minor B. Neal was born on a farm near Farmer City, Ill., and was a policeman there for many years. He is now truant officer for the city schools of Bloomington, where he lives. His wife died April 3, 1922, and is buried in Park Hill Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Neal had two children, as follows: Rolla Basil, the subject of this sketch; and Gladys, married Carl Lee.

Rolla Basil Neal was reared near Farmer City, Ill., and attended the public schools there and also at Bloomington, where he was a student at the Brown Business College. His first position was with the Bloomington fire department from Jan. 10, 1911, to Aug. 30, 1913, when he resigned and entered the employ of the Union Gas Company. However, on Aug. 1, 1917, he returned to the fire department and was driver and pipeman at the central engine house. On May 8th, 1923, Mr. Neal was elected chief of the department, which office he has since filled in a most capable and efficient manner. He is the youngest fire chief that Bloomington has ever had and is perhaps the youngest in central Illinois.

On Nov. 18, 1912, Mr. Neal was married to Miss Sarah Belle Ornen-dorff, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ornen-dorff, who reside at 1011 South Main Street in Bloomington. Mrs. Neal died Aug. 30, 1923, and is buried in Park Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Neal is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 512 of Bloomington, and he belongs to the Illinois State Firemen's Association. He is



ROLLA E. NEAL.



MRS. ROLLA E. NEAL.

one of the enterprising and substantial business men of Bloomington, where he is widely and favorably known.

F. W. Westhoff, professor of music at the Illinois State Normal University, is one of McLean County's prominent citizens. He was born in St. Charles County, Mo., June 14, 1863, the son of Theodore and Mary Ann (Roderfeld) Westhoff.

Theodore Westhoff was a native of Germany, as also was his wife. After their marriage they came to the United States and upon their arrival in New Orleans their oldest child died. They settled in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1852, where Mr. Westhoff engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Westhoff had eight children, four of whom are now living.

F. W. Westhoff, the subject of this sketch, was reared in St. Charles County, Mo., and received his education in the district schools there. He began his musical career at the age of eight years, when he studied music with an uncle, Englebert Roderfeld, a prominent German musician who had come to this country with the Westhoff family. Mr. Westhoff later studied vocal music at the Lindenwood College under Emil Wolf and at the age of 16 years he conducted a large choir in a German Catholic church at St. Charles, Mo. In 1882 he went to Edwardsville, Ill., where he studied piano under Prof. Henry Wolf. He studied the cornet under Willie Schwarz and in 1884 Mr. Westhoff began his orchestra work at Decatur, Ill. In 1891 he was engaged as supervisor of music in the Decatur schools, in which line of work he met with marked success. Professor Westhoff was called to the Illinois State Normal University at Normal in 1901 and since that time has taught music there, having four classes each day, and he also does a great deal of orchestra and band work and has complete charge of the glee clubs.

On Oct. 9, 1889, Professor Westhoff was married to Miss Lonia Gaebler, a native of Decatur, Ill., born April 4, 1862, and the daughter of William and Margaret (Hughes) Gaebler, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ireland. The Gaebler family came to Decatur, Ill., many years ago, where Mr. Gaebler was employed as a stone mason. To Prof. F. W. and Lonia (Gaebler) Westhoff four children have been born, as follows: Frank, foreman of the Beaverboard Company, Chicago; Mar-

garet, supervisor of music, lives at home; Herbert, died at the age of 10 years; and Clarence, city salesman for the Whitaker Paper Company of Chicago.

Professor Westhoff has written a great deal of music and also textbooks used in the public schools. During the recent Illinois Centennial he wrote the piano music for the story of the pageant of Illinois, the words of which were written by Miss Grace Arlington Owen of Bloomington.

Professor Westhoff is highly respected throughout McLean County and stands high in musical circles throughout the state of Illinois.

William W. McKnight, a prominent and successful business man of Normal, was born at Granville, Ill., Jan. 11, 1874, and is the son of Dr. William and Sarah (Moore) McKnight.

Dr. William McKnight was a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was born in 1823. He was the son of David McKnight, a pioneer settler of Ohio from Pennsylvania, having come there in 1812. David McKnight was a successful farmer, and his son, Dr. William, father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent physician for many years. He was graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago and then took up the practice of his profession at Granville, Ill., where he remained for 33 years. In 1883 he brought his family to Normal on account of the school advantages here, and practiced there for 10 years, when he retired. Dr. McKnight died in 1908. His first marriage was to Miss Henderson, and to that union five children were born, two of whom are now living, as follows: Margaret J., the widow of George M. Adams, and she is in business with her step-brother, William W., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. W. E. Stansbury, of Chicago. Later, Dr. McKnight was married to Miss Sarah Moore, who was born in Granville, Ill., Sept. 2, 1840, the daughter of Shepherd and Margaret (Hawthorne) Moore. To this union two sons were born, as follows: William W., the subject of this sketch; and Joseph N., who lives in Denver, Colo. Mrs. McKnight died Nov. 6, 1923, and is buried in Evergreen City Cemetery at Bloomington.

William W. McKnight received his education in the public and high schools of Normal and attended Illinois Normal State University. When he was attending high school in 1891 he had charge of the Daily Panta-

graps subscriptions and news agency at Normal. He had charge of this agency for a period of 29 years until 1923. January, 1895, he and his sister, Hannah McKnight, who later married George Champion, Sr., entered business together at Normal under the firm name of McKnight & McKnight. Mrs. Champion died in 1908 and her place in the business was taken by her sister Margaret J. Adams. Mr. McKnight has built up a splendid business in geographical publication and handles a complete line of school supplies, books and stationery. He does an extensive mail order business also. The firm has been in the same location, southeast corner of Broadway and North Streets, since starting in business Jan. 1, 1895, and own the double store building in which they are located.

On Dec. 25, 1907, Mr. McKnight was married to Miss Isabel Travis, who was born in Shelby County, Ill. She is the daughter of the late James S. and Catherine (Crane) Travis, natives of Pennsylvania who came to Illinois many years ago. To William W. and Isabel (Travis) McKnight one child has been born, William W., Jr., who attends school.

Mr. McKnight is serving his second term as city treasurer of Normal and he is treasurer and director of the Citizens Savings, Loan & Building Association of Normal, and a director of the First National Bank of Normal. He is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Past Master of Normal Lodge No. 673, A. F. & A. M. He was president of the Illinois Booksellers and Stationers Association during 1923-24. He is a reliable business man and an excellent citizen.

Glenn Huffington, general contractor and builder, is a veteran of the World War and a progressive young business man of Normal. He was born in the city where he now lives, March 13, 1892, and is the son of R. M. and Sarah W. (Simshauser) Huffington.

R. M. Huffington is a native of Clark County, Ill., and his wife was born in Bloomington. Mr. Huffington came to Normal in 1883 and engaged in the contracting business, and became successful. He was actively engaged in business until 1920 when he sold his business to his son, Glenn, the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Huffington have two children, Grace M., lives in Indianapolis, Ind., and Glenn, our subject.

Glenn Huffington was reared in Normal and attended the public and high schools, and later Illinois State Normal University. He has been in

business since completing his education at Normal, and is among the successful young men of his community. Mr. Huffington carries a complete line of paints and building materials, and his building activities are devoted to residences exclusively.

On May 8, 1917, Mr. Huffington volunteered for service in the World War and was assigned to the air service as a mechanic, and stationed at camps in Illinois, Texas and Florida. After the close of the war he was discharged on June 18, 1919.

Mr. Huffington was married on March 11, 1922, to Miss Florence S. Snyder, a native of Cairo, Ill., and the daughter of John and Jessie S. (Farrin) Snyder, the former a native of Paris, Ill., and the latter of Cairo, Ill. Mr. Snyder is deceased and his widow lives at Normal. Before her marriage, Mrs. Huffington taught kindergarten from 1919 until 1922. During that period she taught at Chatsworth, Ill., and at the Soldiers' Orphans Home. Mrs. Huffington was graduated from Illinois State Normal University in the class of 1918.

Mr. Huffington is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

Col. Dudley Chase Smith.—A resident of Normal, but a citizen whose interests outspanned his own town, or even his own county and state, was Col. D. C. Smith, who spent the better part of his long and useful life in McLean County.

Born of parental stock which had a part in the successful waging of the Revolutionary War for the colonies, Colonel Smith was himself a native of Illinois. His paternal grandfather was Benjamin C. Smith, a Revolutionary soldier under Israel Putnam. The grandfather was one of the early settlers of Vermont. His grandmother was a sister of Dudley Chase, twice United States senator from Vermont, and judge of the Supreme Court of that state. Salmon P. Chase, the great secretary of the treasury in Lincoln's cabinet, was a nephew of Senator Chase, and another distinguished relative was a brother of the senator, Bishop Philander Chase, well known in the religious history of the northwest, and founder of Jubilee College, near Peoria.

Addison Smith, father of Col. Smith of Normal, was a student of Dartmouth and a graduate of the University of Vermont. He afterwards

read law, and then started out in life for himself by locating in Dayton, Ohio, where he became editor of the first newspaper in that town. Sometime afterward, he removed to Bloomington, Ind., where he was influential in securing for that city the location of the state university. While a resident of Bloomington, Addison Smith was married to Nancy Fitzgerald Hicks, of Hopkinsville, Ky.

Having suffered some financial reverses, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Smith decided to remove to Illinois, and they located in Shelbyville in the year 1832, where Mr. Smith bought the land on which the northern part of the town was afterward located.

Dudley Chase Smith was born on Dec. 9, 1833, about a year after his parents had located at Shelbyville. He was the seventh child and the only son in a family of ten children. The home of the family was a log house, much in the prevailing custom of those times, and the settlement where they had their home was a typical frontier place, the nearest town of any considerable size being Alton, eighty miles away, where they went to market. In 1846 one of the newcomers to Shelbyville was Joshua L. Dexter, who established a store. He came from Maine, and after he had been located at Shelbyville for a comparatively short while he was married to the second daughter of Addison Smith. After this, he took Dudley Smith into his store as a clerk and collector. In this position, young Smith received valued instruction from Samuel W. Moulton, who had come from Salem, Mass., and who arose to a position of influence in Illinois, being member of the Legislature. Mr. Moulton showed young Smith, how to draw up forms of legal papers, such as notes, deeds and mortgages. In 1855 Mr. Moulton became the author of the bill which was enacted as the free school law of Illinois, and which two years later resulted in the founding of the Normal University. Naturally, Mr. Moulton was named as member of the first governing board of that institution, a position which he occupied for twenty-five years.

In 1851, his employer, Mr. Dexter, persuaded Dudley Smith to spend a year in Jubilee College, and the next year, at the age of 19, young Smith was taken into the Dexter store as a partner. The firm grew in prestige and its trade was prosperous, having attracted customers from distances of twenty miles or more from the town. On the death of Mr. Dexter, the firm became Roundy, Lufkin & Smith, all being brothers-in-law of Mr. Dexter.

By the time Dudley Smith was 27 years of age, the Civil War came

on, and he dismissed his plans for a commercial career to enlist in the army. He was mustered in under the first call for troops, as a member of Company B of the 14th Illinois. Soon after his mustering in, he was chosen a lieutenant, and had that rank when he went into the battle of Shiloh in 1862 and was severely wounded. He went home to recuperate, but returned to his company as soon as possible and was made captain. In 1863, the death of his only remaining partner, Mr. Lufkin, compelled him to return to Shelbyville to settle up the business of the firm.

After settling the estate, Captain Smith again volunteered and raised a regiment, of which he became colonel. This was the 143d Illinois, which took part in the later campaigns of the war and continued in active service until the end of the war.

Returning to Shelbyville after the close of the war, Colonel Smith retained his business interests there until 1870, when he sold them out and came to live in Normal, where his sister, Mrs. Lufkin, had preceded him. It was at this period of his life that he sought in travel the broadening of his mind and experience which had been denied him because of his limited book education in his boyhood. He spent much time for the next few years in visiting parts of Central and South America, twice went to Europe and also made a trip to Alaska. Once after having visited the far west, he returned home just when the last stretches of the Union Pacific Railroad were being laid.

One of the friendships formed by Colonel Smith during the Civil War was with John P. St. John, lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Illinois. Lieutenant-Colonel St. John later becoming prohibition governor of Kansas.

Colonel Smith was married on Jan. 2, 1885, to Miss Bernardine Orme, daughter of Gen. William W. Orme, a prominent veteran of the Civil War and a lawyer in Bloomington. Col. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of seven children, all of whom are now living.

One of the dominant characteristics of Colonel Smith's life was his generous disposition toward all good causes and institutions. He had never aspired to public office or political position of any kind, and remarked once that the superintendency of a Sunday school was the only elective position that he ever held. This was in the Presbyterian Church at Shelbyville, in which church he erected a memorial window in honor of his mother. While Colonel Smith affiliated with the Presbyterian Church during his residence in this community, he never confined his in-

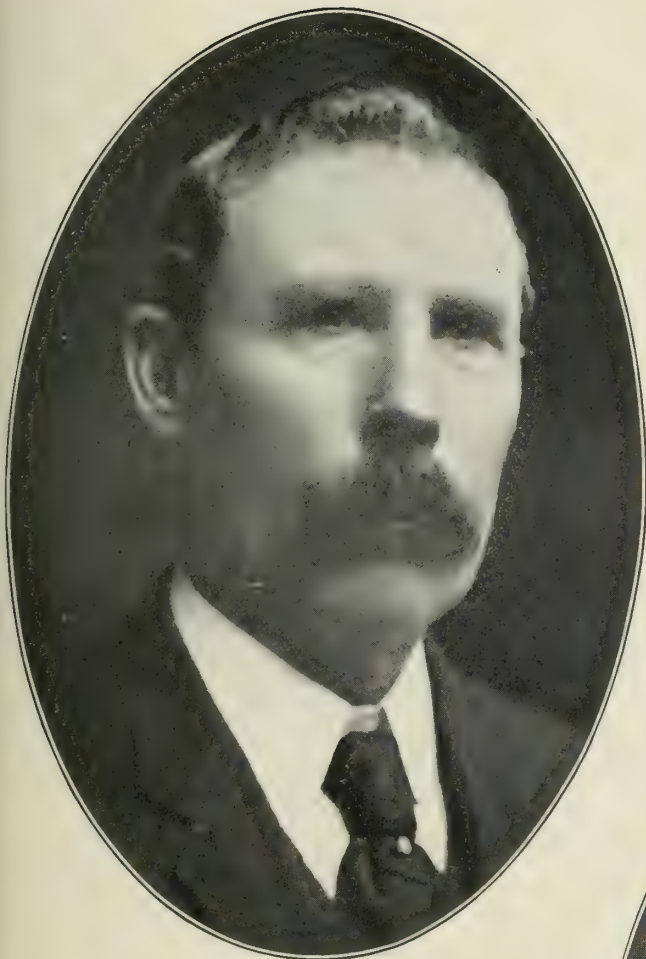
terest to his own denomination. One of the public and humanitarian causes to which he gave time and interest for many years was the McLean County Tuberculosis Society, of which he was long president. This society sponsored the present Fairview Sanatorium. Colonel Smith was a liberal donor to many educational institutions and young people had cause to thank him for his benefactions. Always a student and close reader, Colonel Smith had acquired a large private library to which he devoted his hours of leisure. In politics, Colonel Smith was a Republican, but an independent and patriotic one who thought of his country's interests as above party interests. One of the tributes paid to the memory of Colonel Smith was the following expression from President David Felmley of the Normal University: "In the death of Col. Dudley Chase Smith, which occurred on May 22, 1920, this community lost a man who for more than a half century had been one of its most prominent and highly respected citizens. Although he had not held public office, or engaged in active business during his period, he was widely known throughout the state and beyond its borders because of his uprightness of character, his extensive knowledge of men and affairs, his interest in the public welfare, and his liberal contributions to causes for promoting human betterment. His story is the story so frequently found in America, the land of opportunity, the story of a youth of slender resources rising to affluence and a commanding position by virtue of his pluck, his strength of purpose and sterling character."

Editorially, the Daily Pantagraph said of Col. Smith the day after his death: "Of Col. Smith it can never be said that he outlived his usefulness. His geniality, kindness, generosity and wise counsel will be sadly missed. Col. Smith's life was and will continue to be an inspiration. He was an American in all that great word implies. Possessed of an unusual business sense, he accumulated a large fortune, which to him, however, was only an instrument through which he was enabled the better to serve humanity. No man thought less of money as mere material wealth than did Col. Smith. He lived simply, and ostentation was repulsive to him. Accepting the opportunities of free America, Col. Smith throughout his long life never forgot the obligations to his country which every American owes, but all too many fail to recognize. As a young man he fought to preserve the Union in the civil war, and rose to high rank in the service of his country. Thereafter as an always loyal member of the party which preserved the union, he continued to serve, al-

though always in the ranks. He possessed all the qualifications of the ideal public servant, and might have gone far in public life had he so desired. When the United States became involved in the World war, Col. Smith fought as effectively, although by force of circumstances not in the same way as he fought in the Civil War. He and his entire family were leaders in all war activities, with an only son in the army and a daughter just behind the lines and under fire in France caring for those wounded in action. Thus was the example of the father followed unimpaired in the second generation. * * * As an American who stood ever ready to give his all for his country should the occasion require; as a citizen who held always in mind the welfare of his community; as the loving husband and father; as the loyal friend and unerring counsellor, Col. D. C. Smith will live in memory as an ideal for present and future generations."

Daniel M. O'Neil, deceased, was a prominent pioneer citizen of McLean County. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1834, and left his home to come to America in 1850. His father died at the age of 43 years and shortly afterwards his mother brought her family of nine children to America. Daniel M., the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth. After coming to this country they located in St. Louis, where Mr. O'Neil was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad, cutting timber. He located in Bloomington in 1852 where he and his brother, William, opened a grocery store. This business is now conducted by James and William O'Neil, his sons.

Daniel M. O'Neil became an engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which occupation he followed until the time of his retirement in 1893. At the time he retired from service he was the oldest engineer on the road. During the Civil War he carried thousands of troops to camps out of St. Louis. After the time of his retirement, Mr. O'Neil became an alderman in the city of Bloomington, and served continuously in that capacity for 18 years. He also served as acting mayor of the city from 1914 to 1915. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Corn Belt Bank for 25 years, and was the organizer of the Order of Locomotive Engineers in Bloomington. He died Feb. 13, 1922, at the age of 88 years, and is buried in Bloomington.



D. M. O'NEIL.



MRS. D. M. O'NEIL.

In 1860 Mr. O'Neil was married to Miss Johanna Pyne, a native of Ireland, and the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Keefe) Pyne, early settlers of Bloomington. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil 12 children were born, as follows: Mary, married Frank Hanley, lives in Bloomington; Philip J., a mail clerk, lives in Chicago; Daniel P., retired, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Mrs. Thomas H., retired, lives on North Evans Street, Bloomington; Johanna, married William Fahey and lives in Bloomington; Margaret, married Daniel Hayden, lives in Chicago; James E., a member of the firm of O'Neil Brothers, grocers; Nellie, married William Morrissey, lives in Denver, Colo.; William, a member of the firm of O'Neil Brothers; Agnes, married John Shields, lives in Bloomington; Julia, married Dr. Greenleaf, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume; and Loretta, who died at the age of two and one-half years. Mrs. O'Neil died Jan. 30, 1912, and is buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

Mr. O'Neil was a member of the Catholic Church and belonged to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was highly respected and was known as a substantial citizen of McLean County.

Mr. O'Neil left to his children a large estate of nearly 2,000 acres of valuable McLean County land as well as considerable bank stock and Bloomington city property.

Daniel P. O'Neil, who is now living retired at Bloomington, after a successful career as a farmer and business man, is a native of Bloomington. He was born Sept. 27, 1868, and is a son of Daniel M. and Johanna (Pyne) O'Neil, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Daniel P. O'Neil spent his boyhood in Bloomington and attended the public schools there. After working in his father's store for several years, he attended college in Kankakee, Ill., and also attended the Old Evergreen Business College. Mr. O'Neil then returned to his father's store where he remained for 14 years. In 1897 he engaged in general farming and stock raising on 240 acres of land in McLean County, which he operated for 25 years. He was a fancier of thoroughbred horses and through his many sales became prosperous. By wise investment in city and government bonds, Mr. O'Neil has accumulated a considerable fortune. He lives at 402 North Lee Street.

On April 26, 1897, Mr. O'Neil was married to Miss Elizabeth McQueeney, a daughter of Luke and Elizabeth McQueeney, natives of Ireland and pioneer settlers of McLean County. Mr. McQueeney died at the age of 86 years and his wife was 90 years of age at the time of her death. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil have no children. They are members of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church and have an extensive acquaintance in McLean County.

Thomas J. Hayden, retired, is a substantial citizen of McLean County. He was born Dec. 1, 1864, in Bloomington, and is a son of Thomas J. and Margaret M. (Moore) Hayden.

Thomas J. Hayden was born in Ireland, as also was his wife. He came to the United States when he was 17 years of age and after arriving in New York City went to Buffalo, where he remained two years. He then came west to Wisconsin where he remained until 1859, when he removed to Bloomington. After being employed in a distillery for a short time he entered the employ of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, in the blacksmithing department, where he remained 32 years. Mr. Hayden died in 1897, and is buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Bloomington. His wife died in 1904. They were the parents of the following children: Johanna, deceased; William, deceased; Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; Catherine, died in May, 1923, was the wife of John G. Burhyte; Daniel W., lives in Chicago; and John J., lives at Kankakee.

Thomas J. Hayden was reared and educated in Bloomington and began life as a machinist. After working at that trade for four years he spent one year in Chicago, after which he returned to Bloomington and entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hayden was in the employ of the railroad for 22 years and after retiring engaged in general farming in Towanda Township, McLean County, where he owns 162 acres of well improved land, which is now being farmed by his son, John F. The Hayden family lives at 1007 North Evans Street, Bloomington.

In 1894, Mr. Hayden was married to Miss Elizabeth O'Neil, whose family history appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayden six children have been born, as follows: Thomas J. Jr., served in the World War at Camp McArthur most of the time, a farmer, lives in Old Town Township; McLean County, married Florence Killion, who died Aug. 27, 1923;

Daniel A., a veteran of the World War, having served in the navy, now assistant cashier of the Corn Belt Bank in Bloomington, lives at home; Josephine, died at the age of five years; Jerome W., a student in the Loyola Medical School in Chicago; John F., a farmer; and James E., attends high school.

Mr. Hayden and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and they are well known and highly respected citizens of the community. He is now living retired in a fine residence at 1007 North Evans Street, Bloomington.

S. P. Irwin, reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court at Bloomington, is a representative citizen of McLean County. He was born in Lodi, Wis., Feb. 19, 1870, and is the son of Dr. E. Howard and Sarah E. (Pashley) Irwin.

Dr. E. Howard Irwin was born in Pennsylvania and received his education in the district schools there, after which he studied medicine at the University of Michigan. He practiced his profession for many years at Lodi, Wis., where he died. His wife, a native of Lake George, N. Y., is also deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Irwin were the parents of five children, four of whom were sons.

S. P. Irwin was reared and educated in Wisconsin. After attending the University of Wisconsin for one year he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the law department in 1894. Mr. Irwin then began practicing his profession at Bloomington and two years later became assistant to Isaac N. Phillips, Governor Fifer's law partner. Mr. Phillips was Supreme Court reporter at that time and in 1910 Mr. Irwin succeeded him when he retired on account of poor health. Since that time Mr. Irwin has served in that capacity and has been re-appointed on three occasions by the judges. He devotes his entire time to this work and is thoroughly capable and efficient.

On Thanksgiving day in 1891 Mr. Irwin was united in marriage with Miss Cora Snider, a native of Rutland, Ill., and the daughter of C. E. Snider. She is a graduate of the Illinois State Normal University, and has taken a year's graduate work at the University of Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Irwin five children have been born, as follows: Alta E., Doris E., Marjorie F., Phillips, and Louise G. Irwin. They have all received unusu-

ally good educations and those who have completed their educations hold responsible positions.

Alta E. Irwin is a graduate of University High School at Normal, received her B. A. degree at James Milliken College at Decatur, her M. A. degree at the University of Wisconsin, and for several years taught school at Nan in Siam. She is now studying for her Doctor's degree at the University of Wisconsin.

Doris E. Irwin is a graduate of University High School at Normal, received her B. A. degree at James Milliken College at Decatur, and after teaching school for five years at Chatsworth and Mackinaw, Ill., is now studying in the New York School of Social Work.

Marjorie F. Irwin is a graduate of University High School at Normal and the Nurses Training School at Frances Willard Hospital in Chicago, and is now attending Lynchburg College in Lynchburg, Va.

Phillips Irwin is a graduate of University High School, and also attended the University of Illinois. He is in the employ of the American Railway Express and is studying law at the John Marshall Law School. He married Miss Nina Short, a native of Champaign, Ill., and they have two children, Phillips, Jr., and Betty Jane Irwin.

Louise G. Irwin is a graduate of Fairfax Hall, school for girls, Basic, Va., and is now attending the John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Fla.

In politics Mr. Irwin is identified with the Republican party and he is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Bloomington Club, and the McLean County Automobile Association. He and his family reside at 1003 Franklin avenue, Normal.

Mr. Irwin is an enterprising and progressive citizen and is widely and favorably known.

Dr. Henry G. McCormick, a popular and successful dentist, in charge of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, was born at Normal, Oct. 14, 1880. He is a son of Prof. Henry and Numantia (Kinyon) McCormick, the former vice-president and for many years prominent in the affairs of Illinois State Normal University.

Dr. Henry G. McCormick spent his boyhood in Normal and was graduated from the University High School there and from the University of

Michigan in 1903, where he studied dentistry. He located at Normal for two years and from there went to Manhattan, Kan., where he practiced his profession until 1909. After returning to Normal he resumed his practice there until 1918, when after taking civil service examination, he was appointed dentist of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

On May 16, 1908, Dr. McCormick was married to Miss Louise Stingley, a native of Manhattan, Kans. They have no children.

Dr. McCormick is a Republican and has served as a member of the council of Normal for five years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic lodge of Normal, the Consistory and Commandary of Bloomington. He lives at 505 South Fell Street, Normal. Dr. McCormick is an able man in his profession and a citizen of progressive ideals.

W. J. Arbogast, president of the Normal Commercial Club, is a leading citizen of McLean County. He was born at Farmer City, Ill., July 2, 1867, and is the son of D. H. and Minerva (Payne) Arbogast.

D. H. Arbogast was a native of Ohio, born May 2, 1826, and his wife was born in Tennessee. Mr. Arbogast came to Illinois in 1832 and settled on a farm near Farmer City, in DeWitt County. He died in 1916, and his wife who was born in 1829, died in 1914. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living.

W. J. Arbogast spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received his education in the schools of Farmer City. He was graduated from high school in 1887 and then went into the general contracting business at Farmer City, where he remained until 1893. He then moved to Normal and continued in that line of work until the time of his retirement in 1908. Mr. Arbogast became heir to 271 acres of well improved land in McLean County, which he now owns besides land in Texas and Mississippi. He resides at 305 North School Street, Normal.

On June 1, 1893, Mr. Arbogast was married to Miss Mary Fry, a native of Randolph Township, McLean County, and the daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bishop) Fry, the former a native of Green County, Pa., and the latter of Heyworth, Ill. The mother of Mrs. Arbogast was one of 13 children, all of whom grew to maturity and reared families. A Bishop reunion is held every year and Mr. and Mrs. Arbogast

have attended 28 out of 30, all of which have been held in Miller Park, Bloomington. To W. J. and Mary (Fry) Arbogast one child has been born, Florence Minerva, born Feb. 24, 1912.

In 1917 Mr. Arbogast was elected president of the Normal Commercial Club, which office he still holds. He is a Republican, and in 1923 was appointed superintendent of hard road construction. Mr. Arbogast is a member of the Christian Church and is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Consistory of Bloomington. He was selected by John McBarnes in 1921 to serve on the building committee in the erection of the McBarnes Memorial for soldiers and sailors of McLean County who took part in the World war. He also served as superintendent of construction when the memorial was erected. Mrs. Arbogast is a cousin to Mrs. Celia McBarnes, wife of the late John McBarnes.

W. J. Arbogast is a representative citizen of his community and the Arbogast family is one of the well established and well known families of McLean County.

Frank H. Petrie, a progressive business man of Bloomington, was born at Fleming, Ky., June 25, 1861, the son of David A. and Hannah (Lewellen) Petrie.

David Petrie was a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., the county which furnished more Revolutionary soldiers than any other county in the United States. The Petrie family originally came from Holland. David Petrie went to Kentucky when he was a young man and worked at the carpenter trade there. He and his wife are now deceased. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: John A., born in 1857, married Samantha Pierce and they had two children, Edith and Nina, and he later married Emeline Alkire; Clarence, born in 1859, married L. B. Childs, and they have three children, David, Winifred and Herbert; Frank H., the subject of this sketch; Lucy Grace, born in 1863, married Dr. Hammill, and they have two children, Ray and Marshall; Lydia Anne, born in 1865, married Marshall Moore; Phoebe Alice, died at the age of four years; Charles A., died at the age of three years; and Claude, born in 1871, married Marian Rowe, and they have two children, Audrey and Vivian, lives at Greenview, Ill., and he is editor of the Greenview Review.

Frank H. Petrie started to work at the age of 12 years and was in the employ of the Greenview Coal Company for 20 years. In 1907 he came

to McLean County and worked at the carpenter trade. He took part in the construction of several grain elevators, which were owned by Warren Darnell.

In 1915 Mr. Petrie became interested in the burial vault business in Bloomington. The business was located first at 230 East Front Street, and five years later was moved to 810 West Front street. The following year Mr. Petrie removed to his present location at 503 West Washington street, where he owns a modern factory building. The concern is known as the Norwalk Vault Company, and Mr. Petrie has county rights in Logan, Menard and McLean County. The Norwalk burial vaults are water-proof, air-proof and sealed. During his first year of business Mr. Petrie sold nine vaults, the second year, 49, the third year 126, and in 1922, 165.

Mr. Petrie was married to Miss Lottie Rogers, a native of Covell, Ill., born Aug. 21, 1864, and the daughter of Wesley H. and Mary I. (Hart) Rogers. To this union one child was born, that died in infancy.

Mr. Petrie is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic lodge, A. F. and A. M. No. 43, Bloomington, Ill., of which he is Past Master.

Frank L. Washburn, of the firm of A. Washburn and Sons, florists and nurserymen, with business headquarters at 318 North Main Street, Bloomington, is a well known and successful business man of McLean County. He was born at Danvers, Ill., Jan. 11, 1869, the son of Andrew and Cordelia Washburn.

Andrew Washburn came to McLean County from Connecticut in 1866 and settled at Danvers. He was a captain during the Civil war in the 29th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. There were six children in the Washburn family, as follows: Frank L., the subject of this sketch; George A., in business with his brother at Bloomington; A. Edwin, lives in Canada; Emma F., married H. H. Edmunds, superintendent of schools at Clinton, Ill.; Edna Boundy, lives in Beloit, Wis.; and Lucy Prather, lives in Bloomington.

Andrew Washburn engaged in the nursery and floral business in 1894 at Bloomington, and the business is now conducted by his two sons, Frank L. and George A. Washburn. They have two large greenhouse establish-

ments at Normal and Bloomington and have been unusually successful in their enterprise.

Frank L. Washburn attended the public schools of McLean County, where he has spent his entire life. In 1907 he was married to Miss Emma S. Randolph. They have no children. The Washburn home is located two miles west of Bloomington.

Mr. Washburn is a Republican, a member of the First Baptist Church and is a 32nd degree Mason.

Mrs. Della H. Rigby, C. S. B.—The history of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Bloomington, Ill., which appears in another chapter of this work would be incomplete without specific mention of its principal pioneer worker, Mrs. Della H. Rigby, C. S. B.

Previous to coming into Christian Science, Mrs. Rigby was a member of the First Methodist Church of Bloomington, and was a valued worker in all its varied activities, receiving the appointment of conference organizer for the Home Missionary Society from its leading members. Later, she presided over the suffrage department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for which she worked enthusiastically. Was a delegate to the World's Fair in Chicago on this line of work.

Always delicate and frail of physique, and having sought healing of various physicians without avail, she asked for the prayers of her pastor. This, too, failed to bring the much desired healing. It was then that her attention was called to Christian Science. She tested its merits and realized physical healing. She found, too, that this scientific Christianity uplifted one morally and spiritually, and with Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, Mrs. Rigby at once began healing, and her success was phenomenal. She went to Chicago to further advance herself by taking a primary course from Mrs. Caroline B. Noyes, C. S. D., one of Mrs. Eddy's oldest students. On her return, she devoted all her time to the practice of Christian Science.

Later in May, 1889, she fitted herself for an authorized Christian Science teacher by taking the Normal Course in the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, personally taught by Mary Baker Eddy. Since returning to this field, she has taught a large number of students whom she



MRS. DELLA H. RIGBY.

1875

has fitted for the work of healing the sick, and casting out sin in themselves and others, from almost every part of the United States.

Sarah E. Raymond, superintendent of the Bloomington public schools for many years, wrote of her as a teacher as follows:

"This is to certify that Mrs. Della H. Rigby was a highly valued teacher in the public schools of this city for ten years. She had a high appreciation of her profession, was successful both in discipline and instruction, and was loyal to all the highest interests of the school, considering the individual interests and peculiarities of her pupils. Her sunny disposition won for her the universal regard of her pupils and associates. All her conduct was regulated by the highest Christian principles."

Hon. Louis FitzHenry, District Judge of the U. S. Court, in writing of her, said in part: "I know of her more as a citizen than otherwise. It has been my pleasure to have enjoyed acquaintance with her for over thirty years. Her remarkable ability and splendid character attracted public notice while she was a teacher in the public schools of Bloomington. Later, she became interested in Science, having been one of Mrs. Eddy's pupils.

"She became a practitioner and for more than twenty years has been the recognized leader of Science in this community. During that time, she has brought much relief, consolation and comfort to many of our citizens, and it is the general public conception that no small part of the wonderful advance made by Science in this community has been the result of her earnest conscientious efforts.

"During her long residence in Bloomington, born here, she has been identified with, and has given substantial, enthusiastic support to, every public movement which has had for its purpose the uplifting of the morals of the community and the development of Christian citizenship."

Prof. D. C. Ridgley for seventeen years head of the Geographical department of the Illinois State Normal University, now of Clark College, Worcester, Mass., writes of her:

"Mrs. Rigby's work as a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, from the time of its organization to the present time may be expressed in one word—Loyalty—loyalty to Principle; loyalty to the explicit teachings and direction of her teacher, Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science; loyalty to the board of directors of the Mother Church; loyalty to every progressive step made by the band of

workers in the local church; loyalty to a scientific practice of Christian Science, for the good of human kind as laid down in Science and Health the Christian Science text-book.

As an authorized teacher of Christian Science, a graduate in 1889 of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College of Boston, and as a member of the board of directors of this church for a score of years, Mrs. Rigby has been prominent in the development of Christian Science in the local field."

Mrs. Rigby was married to Amos W. Rigby, June, 1882. He has been connected in a business way with several of the leading industries of the city. For twelve years being a partner with J. H. Niehaus in The Peoples Restaurant and The Boston Cafe. Mr. Rigby has retired from active business life. He is respected by all who know him for his sterling uprightness of character, also being a firm believer in Christian Science, always having been closely identified in all the footsteps of constructive growth in Christian Science with his wife since her healing. They have no children.

Joseph W. Stubblefield, retired, is a member of a well-known pioneer family of McLean County. He was born on a farm in Mount Hope Township, McLean County, Nov. 13, 1856, the son of George M. and Eliza Jane (Murphy) Stubblefield.

George M. Stubblefield was a native of Ohio and came to McLean County in 1824 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stubblefield. His father entered land from the government and was one of the large land owners of the county. George M. Stubblefield followed farming during his entire life and met with success. He died in 1920 and is buried in Funks Grove Cemetery. His widow now lives at Bloomington. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Charles, died in 1915; Mary, married Albert Longworth, who is deceased; Samuel, deceased; Joseph W., the subject of this sketch; George, died in infancy; Isaac F., married Martha Rogers, lives at Bloomington, and Thaddeus, married Leota Houghman, lives at Bloomington.

Joseph W. Stubblefield was reared on the farm and received his education in the district schools of McLean County and attended Baker Business College at Bloomington. He then engaged in general farming

and stock raising in Mount Hope Township until 1920, when he retired and moved to McLean. Mr. Stubblefield lives in a fine brick dwelling there and still owns 470 acres of land with his wife.

In 1882 Mr. Stubblefield was married to Miss Louie M. McCormick, a native of McLean County, born Nov. 27, 1862, and the daughter of Marion and Belinda McCormick. The McCormicks came to McLean County from Ohio in 1835, and settled on a farm in Mount Hope Township. They were married in Mount Hope Township in 1861. Mr. McCormick died Jan. 9, 1916, and his wife died Aug. 6, 1921. To Joseph W. and Louie M. (McCormick) Stubblefield four children have been born, as follows: Marion, born in 1886, married Florence Horn, lives at McLean, and they have two children, Francis and Rachael; Eunice, born in 1888, now deceased, was the wife of Oscar Dodgson; Myrtie, born in 1890, unmarried, lives at home, and Ansel, born in 1893, married Pearl Nafzinger, lives on the home place and they have two children, Josephine and Barbara Lou.

Ansel Stubblefield is a veteran of the World War. He enlisted at McLean and was stationed at Camp Grant and later at Washington, D. C. While at Camp Grant he was commissioned second lieutenant and he was then stationed in the officers' training camp at Washington, D. C.

Joseph W. Stubblefield is a Republican and a director of the McLean State Bank. He is a member of the Methodist Church, of which he has been a trustee for 25 years, and he belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Stubblefield is a representative and dependable citizen of McLean County and has many friends.

Timothy Benjamin, now living retired in Bloomington, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of McLean County. He was born in Columbia County, N. Y., April 9, 1853, and is a son of John R. and Sarah M. (Beaver) Benjamin.

John R. Benjamin was born in New York in 1824, the son of Darius and Martha (Rogers) Benjamin, natives of Chatham, N. Y. Darius Benjamin, who was a farmer by occupation, served in the War of 1812, and Ebenezer Benjamin, his father, was a captain in the Revolutionary War. The original paternal ancestor in America was John Benjamin, who came over from England on the ship "Lion," arriving in Boston harbor, Sept.

16, 1632. He was one of the proprietors of New Town, Mass., now Cambridge.

John R. Benjamin was married in Pennsylvania to Sarah M. Beaver, who was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1819. After a number of years they moved to Illinois, arriving in McLean County in 1854. They located in Old Town Township and the following year removed to Dawson Township, where Mr. Benjamin became the owner of 400 acres of land. He died Oct. 17, 1889. In religious faith he was a Quaker and together with others organized the first Friends Church in McLean County. Politically he was identified with the Republican party. The town of Benjaminville was named after Mr. Benjamin. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Benjamin, as follows: Deborah, married T. J. Moore, lives at 1117 East Monroe Street, Bloomington; Timothy, the subject of this sketch; Martha E., the widow of W. B. Mills; George O., married Dora Wampler, lives in Bloomington; John; and Charles.

Judge Reuben Moore Benjamin, an uncle of Timothy Benjamin, was one of the most distinguished lawyers, educators, authors, and jurists of Illinois. He was born at Chatham Center, Columbia County, N. Y., June 29, 1833, and died in August, 1916.

Timothy Benjamin was educated in the schools of Benjaminville and attended Brown's Business College. He then engaged in farming in Old Town Township, and after renting land for 10 years, purchased a quarter of a section. After farming until 1881 he went west for a short time, and upon his return farmed until 1894 when he moved to Bloomington. After two and one-half years Mr. Benjamin removed to a farm near Holder, Ill., where he lived for four years. He sold out and bought a farm near Colfax; sold out and returned to Bloomington and resided on East Washington Street for seven and one-half years. In 1909 he again returned to his old homestead, remaining there until 1919. Mr. Benjamin now lives at 1106 East Grove Street, Bloomington.

In 1875, Timothy Benjamin was married to Miss Anna Coale, a native of Huntington, Ind., and the daughter of Joshua Coale. She died in April, 1877, leaving one son, Arthur L., who lives in Old Town Township, McLean County. He married Grace Price and they have four children, as follows: Anna, married Roy Percy; Roland, married Miss Ott; Louis; and William.

In 1883, Mr. Benjamin was married the second time to Miss Agnes McBarnes, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and the daughter of Den-

nis and Mary Jane (Dickey) McBarnes. Agnes McBarnes is a sister of John McBarnes, the donor of McBarnes' Memorial Building which is mentioned more extensively elsewhere in this work. Miss McBarnes was educated at the State Normal University at Normal, Ill., and Wesleyan University and taught school for 15 years in McLean County. Her parents were very early settlers in McLean County, coming here in 1853. They settled in Old Town Township; they are both deceased and are buried in Evergreen Cemetery at Bloomington.

To Timothy and Agnes (McBarnes) Benjamin three children were born, as follows: Sadie M., who is a graduate of Wesleyan University, and the Illinois College and is a teacher; John M., married Mary Fitz-Henry, and they have two children, Dorothy and Kenneth; and Russel J., married Anna Layden, and they have three children, Eugene, Martha Ann, and Timothy.

Mr. Benjamin is a Republican and served as school director for 21 years and as road commissioner. He is a Quaker. The Benjamin family has been well and favorably known in the community for many years, and Mr. Benjamin is highly esteemed as an excellent citizen.

John Mikel, now living retired at Bloomington, for many years was one of the leading farmers and stockmen of McLean County. He was born in Darke County, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1841, the son of William and Catherine (Warner) Mikel.

William Mikel was born March 25, 1813, and was among the earliest settlers of Illinois, having settled on a farm in McLean County in 1845. He became a prosperous farmer and at the time of his death owned 640 acres of good farm land. He died Oct. 11, 1879, and his wife, a native of Pennsylvania, is also deceased. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth Leach, lives at Bloomington; Sylvanus, deceased; Margaret, deceased; John, the subject of this sketch; Nancy Davis, deceased; Catherine Martin; Susan, deceased; Andrew, lives in Kansas; Mary, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Jacob, deceased; William, lives in Illinois; Joseph, deceased.

John Mikel was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He has always followed farming and has been among the prominent stockmen of McLean County. Mr. Mikel now owns 450 acres

of land in Downs and Old Town townships, which he rents, and he has lived in Bloomington for 20 years.

On June 16, 1871, Mr. Mikel was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Bunn, a native of Illinois, born Feb. 6, 1854, and the daughter of David and Hannah Bunn. Mr. Bunn's first wife died when Mrs. Mikel was but four months old and he later married Ellen Ritter. To that union one child was born, John, deceased. Mr. Bunn was married a third time to Elizabeth Horr, and six children were born to that union: Elmer, Martha, Katie, Temperance, Josiah, and Sallie, all deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. John Mikel the following children were born: Sallie, born March 17, 1872, lives in Bloomington; Louis, born June 5, 1873, lives at home; William, born Sept. 11, 1879, died Dec. 29, 1886; David Keith, born April 4, 1888, Downs Township; and two children died in infancy. Mrs. Sallie Craig had one child, John, born Sept. 17, 1903, died July 14, 1909. She is now rearing a girl, Catherine.

Mr. Mikel is identified with the Democratic party in politics and is a member of the Christian Church. He is one of the substantial citizens of his community.

F. S. Foulk, the well known mayor of Normal, was born three and one-half miles southwest of Decatur, Ill., June 22, 1865, the son of John and Mary Ann (Pearson) Foulk.

John Foulk was a native of Perry County, Ill., as also was his wife. They were married in Pennsylvania and came to Illinois in 1856 and settled on a farm near Decatur. Mr. Foulk was a cabinet maker by trade in Pennsylvania, and after coming to Illinois engaged in general farming and stock raising. In 1878 the family moved to a farm three miles west of Saybrook and remained there until 1887 when they moved to the town of Saybrook, where Mr. Foulk died in 1900. His wife died Jan. 1, 1922, at the age of 97 years. She retained all her faculties up to a week before her death. Mr. and Mrs. John Foulk had 10 children, nine of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Maria A. Russell, lives at Decatur; Seville Cornelius, lives at Whitewater, Kan.; Rev. S. W., deceased, was pastor of the United Brethren Church, at Holton, Kan.; David J., died in Garden City, Kan.; Elizabeth, married J. P. Smith, lives at Arrowsmith, Ill.;

J. C., died at Rockyford, Colo.; F. S., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. E. E. Merritt, deceased.

F. S. Foulk was born in a log cabin and slept in an old time trundle bed and was reared amidst pioneer surroundings. At the age of 12 years he came to McLean County with his parents and lived on the farm. He received his education in the district schools and began farming for himself at the age of 21 years. Mr. Foulk followed general farming and stock raising in Arrowsmith Township until February, 1915, when he came to Normal. In July of the same year he went to California to attend the exposition and in the spring of 1917 was elected to the city council of Normal. Mr. Foulk is serving his third term as mayor and as an official he has been very progressive and efficient. During his first year of office improvements amounting to \$90,000.00 were made in the streets of Normal.

Mr. Foulk was married Dec. 15, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth R. Kepner, a native of McLean County and the daughter of James Kepner. James Kepner was a Civil War veteran, having served with Pennsylvania troops, and he came to Illinois shortly after the war. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Foulk have two children, as follows: Chesleigh, farmer and stockman, lives near Arrowsmith, Ill.; and Frank Earl, farmer and stockman, lives near Fletcher, Ill.

Mr. Foulk has always been a Republican and has taken an active interest in local affairs. He has held the office of school director for 20 years and belongs to the Masonic Lodge No. 673 of Normal and the Knights of Pythias, Hope Lodge No. 140, of Saybrook. Mr. Foulk is a member of the Methodist Church, and he is a highly respected citizen of McLean County.

Frank Albert Walker, now living retired at Normal, has been a prominent farmer and stockman of McLean County for many years. He was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1856.

When Mr. Walker was six months old his parents moved to Illinois and settled on a farm one mile north of the present town of Normal. He received his education in the district schools and then engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Walker was very successful in his

work and was known as a dairyman. For the past three years he has lived retired.

Mr. Walker was identified with the Republican party and later the Prohibition party in politics. He is unmarried and his sister, Anna Walker, keeps house for him. Mr. Walker is a substantial citizen and stands high in the community and county.

Jacob N. Hilton, now living retired at Bloomington, has been a prominent farmer and stockman of McLean County for many years. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1851, and is a son of John W. and Mary (Vasbinder) Hilton.

John W. Hilton was born in Virginia and when he was a young man removed to Ohio, where he engaged in general farming and also followed his trade as a blacksmith. In 1872 the Hilton family came to McLean County and settled on land eight miles northwest of Bloomington, which was purchased for \$42.50 per acre. This land is still in possession of the Hilton family. After coming to Illinois, Mr. Hilton built a blacksmith shop on his farm and did work for the neighbors. He died in 1885 and his wife died in 1881. Mr. Hilton was a Democrat and while living in Ohio served as justice of the peace. As the result of an accident he ever after had a stiff arm, and thus was unable to serve during the Civil War. However, he hired a substitute to take his place. When Morgan's raid occurred in Ohio, the troops passed within three miles of Mr. Hilton's home and Shackelford's men attacked Morgan's men at that spot. Mr. Hilton got out his horse and taking his rifle joined Shackelford's forces. Morgan was captured that day.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hilton were the parents of the following children: Margaret Jane, married William Kirkpatrick, both deceased; Thomas H. married Elizabeth Hastings and had four children, Belle, Oliver John L., Bertha, moved to Utica, Nebr., in 1884 or '85 where he died about 1886; Mary Agnes, married John V. Dickerson, both deceased; and Jacob N., the subject of this sketch.

Jacob N. Hilton grew up on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools of Ohio and Illinois. At the age of 24 years he was married to Miss Louisa Bohrer, a daughter of Frederick C. and Maria (Zigler) Bohrer. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton went to



MR. AND MRS. JACOB N. HILTON.

1841
1842

Kansas, where he purchased a section of land five miles north of Peabody, Kan. In 1882, however, they returned to Illinois and rented land until the time of Mr. Hilton's father's death, when they purchased the old home place. Mr. Hilton became a successful farmer and at one time owned 700 acres of well-improved land in McLean County. He has lived retired since 1909 and owns a fine home in Bloomington, which is located at 401 West Chestnut Street.

To Jacob N. and Louisa (Bohrer) Hilton the following children were born: Alfred Willis, a farmer, lives near Bloomington, and has one daughter, Margaret L.; Mary Edna, married Elmer Gerber, and they have five children, Loda, Helen, Ruth, Joseph N., and Charles; Charles W., has one child, Nelson V., and lives in Wheaton, Ill.; Nellie, married Frederick Stappenbeck, and they have four children, Guy, Gale, Grace, and Glenna; Guy is a dairyman and farmer residing eight miles northwest of Bloomington and has two children, Hazel and Guy, Jr.; Rolph, has one child, Marie; and Gladys, married Leslie Ernst. Mrs. Jacob N. Hilton died in September, 1922.

Mr. Hilton is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a substantial and highly respected citizen of McLean County.

Henry A. Welch, retired, has been a leading farmer of McLean County for many years. He was born in Downs Township, Sept. 3, 1872, the son of James A. and Myrtle Jane (Bishop) Welch.

James A. Welch was a native of Downs Township, McLean County, born Jan. 6, 1849, and the son of Henry and Minerva (Caldwell) Welch, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Henry Welch came to Illinois when he was a young man and located on 160 acres of land in McLean County. He became a prosperous farmer and at the time of his death owned 1,400 acres of land. Mr. Welch died at the age of 65 years and his wife died at the age of 81 years. James A. Welch followed farming during his entire life and was well known as a stockman. He was married on Nov. 23, 1871, to Myrtle Jane Bishop, a daughter of James Bishop, a native of Ohio. Mr. Welch died Nov. 14, 1922, shortly after having celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Welch had four children, as follows: Florence, married J. O. Killion, lives at Bloomington; Mary is the wife of Frank Stubblefield,

lives at Bloomington; Nellie is the wife of Frank Cavender; and Henry A., the subject of this sketch.

Henry A. Welch was educated in the early day schools of McLean County and began life farming on the home place. He owns 232 acres of well improved land in Downs Township, which he now rents. Mr. Welch has lived retired at Bloomington since 1904.

On Feb. 20, 1895, Mr. Welch was married to Miss Jeanette Craig, a native of Illinois, born Sept. 23, 1875, and the daughter of Alexander and Sallie B. (Campbell) Craig. Mr. Craig served throughout the Civil War and died Feb. 12, 1892, and his wife died May 21, 1887. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Elizabeth; Mrs. Welch; John A., deceased; and Ray M., lives at Bloomington. To Henry A. and Jeannette (Craig) Welch one child was born, Lorin J., born Dec. 1, 1895, married Rue Tyler, a native of Springfield, Ill. He lives at Bloomington and is a bookkeeper in the McLean County Bank. To Lorin J. Welch and wife two children were born: James Tyler and John Lorin.

Henry A. Welch is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He is one of the dependable and highly respected citizens of his community.

Arthur J. Graves, the well-known superintendent of the Bloomington Cemetery and florist of Bloomington, was born in McLean County in 1863, and is a son of Linus and Virginia F. (Hayden) Graves. His father was a native of Brookfield, Vt., where his birth occurred in 1815, and his mother in Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1829.

The Graves family is of English descent, and traces its genealogy in America back to Thomas Graves, who landed on the shores of the new world in 1645. Linus Graves came from Vermont to McLean County in 1840, his future wife having arrived with her parents in 1836. Their marriage took place in McLean County in 1847. Linus Graves was the organizer of the Bloomington Cemetery Association, of which he was the superintendent for many years. He was a public spirited man and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. In politics, he was an earnest and active Republican, although not an aspirant for public office. He departed this life Jan. 18, 1897.

In boyhood Arthur J. Graves attended public school and later attended Illinois Wesleyan University. After finishing his studies he went to Colorado, taking up a claim on which he remained two years. He then went to New York City, where he was engaged with the Charles Frohman Stock Company for six years. In 1896 he returned to Bloomington and was elected to his present position as superintendent of the Bloomington Cemetery, and also of the Maplewood Greenhouse. Mr. Graves now owns five large greenhouses in McLean County.

On March 20, 1899, Arthur J. Graves was married to Miss Katherine Jacoby, a native of Bloomington and the daughter of Peter and Susan Jacoby, natives, respectively, of Germany and Terre Haute, Ind. They were early settlers of Bloomington where Mr. Jacoby and his brother, Jacob, were engaged in the grocery business; the latter served on the board of education of Bloomington for 20 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Graves the following children were born; Esther Virginia, now the wife of Edward S. Brown, residing in Benjaminville, and Ruth, now a school teacher in Lexington High School, Lexington, Ill.

In politics Mr. Graves is a Republican and he belongs to the Elks Lodge and is a 33d degree Mason. He has a wide acquaintance in McLean County and is recognized as one of the representative and substantial citizens of the community.

Moses Blair, deceased, was a prominent pioneer farmer and stockman of McLean County. He was born in Ireland and came to the United States when he was a young man, locating at Jacksonville, Ill., where he remained five years. Mr. Blair then came to Bloomington and purchased 160 acres of land in Blue Mound Township, which he improved. He was extensively engaged in stock raising and specialized in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Blair took an active part in the progress of the community and the development of the county. He died in 1885.

On Sept. 30, 1857, Mr. Blair was united in marriage with Miss Bridget Murphy, a native of Ireland, born Jan. 16, 1839, and the daughter of James and Sarah (Tobin) Murphy. At an early date Mr. Murphy came to this country, making the trip in a sailing vessel which required six weeks. He became a successful farmer and stockman of McLean County,

and owned 160 acres of land. Mr. Murphy died in 1866, and his wife died in 1840. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Philip, address unknown; Mary, married John Evans, both deceased; Mrs. Blair; Sarah, married Michael Cleary, both deceased; and Michael, who died while the family were making the voyage from Ireland to America.

To Moses and Bridget (Murphy) Blair, fourteen children were born, as follows: John, deceased; Sarah Jane, married Edward Sacry, lives at Holden, Ill.; Mary Ann, the widow of Stephen Spencer, who died Nov. 15, 1895, and she lives with her mother at Bloomington; William, a grain buyer, lives at Cropsey, Ill.; Elizabeth, died at the age of ten years; Thomas, a farmer, lives in Dawson Township, McLean County; Ella, the widow of Peter Hopt, who died in 1917, and she resides in Bloomington; Frank, a farmer, lives with his brother Thomas, in Dawson Township, McLean County; Annabel, and Rosabel, twins, died in infancy; George a farmer, lives in Ohio; Joseph, a farmer, lives in Blue Mound Township, McLean County; and Alice, died in infancy, and Benjamin, deceased. Mrs. Blair has 36 grandchildren and 38 great-grandchildren. She lives with her daughters at 213 Seminary Avenue, Bloomington.

In politics Moses Blair was a Republican and he was a member of the Christian Church. The Blair family is one of the prominent families of McLean County, and Mrs. Blair is well known and highly respected in the community.

Sidney B. Bean, a locomotive engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad since September, 1887, has lived in Bloomington since that time. He was born at Marshall, Mich., July 7, 1863, and is the son of Sidney and Sarah (Morris) Bean.

Sidney Bean, a native of Michigan, lost his life during the Civil War while serving with a Michigan company. His wife, who was born in Syracuse, N. Y., died in Bloomington in 1886. There were two children in the Bean family: Mary, the widow of William Hall, formerly an engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; and Sidney B., the subject of this sketch.

Sidney B. Bean spent his boyhood at Marshall, Mich., and began railroading at the age of 17 years with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in whose employ he has remained continuously. Mr. Bean has had the run

known as No. 7 and 2 for the past 21 years. This is one of the road's limited passenger trains.

Mr. Bean was married first to Miss Kate Mollenbrock, and to this union two children were born: Clarence, born in 1896, lives in Los Angeles, Cal., is a veteran of the World War; and Theodore, born in 1898, connected with the valuation department of the New York Central Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio, also a veteran of the World War. Mrs. Bean died in 1903, and on July 2, 1908, Mr. Bean was married to Miss Effie Detree, a native of Tunkhannock, Pa., born July 2, 1874, and the daughter of Moses W. and Lucy (Billings) Detree, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Detree, who served throughout the Civil War with Company F, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, died at Pittston, Pa., Feb. 25, 1904. His wife resides with Mr. and Mrs. Bean in Bloomington. She is 80 years old and is a remarkably smart woman of her age. Mrs. Bean has one brother, Edgar Billings Detree, also an engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A sister, Jennie May, is deceased.

Mr. Bean is capable, energetic, and during his long period of service with the Chicago & Alton Railroad has established an excellent reputation.

John Jefferies, deceased, was a well known and highly respected citizen of McLean County. He was born on a farm in McLean County, April 26, 1863, the son of Philip and Isabel (Morrison) Jefferies.

Philip Jefferies was born in England and his wife was a native of Ireland. They were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, and later moved to Ohio and thence to Illinois, settling in McLean County. Mr. Jefferies owned 140 acres of land which he improved and for many years he was a leading stockman of the county. He died Dec. 24, 1907, and his wife died April 14, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferies were the parents of eight children, as follows: Mary, William and Jane, deceased; Eva, the widow of John L. Scott, lives in Nebraska; John, the subject of this sketch; Charles, a farmer, lives in Minnesota; George, deceased and one child died in infancy.

John Jefferies grew up on his father's farm, and received his education in the district school. He rented land for several years and at the time of his death, June 3, 1914, owned 400 acres of good farm land in

Blue Mound Township. Mr. Jefferies was a successful breeder of Short-horn cattle and was widely known throughout the county.

On March 4, 1886, Mr. Jefferies was married to Miss Estella Johnson, a native of Lexington, McLean County, born June 6, 1867, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sipe) Johnson. Mr. Johnson came to Illinois from Knox County, Ohio, and was a successful farmer of McLean County. He served throughout the Civil War in the 94th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Johnson was a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. He died Jan. 15, 1912, and his wife died Oct. 23, 1914. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Mrs. Jefferies; Sherman, deceased; Minnie, married William Greenfield, lives in Indiana; Benjamin, a farmer, lives at Bluffton, Ind.; and one child died in infancy.

To John and Estella (Johnson) Jefferies six children were born, as follows: Ira, born Jan. 20, 1887, a farmer, living in Minnesota; Perry, born July 2, 1889, died Nov. 14, 1918; Clarence, born Nov. 4, 1895, is a veteran of the World War, having served from May 1, 1917, until May 1, 1919, seven months of which were spent overseas; Earl, born July 28, 1897, a farmer, lives at Cooksville, Ill.; Bessie, born June 28, 1899, lives with her mother in Bloomington; and Delmer, born Feb. 23, 1901, a farmer, lives at Bluffton, Ind. Mrs. Jefferies has four grandchildren.

John Jefferies was a Republican and served as road commissioner and school director. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Jefferies was a man of energy, strong purpose and industry. In his business affairs he was upright and fair and as a citizen he upheld high standards.

Edward S. Downs, a locomotive engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was born in Bloomington, in 1868, and is a son of James S. and Emma Elizabeth (Lamb) Downs.

James S. Downs was born in England, Dec. 25, 1842, and came to this country when he was a young man, locating in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1867 he came to Bloomington and was employed as an engineer by the Chicago & Alton Railroad. In 1895 Mr. Downs' train was wrecked at Gardner, Ill., and his fireman was killed. As a reward for his bravery in remaining at the throttle, Mr. Downs was presented with a purse of \$125 which he declined to take, but accepted it for the fireman's widow.

Later some of the passengers on the ill-fated train presented Mr. Downs with a gold medal. He died Dec. 23, 1904, and his wife died March 30, 1920. They were the parents of five children: Edward S., the subject of this sketch; Frank, lives in Chicago; Nellie, married Francis Morris, lives in California; Lee, lives in Bloomington, and Roy, lives in Chicago.

Edward S. Downs attended school in Bloomington and began working for the railroad when he was a young man. In 1897 he was promoted to engineer and for a number of years has been on the north end out of Bloomington.

On June 23, 1897, Mr. Downs was married to Miss Jennie Buzzard, who was born at Newville, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1866, the daughter of B. D. and Arminta (Brown) Buzzard. Mr. Buzzard was born in Fort Wayne County, Pa., and served throughout the Civil war. He died March 6, 1900, and his wife died Dec. 29, 1921. To Mr. and Mrs. Downs two children have been born, Ada, and Harold, both at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Downs are members of the United Brethren Church and are highly esteemed in Bloomington.

Peter E. Murray, a well known citizen of Bloomington, was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1868, and is the son of Michael and Jane (Proudfoot) Murray.

Michael Murray, a native of Ireland, came to this country in 1861, locating in Pennsylvania. In 1873 he removed to Kansas and later to Washington where he died. His wife, a native of Scotland, is also deceased. There were four children in the Murray family; Mary, married James McNulty, both deceased; Peter E., the subject of this sketch; John, and James, deceased.

Peter E. Murray received his education in the schools of Kansas and his first business association was with the Big Four Railroad as clerk. Three years later he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as brakeman, and was later employed by the Rock Island Railroad. In 1900 Mr. Murray entered the service of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as a conductor. He lives at 208 Union Street.

On Nov. 18, 1900, Mr. Murray was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Skelley, a native of Davenport, Iowa, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Skelley, natives of Pennsylvania, and now deceased. There were

ten children in the Skelley family, as follows: Daniel, deceased; Jerome, lives in Illinois; Mary, the widow of Jerry Cunningham, lives at Rock Island, Ill.; Margaret, deceased; Catherine, deceased; one child died in infancy; John, lives at Pasadena, Cal.; Rose, married William Salzman, lives at East Moline, Ill.; Elizabeth, the widow of Charles Humphrey, lives at Chicago, and Mrs. Murray. To Mr. and Mrs. Murray four children have been born: Jennie, Edward and Elizabeth, at home, and Eugene, who is studying for the priesthood at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Murray and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and are highly esteemed in their community.

Theodore A. Braley.—Who can estimate the influence of a man who was for 38 years actively connected with the daily newspapers of his community, as reporter, editor and manager of their editorial policies. If any such estimate can be accurately made, then one can set forth the value of the work and worth of Theodore A. Braley, for almost a generation an active writer and worker in the newspaper field of Bloomington, most of the time as editor of the Evening Bulletin. Mr. Braley's death occurred on March 19, 1919, when he expired very suddenly while on a visit in Chicago. He and Mrs. Braley had gone to the city for a short stay for recreation and were stopping at the Blackstone hotel. The fatal attack came on in the night and after only a few hours of mortal struggle the end came peacefully.

Theodore A. Braley could be truly said to be a self-made man. He came up from the ranks by his own efforts until he became a recognized leader in the city of Bloomington, not alone by the commanding influence of a strong editorial writer, but by his personal aggression and public spirit in everything which he believed to be for the best interests of the community.

Mr. Braley was born in the state of New York in the little town of Oneonta, in the year 1860. He was therefore in his 59th year when he was taken away, and his life was suddenly ended while he was apparently in the prime of his vigor of middle life. Mr. Braley came to Bloomington when a mere boy to visit with relatives, and he afterward made this city and county his home. He attended the public schools and after completing the course in the grades he attended and graduated from the



THEODORE A. BRALEY.

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Bloomington High School when he was but 16 years of age. He tried clerking in a store for a short time, but that work did not appeal to his active mind, and he then took up his first work as a newspaper reporter on the old Sunday Eye, which was then conducted by George L. Hutchin. After serving his apprenticeship on the staff of the Sunday Eye, he first entered the field of daily journalism as reporter and later city editor of the Daily Leader, a newspaper which is no longer in existence. For nine years he pursued his course with the Leader, and then his ambition for becoming his own boss was realized when in 1891 he formed a partnership with James F. O'Donnell, and they two bought the plant of the Evening Bulletin, which had previously been published by Owen Scott, who had lately been elected to congress. Mr. Braley became the active manager of the editorial end of the Bulletin, while Mr. O'Donnell took the position of business manager.

Under the doubly able management of these two men, the Bulletin soon became a great force in the affairs of the city. It grew in circulation and popularity, and took its place among the leading daily newspapers in Illinois. This position it ever afterward maintained.

Mr. Braley was married on Jan. 18, 1882, to Miss Caroline R. Parke, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parke, her father being one of the best known and most highly esteemed of the earlier merchants of this city. Mr. Braley was then just entering upon the most active stages of his newspaper career, and for over 30 years afterward as he grew in prestige and influence in his sphere of labor, Mrs. Braley was ever his most devoted admirer, and assisted him in the upward climb. Mr. and Mrs. Braley made their home at the family residence of Mr. Parke, and the parents lived with them during their declining years and until their deaths. After they were gone, Mr. and Mrs. Braley continued ever afterward to reside in this fine old home, which was one of the best and most comfortable in Bloomington. Mrs. Braley still resides there.

The body of Mr. Braley was brought home to Bloomington, and his funeral, held on March 21, at the home where he had lived so happily many years. Rev. William Baker, pastor of St. Matthews Episcopal Church, had charge of the services. The pallbearers were former associates from the various departments of the Bulletin office, and the interment was at the Bloomington cemetery. On the day before the funeral, the Bloomington Rotary Club, of which he was one of the charter members, passed a resolution on his death, in which it was stated that the

club had "lost a distinguished member; the newspaper field one of its most brilliant and able writers; the community a respected and revered citizen; his personal friends a sympathetic, broad-minded and kindly man; and his home a generous and wholesome soul."

Perhaps no truer or comprehensive estimate of the work of Mr. Braley in the newspaper field could be made than to reproduce the statements concerning him which were made by a writer in the *Pantagraph* at the time of his death. This writer said in part:

"Mr. Braley occupied a unique position in the community, from many standpoints. As an editor he had a style and distinctive method of treatment of topics of the day which won him a large clientele of readers who followed his journalistic work with avidity and never lagging interest. He was a supreme paragrapher, and had the knack of expressing in a few cogent sentences sentiments and opinions which could not be better made known in columns of solemn discussion. He nearly always waved aside the more serious aspect of a subject, unless it were one of vital concern to the community, and with a well-turned quip would set forth his point of view which at once disarmed opponents and pleased friends. The *Bulletin* had been a democratic organ from the time of its establishment, and under the editorship of Mr. Braley he had followed the traditional policy of party loyalty, although in a manner all his own at times. He took part in politics simply because of his love of the game, and never manifested the slightest personal ambition for office during the long time in which he had acted as editor of the party paper. Personally, Mr. Braley was of an exceedingly genial and sunshiny disposition. He never lost his pleasant exterior no matter under what weight of pressure of serious affairs. He was big hearted and generous, and many an unfortunate has had him to thank for a lift over some rough place in the road. Mr. Braley was a lover of the social side of life, and that was the reason for his leadership in social affairs for several years. None of the great social gatherings of Bloomington in the last 20 years would have seemed complete without his presence."

On the morning after his death, the editorial columns of the *Pantagraph* contained the following tribute to the work of the editor of the only competing newspaper in the community: "In the passing of Mr. Braley the editorial side of the newspaper field loses its oldest writer in point of active and continuous service. For more than forty years the people of this community have read the productions of his facile pen, first as re-

porter of the daily news, later as city and telegraph editor and finally as editorial writer of the Daily Bulletin. Mr. Braley was justly recognized as a writer of unusual talents. He was possessed of a distinctive style and was master of the editorial paragraph. He seldom commented upon a subject at length, but expressed his thought in the fewest possible words and frequently with a humorous turn that was highly original. He also excelled in his editorial appreciations of departed personal friends and prominent citizens. Personally Mr. Braley was most likeable. Although modest and retiring, he was intensely human, with a broad tolerance and sympathy for the frailties of human nature. He was not of those who take themselves too seriously, and his philosophy of life was cheerful to the end. Bloomington loses a lovable character in the death of Theodore A. Braley."

Anonymously, one of his co-workers in the newspaper field penned the following eloquent lines concerning Mr. Braley at the time of his passing away: "To the workers in the Bloomington newspaper field, the death of Theodore Braley comes with a shock that is even more acute, if possible, than to the other friends of the community. Associated as he has been for 30 years with his co-writers in the daily recordings of the happenings of the city and outside world, he has been regarded as the dean of his profession. Gifted with a pen far out of the ordinary, his talent was widely recognized. His satire was polished; his critiques gently swathed; his observations never envenomed. His writing perfectly replicated his disposition. Anger was in him an unknown quantity. He would mollify the belligerent with a smile. A cataclysm found him unruffled. His poise was never perturbed. The world rolls on and most of us will speedily be forgotten after we are gone. But this can not be true of Theodore Braley, at least to the many who knew him intimately and appreciated him at his full worth as a true friend. His impress upon the community will be lasting. Few have played so prominent a part in its development. Not only in the newspaper field, but in the commercial, club and social life, he has been a lofty figure, a man among men. There will be poignant grief in many hearts at his passing. The degree of sorrow can be no greater than that experienced by his associates in the journalistic field, who, perhaps, knew him best. 'Thirty' is written, alas, too soon. 'Brad' has gone. He has ventured upon the common hazard that we all must run, but we can say with Browning, that 'Death upon his face is rather shine than shade, a tender shine by looks beloved made.'"

George W. Parke.—One of the men who had a direct and widespread influence in what might be called the secondary stage of the development of McLean County and its county seat, was George W. Parke, one of the pioneer merchants and bankers. The only living descendant of Mr. Parke is Mrs. Caroline Parke Braley, wife of the late Theodore A. Braley, who was for many years editor of the *Bloomington Daily Bulletin*. Mrs. Braley is making her home in the large house at Lee and Monroe streets, in which her parents resided for many years and in which Mr. and Mrs. Braley made their home from the time of their marriage to the death of Mr. Braley in 1919.

George W. Parke was a native of Chester County, Pa., and was born in the year 1815. He remained a resident of his native place until he had grown to man's estate and had received his elemental education. His first trip to the west was in 1837, and he stayed in this part of the country for three years, after which he returned to the east. In 1851 he again came to Bloomington and at that time he embarked in the lumber business and the manufacture of furniture. His furniture factory grew to considerable proportions and its business flourished, but a fire which destroyed the plant proved to be a great calamity both to its owner and to the city. Bloomington was at that time growing rapidly, and Mr. Parke's trade in lumber increased to prosperous proportion. He built a large number of houses to provide for the increasing population, and many of these remain to this day as evidence of his honesty of workmanship and the good quality of the materials which he used. He built the first three story structure ever erected on the west side of the public square. Kersey Fell had donated the ground for any one who would erect a three-story brick building, and Mr. Parke accepted the offer. For about ten years Mr. Parke engaged in the grocery and provision business, in which he also prospered. He sold out this line of business in 1865 and retired from active commercial pursuits. However, he became one of the principal stockholders and an officer in the People's Bank, which he assisted in founding. He was one of the bank's directors for many years, and spent most of his time in the offices there during the later years of his life.

A brother of George W. Parke, and another man identified with the history of Bloomington as a professional man was the late Dr. Charles R. Parke, who practiced his profession in the county seat for a half century. Dr. Parke, like his brother, was a native of Chester County, Pa., and was born on June 26, 1825. The brothers were sons of George W. and Mary

(Ross) Parke, who had both been born in Chester County. The father of these two brothers died in 1860 and the mother in 1866. Dr. Parke was the seventh child of his parents, and he remained at home until he was 18 years of age. He had received his rudimentary education and at this age he entered Hoops Academy. He began the study of medicine in 1844 and received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. He commenced the practice of his profession in Delaware County, Pa., and in 1849 he made a trip overland to California as physician for the Como Emigrant Company. In the winter of 1850-51 he returned to Illinois by way of Nicaragua, long before the Panama Canal had been dreamed of. He located in Bloomington and practiced his profession here from 1852 to 1855. In the latter year he went to Russia as surgeon in the Russian army during the Crimean war. After the conclusion of peace he traveled in Europe, visiting many hospitals and gaining added skill along professional lines. In the fall of 1857 Dr. Parke returned and again located in Bloomington to resume practice. From the year 1869 to 1873, owing to his wife's failing health, he went south to Arkansas and engaged in cotton growing. He then returned to Bloomington for the third time and continued in active practice until his final retirement. He spent his declining years with his daughter at Louisville, where he died. Dr. Parke's wife had formerly been Mrs. Lucy Keith, and they were married in Winchester, Ky., on Oct. 5, 1865. Mrs. Parke preceded her husband in death.

Dr. Parke was largely instrumental in founding of St. Joseph's hospital in Bloomington, and was for many years the head of the surgical staff of the institution.

J. W. Prather, a well known locomotive engineer with the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Bloomington, is a native of Indiana. He was born Aug. 18, 1865, and is the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Spurgeon) Prather.

John C. Prather was an early settler of McLean County and owned 320 acres of land. He served throughout the Civil War and died in 1904. His wife died in 1918. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Mary, the widow of Albert Hill, lives in Indiana; Martha, married W. H. Whitlach, lives in Indiana; Anna, married D. H. Combs, a retired farmer, lives in Jackson County, Ind.; and J. W., the subject of this sketch.

J. W. Prather received his education in the schools of Indiana and started railroading at an early age with the Pennsylvania Railroad. After

four years he entered the employ of the Wabash Railroad and later in 1905 became an engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and is now located in Bloomington. He owns his home at 606½ North Madison Street.

Mr. Prather was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Sparks, a native of Jackson County, Ind., born Oct. 5, 1866, and the daughter of John and Grizella (Baldwin) Sparks, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Indiana. Mr. Sparks died April 6, 1918, and his wife died in 1883. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: one child died in infancy; Charlotte, married Martin Davis, both deceased; William B., a farmer, lives in Indiana; Virginia, married Ralph Murray, a retired farmer, lives at Columbus, Ind.; Missouri, married Isaac Jackson, a retired farmer, lives in Indiana; Mrs. Prather; Minnie, married Frank Swingle; and May, married Ollie Haskett, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Prather two children have been born; George, born Nov. 5, 1889, lives at home; and Leonard, born May 22, 1894, lives in Michigan. He served throughout the World war and on Dec. 15, 1919, was married to Miss Lucy Washburn, a native of Bloomington. They have two children, Constance Ann, born Sept. 7, 1920, and George Richard, born April 22, 1922.

George Prather is studying commercial art and has already done some excellent work. He is a graduate of the Meyer Bath School, Art Department, Chicago, Ill.

J. W. Prather is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church. He is a competent man and is highly esteemed for his integrity and industry. He is a member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 19.

B. W. Steele, a substantial citizen of Bloomington, was born in North Carolina, July 18, 1883, and is the son of Thomas Benjamin and Eliza Caroline (Mills) Steele.

Thomas Benjamin Steele, now living retired in North Carolina, is a veteran of the Civil war. He was too young to enlist for service, but took his father's place in the army for a short time. He followed farming for many years and was a successful tobacco raiser. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Steele died several years ago. They were the parents of the following children: Mollie, deceased, was the

wife of T. J. Adkins; Grace A., lives in South Carolina; H. T., lives in North Carolina; Bessie, the widow of T. E. Renshaw; Barney, deceased; D. N., lives in North Carolina; B. W., the subject of this sketch; Katie, high school teacher in North Carolina, and Sudie, married Dr. M. L. Troutman, lives in North Carolina.

B. W. Steele attended the public schools of North Carolina and engaged in the furniture business when a young man. In 1909 he came to Illinois and settled in Bloomington, where he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Steele is now a conductor on the road and lives at 1201 North Oak Street.

On March 14, 1907, Mr. Steele was united in marriage with Miss Mary V. Eagle, a native of North Carolina, born July 27, 1884, and the daughter of W. S. and Mary (Barnsley) Eagle. Mr. Eagle, a Civil war veteran, now lives retired in North Carolina. His wife died Feb. 1, 1916. They were the parents of the following children: Anna, lives in North Carolina; William, lives in Texas; Elizabeth, the widow of Henry S. King., lives in North Carolina; George F., lives in North Carolina; Zeb, deceased; Myrtle, married Bell White, lives in North Carolina; Mrs. Steele, and Raymond, lives in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have an adopted son, Leon Oliver, who was born in 1915.

In politics Mr. Steele is identified with the Democratic party and he is a member of the United Brethren Church. His wife teaches Sunday school at the same church. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have many friends in Bloomington and are highly esteemed.

Logan McClurg, one of the well known conductors on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, is a native of McLean County. He was born at LeRoy, April 18, 1886, and is a son of Oliver Perry and Martha Ellen (Wheeler) McClurg.

Oliver Perry McClurg was an early settler of LeRoy, having come to McLean County from Ohio, where he was born. He served throughout the Civil war and died Feb. 13, 1913. His wife resides at LeRoy and is 72 years of age. There were seven children in the McClurg family, as follows: Nellie, married C. L. Yeo, lives in Bloomington; Pearl, lives at Clinton, Ill.; Sheldon, deceased; Edith, married C. A. Martin, lives in

Bloomington; Logan, the subject of this sketch; Dorothy, married A. C. Dunson, lives in Oklahoma, and Holbert, lives in Bloomington.

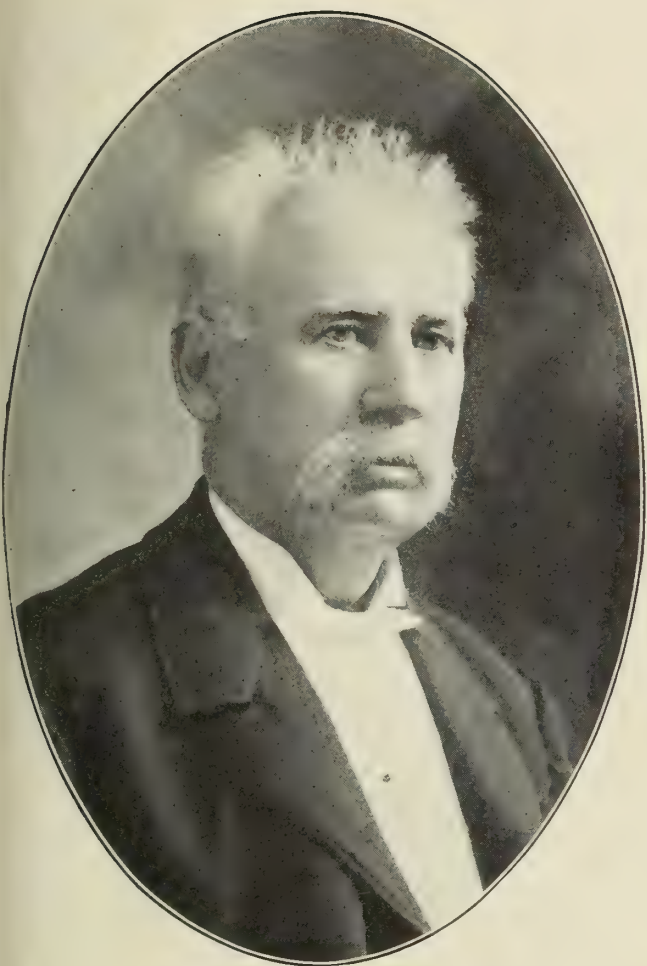
Logan McClurg attended the public schools of LeRoy. He then entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as brakeman and in 1910 was promoted to freight conductor.

On Dec. 25, 1909, Mr. McClurg was married to Miss Stella Grace Fagerburg, who was born near Chicago, Jan. 9, 1890, the daughter of A. P. and Cora (Kemp) Fagerburg. Mr. and Mrs. Fagerburg, who now live retired in Chicago, have the following children: Leona, married A. P. Martin, lives in Bloomington; Leslie and Mabel, deceased; Alfred, lives in Bloomington; Josephine, married Roy Boden, lives in Bloomington; Rev. Frank, Baptist minister, lives at Springfield, Mass., and Goldie, married Warren Lines, lives in Bloomington. To Mr. and Mrs. McClurg two children have been born: Godfrey, born Oct. 17, 1911, and Wallace, born April 24, 1920.

Mr. McClurg is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

Dr. William Hill.—No record of McLean County would be complete for any period without an adequate reference to the life and work of Dr. William Hill, one of the great surgeons of his day, a citizen always alive to public interest, and a man of broad information and patriotic impulses. Not alone in professional life, but also in civic and governmental activities he impressed his personality upon his generation and the after generations.

Dr. Hill was a native of Butler County, Ohio, where he was born March 12, 1829. After attaining his young manhood he read medicine in the office of Dr. J. W. Merritt at Indianapolis, and during the winters of 1849, '51, '52 and '53 he attended lectures at LaPorte, Ind., and at Ann Arbor, Mich. Finally he graduated from and received his degree from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, in 1856. He first practiced at Middletown, Ind., and then went to Louisville, Ill. In 1856 he located at Salem, Ill., where he practiced ten years, minus the time when he was a surgeon in the army during the Civil War. It was while he was in Salem, Ill., that he was called upon to serve professionally at the birth of William Jennings Bryan, who became one of the greatest orators and statesmen



DR. WILLIAM HILL.



MRS. WILLIAM HILL.

this country ever knew, and who was three times candidate for president. Dr. Hill recalled with interest this episode of his life at the time when Mr. Bryan first became prominent in the public eye.

As a surgeon in the 48th Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War, he attained the rank of major, which he held when he was mustered out.

The marriage of Dr. Hill to Miss Frances Roache, who was born in Charlotte County, Va., and a member of the "first families of Virginia," and a resident of Salem, Ill., took place in St. Louis, where the bride was visiting with a sister, on Nov. 2, 1856. Mrs. Hill survives and is one of the most esteemed and gracious of the elderly ladies of Bloomington. There were three children, one of whom, a son, died at the age of ten years. The surviving daughters are Mrs. Philip Elkins of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Arthur L. Pillsbury, wife of a well-known architect of Bloomington.

At the close of the Civil War, Dr. Hill and his family came to Bloomington and located, and from that time to the day of his death, March 1, 1906, the doctor was one of the leading and estimable citizens of McLean County. He established his office in what was known as the Hill block, at Front and East streets, just across the street from old Major's Hall, where Abraham Lincoln had made his "lost speech" in 1856. He built a home, one of the majestic houses of the city in his day, just at the foot of East Street and two blocks from his office, at a site which commanded a view of this well-known street. The doctor lived in this home to his death, and the house is still the residence of his widow and of Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury and their daughter, Frances, who was named for her grandmother.

No one who knew Dr. Hill in life can forget his striking personality, his genial disposition, his ready wit and vigorous manner of expression. Tall and well formed, he was a man who would attract attention in any assemblage. Courteous and cordial, yet frank and open in all his dealings. In politics he was a Democrat, and he didn't care who knew it. He always stood up for his party, and at times when such action was not only a subject of dispute with his neighbors, but even of danger to his personal safety or business prosperity. He never winced in his honesty of opinion on all political issues. He was elected a term in the Legislature, where he made a valued member of the house. In his profession he was eminently successful, ranking along with the best surgeons of his day in Bloomington or elsewhere.

Under President Grover Cleveland, Dr. Hill was appointed as U. S. consul at Port Sarnia, Canada, but he held the office only a few months owing to ill health. In 1902, Dr. Hill retired, and lived quietly from that time to the year of his death.

John S. Ball, one of the dependable and loyal firemen and engineers connected with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was born in Mason County, W. Va., Feb. 25, 1889, and is the son of Andrew and Martha (Scarbearry) Ball.

Andrew Ball, a native of Virginia, came to Bloomington in 1900. Previous to that time he had followed farming and stock raising in Virginia. He and his wife now live retired at 906 West Mulberry Street. They are the parents of eight children, as follows: Thomas, lives in Bloomington; James, deceased; John, the subject of this sketch; Mary; Christina, married L. Prahm, lives in Bloomington; Eva, married Harry Prahm, lives in Bloomington; Lewis, also a resident of Bloomington; and Anna May, at home with her parents.

John S. Ball attended the public schools and began life as a painter and decorator. In 1908 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in Bloomington, as a fireman, and was made engineer in 1916. Mr. Ball is now firing one of the fast mail trains out of Bloomington. Before he became interested in railroading, Mr. Ball was with the 101 Ranch at Miller, Okla., and later joined Hagenback Circus for two seasons as a rough rider.

On Sept. 15, 1910, Mr. Ball was married to Miss George May Clark, a native of Benton City, Mo., born Jan. 1, 1891. She died Feb. 6, 1919, leaving one child, John Edgar, who was born Feb. 23, 1916. On June 10, 1920, Mr. Ball was married to Mrs. Sophia (Pochalski) Stine, a native of Berlin, Germany, born July 18, 1891, and the daughter of August and Bertha (Heckert) Pochalski, natives of Germany. The Pochalski family came to the United States in 1909 and settled at Minear, Ill. Mr. Pochalski lives at 518 East Locust Street, Bloomington. His wife died June 8, 1919. There were 12 children in the Pochalski family, as follows: Johanna, deceased; William, lives in Bloomington; Louise, mention of whom is made below; Mrs. Ball, by a former marriage to Joseph Stine, Mrs. Ball has one daughter Louise; Carl, lives in Bloomington; August, also a resident of Bloomington; Victoria, married Frank Snyder, lives at Detroit,

Mich.; Rudie, Frank, Freddie, all deceased; Herman, lives in Bloomington; and Egan, also lives in Bloomington.

Louise Pochalski did Red Cross work in Germany during the World war and was severely wounded by shrapnel. She was later married to Paul Wendt, and they live in Berlin, Germany, where he owns and operates a piano factory. He also served with the German army during the war and received many decorations for his bravery.

Mr. Ball is a Republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He is an excellent citizen and a trustworthy man in his work. Mr. Ball was firing on train No. 12 and was in a serious wreck at Joliet, Ill., in 1917, when his engineer, Charles Conklin, was killed. Mr. Ball was severely scalded and burned and was not able to return to work for about a year.

W. Keogh, a substantial citizen of Bloomington, was born in Ireland, Jan. 12, 1865, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (O'Neill) Keogh.

Thomas Keogh brought his family to the United States from Ireland during the Civil war, locating in Bloomington where he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Later he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he died in 1908. His wife died in 1893. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: John, deceased, was a prominent paving contractor of Bloomington; Daniel, lives in Minnesota; J. B., lives in Omaha, Neb.; Thomas F., mention of whom is made below; Timothy, deceased; Johanna, married J. Ryan, lives in Wyoming, and W., the subject of this sketch. Thomas F. Keogh, who now lives retired in Florida, served as chief of police of Bloomington under Mayor John Trotter's administration, and was a prominent citizen of Bloomington for many years.

W. Keogh spent the early part of his life in Colorado and started railroading in 1884. After firing for three years on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Neb., he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Bloomington, Ill., as a brakeman. Mr. Keogh has been a conductor on this road since 1909.

On June 30, 1892, Mr. Keogh was married to Miss Anna Harrigan, who was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 9, 1860, the daughter of John and Nora (Riley) Harrigan, natives of Ireland and early settlers of Illinois. They were the parents of the following children: Minnie, deceased; Statia,

the widow of John Butler, lives at Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. Keogh; James, Cornelius and Nancy, who live at Jacksonville, Ill.; and Edward, deceased. Mr. Harrigan died in 1874 and his wife died in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Keogh have two children: Neil, born June 30, 1893, lives at Detroit, Mich., and is a veteran of the World war; and Nora, born Dec. 20, 1895, now teaching school at Decatur, Ill.

Mr. Keogh and his family are members of the Catholic Church and are well and favorably known in Bloomington.

Noah W. Cline, a progressive and enterprising citizen of Normal, and well known conductor on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Menard County, Ill., March 29, 1876, and is the son of Asa and Malissa (McClelland) Cline.

Noah W. Cline received his education in the public schools of Harper County, Kans., and Menard County, Ill. He has been in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad since 1900 and was promoted to conductor in 1905. The Cline residence is located at 211 North Street, Normal.

Mr. Cline was married on Nov. 20, 1901, to Miss Lina E. Glasscock, a native of Menard County, Ill. To this union two children have been born, Fern G. and A. D. Cline.

Mr. Cline is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Consistory and Shrine, and belongs to the Order of Railway Conductors.

William R. Miller, a progressive and enterprising citizen of Bloomington, in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as conductor, was born in that city, April 28, 1885. He is the son of Lewis H. and Sarah J. (Ewing) Miller.

Lewis H. Miller and his wife were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Bloomington in 1865, where Mr. Miller was employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad as fireman. He was killed by a train on Sept. 28, 1906, and his wife died Jan. 11, 1914. They were the parents of the following children: Lewis H., deceased; Charles E., lives at Kankakee, Ill.; Burt, lives at Kankakee, Ill.; May, deceased; Lulu, lives in Indiana; and William R., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Miller became master mechanic of the

Chicago & Alton Railroad and was later promoted to general superintendent.

William R. Miller received his education in the public schools of Kankakee, Ill., and started life as a telegraph operator on the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1900. In 1910 he was promoted to conductor, in which capacity he is now serving.

On March 5, 1906, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Pansy Lillian Gorbet, a native of Cornell, Ill., and the daughter of Walter and Sarah (Plymer) Gorbet. Mr. Gorbet now lives retired. His wife died Nov. 20, 1913. They had five children, as follows: George, lives at Streator, Ill.; Cora, married Peter Fertai, lives at Streator, Ill.; Mrs. Miller; Samuel E., lives at Pontiac, Ill.; and Mamie, married Dalton McKinney, lives at Pontiac, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children: Lewis H., born May 14, 1907; Marion Louise, born May 8, 1909; and Madeline May, born Feb. 9, 1911.

Mr. Miller is a Republican and a member of the Masonic lodge, Consistory and Shrine of Springfield, Ill. He has been president of the Local Trainmen's Lodge for four years.

M. F. Ramage, a well known engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, living in Bloomington, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Peoria, June 24, 1868, and is a son of David and Margaret (Ferrie) Ramage.

David Ramage was born in Scotland and came to the United States when he was a young man, locating at Peoria, Ill. In 1873 he removed to Bloomington where he was employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad as a carpenter. He died in 1897 and his wife, who is now 84 years of age, lives with her son, M. F. Ramage. There were ten children in the Ramage family: Anna, died in infancy; James, lives in Bloomington; Margaret, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married W. P. Rhea, lives at Bloomington; M. F., the subject of this sketch; John, died in infancy; Thomas, lives in Bloomington; Williams, who was killed in a wreck at Manchester, Ill., while in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as fireman; David, lives at Waterloo, Ia.; and Robert, a mechanical engineer lives at Milwaukee, Wis.

M. F. Ramage attended the public schools of Bloomington and in 1890 entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as fireman, and seven

years later was promoted to engineer. Mr. Ramage has served in this capacity continuously since that time, and is one of the competent and trustworthy men in the service.

On Nov. 27, 1889, Mr. Ramage was united in marriage with Miss Allie Pierson, who was born at Rising Sun, Ind., Feb. 5, 1869, the daughter of John and Anna (Lancaster) Pierson, natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, deceased, were the parents of the following children: Emma, married S. W. Loustetter, lives in Chicago; Richard, lives in Illinois; William, lives in Chicago; Elizabeth, deceased; and Mrs. Ramage. To Mr. and Mrs. Ramage three children have been born: Bessie, married Herman Kenaga, lives in Chicago; Harry, who served throughout the World war in the navy, and now lives in Chicago; and Edward, a machinist with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, lives in Bloomington. There are three grandchildren: Robert and Mary Catherine Kenaga, and Dorothy Alice Ramage.

Mr. Ramage is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias.

J. E. Abbott is a substantial citizen of Bloomington and a well known conductor on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He was born in Kentucky, Dec. 26, 1879, and is the son of John and Lucy (Martin) Abbott.

John Abbott was a native of Kentucky, as also was his wife. They lived on a farm in Pulaski County, Ky., for many years, and were successful farmers. Mr. Abbott died in 1923 and his wife died the year previous. He was a Republican and a life long member of the Baptist Church. There were nine children in the Abbott family, as follows: Harrison, deceased; Rev. George, a Baptist minister, lives in Kentucky; Calvin, lives in Kentucky; Marion, lives at Normal, Ill.; William and Benjamin, live in Kentucky; Jane, married G. S. Denny, lives in Kentucky; Lena, married P. L. Barlow, lives in Kentucky; and J. E., the subject of this sketch.

J. E. Abbott attended the district schools of Kentucky and came to McLean County in 1899. The following year he went to Dewitt County. In 1907 Mr. Abbott came to Bloomington, where he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as brakeman. The following year he was promoted to conductor, in which capacity he is now serving.

In September, 1900, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Babcock, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of A. W. and Mary (Collier) Babcock, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Babcock came to the United States at the outbreak of the Civil war and enlisted at Detroit, Mich., in Colonel Smith's regiment, and was in service two years and in a number of important battles. After the close of the war Mr. Babcock settled in Kentucky, where he married and engaged in general farming. He died in 1920 and his wife died in 1898. They were the parents of four children: Reta, married A. R. Carney, lives in Kentucky; Josephine, married J. M. Meece, lives in Kentucky; Anna, married V. L. Meece, also a resident of Kentucky; and Mrs. Abbott. To Mr. and Mrs. Abbott two children have been born: Beatrice, married H. K. Livingston, an employee of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, lives in Bloomington; and Blanche, a graduate of the Bloomington High School, resides at home.

Mr. Abbott belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Order of Railway Conductors—and has been an official in that order ever since he has been a member and is now Assistant Chief Conductor.

Arthur Cunliffe, a well known locomotive engineer with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was born in LaSalle County, Ill., Feb. 25, 1878. He is a son of Henry and Benetta (Welshanse) Cunliffe.

Henry Cunliffe was born in LaSalle County, Ill., and later brought his family to Livingston County. He followed farming for many years and died Oct. 30, 1917. His wife, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., lives with her children. They were the parents of four children: Nettie, married Frank Stearns, lives at Joliet, Ill.; Nellie, twin sister of Nettie, deceased; Arthur, the subject of this sketch; and Jessie, married Francis Kennedy, lives at Pontiac, Ill.

Arthur Cunliffe attended the district schools and followed farming for eight years. In 1913 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad as fireman and five years later was promoted to engineer.

On June 25, 1902, Mr. Cunliffe was married to Miss Beulah Wells, a native of LeRoy, Ill., and the daughter of Andy and Mary (Garry) Wells, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ohio. Mr.

Wells lived retired at LeRoy, where he was engaged in business for many years. His wife died Aug. 5, 1897. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Edward, died in infancy; Imo, married Edward Razor, lives at Peoria, Ill.; Cecile, married William Wright, lives at Urbana, Ill.; Clay, deceased; Mrs. Cunliffe; Minor, lives at LeRoy; Audrey, deceased; Alvoga, married John Bowen, lives at Odell, Ill.; Hazel, lives with her father. To Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe five children have been born, as follows: Henrietta, born May 27, 1903, was graduated from high school in 1921; Pauline Dorothy, born Nov. 4, 1905, was graduated from high school in 1922; Bernice Estella, born Aug. 31, 1907; one child died in infancy; and Arthur, Jr., born April 6, 1911.

Mr. Cunliffe is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic Lodge. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church and are highly respected citizens of Bloomington.

Willis S. Harwood, president of the W. S. Harwood Lumber & Coal Company, is an enterprising and successful business man of Bloomington. He was born in Bloomington, Nov. 3, 1862, the son of Thomas Fitch and Marietta (Keys) Harwood.

Thomas F. Harwood, deceased, was one of the honored and highly respected pioneer citizens of Bloomington. He was born at Holley, N. Y., in 1838, the son of Chauncey and Louisa (Bogue) Harwood. Chauncey Harwood was a native of Vermont and in early manhood went to New York and located on the present site of Rochester, traveling the entire distance on foot from Chittenden, Vt., through dense forests. He bought a tract of 100 acres of land on which he built a woolen mill, just below the fall of the Genessee River. While operating that mill his health failed and he removed to Orleans County, N. Y., where he purchased property and erected another woolen mill, which was liberally patronized by the early settlers. He was a staunch supporter of the Whig party and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas F. Harwood left home at the age of 20 years and came to Bloomington, where he established himself in the hardware business on Center Stret. In 1870 he sold out this business to his brothers and embarked in the lumber trade under the firm name of T. F. Harwood & Co. This was afterwards changed to T. F. Harwood & Sons. Mr. Harwood was



THOMAS F. HARWOOD.



Willis A. Harwood,



THOMAS FITCH HARWOOD.

connected with this business until his death, which occurred in December, 1891. In 1862 Mr. Harwood was married to Miss Marietta Keys, a native of Holley, N. Y., and a daughter of H. N. Keys. Four children were born to this union, one of whom is living, Willis S., the subject of this sketch.

Willis S. Harwood was reared and educated in Bloomington. He began his business career as bookkeeper for his father in 1882, when he was 20 years of age, and he has been constantly engaged in the lumber business to the present time.

On Nov. 3, 1887, Mr. Harwood was married to Charlotte Burr, a native of Bloomington, and the daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Foote) Burr, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New York. Mr. Burr died in May, 1900, and his wife died in November, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood have two children: Thomas F., engaged in business with his father; and Alonzo Burr, a student.

In politics Mr. Harwood is identified with the Republican party and he and his wife are members of the Christian Scientist Church. He is highly esteemed as an alert business man and an enterprising citizen.

Thomas F. Harwood, deceased, was one of the honored and highly respected pioneer citizens of Bloomington. He was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1838, the son of Chauncey and Louisa (Bogue) Harwood.

Chauncey Harwood was a native of Vermont and in early manhood went to New York and located on the present site of the city of Rochester, traveling the entire distance on foot from Chittenden, Vt., through dense forests. He bought a tract of 100 acres of land, on which he built a woolen mill just below the fall of the Genessee River. While operating that mill his health failed and he removed to Orleans County, N. Y., where he purchased property and erected another woolen mill, which was liberally patronized by the early settlers. Mr. Harwood was a staunch supporter of the Whig party and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas F. Harwood left home at the age of 20 years and came to Bloomington and established himself in the hardware business on Center Street. In 1870 he sold out this business to his brothers and embarked in the lumber trade, under the firm name of T. F. Harwood & Co. This was afterwards changed to T. F. Harwood & Sons. Mr. Harwood was con-

nected with this business until his death, which occurred in December, 1891.

In 1862 Mr. Harwood was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Keys, a native of Orleans County, N. Y., and a daughter of H. N. Keys, a native of Connecticut. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, as follows: Willis S.; Clara; and Harry B.

Mr. Harwood was a Republican and served for one term as alderman of the First Ward. He was a stockholder and vice-president of the Citizens Gas Light Company of Bloomington for many years, and was interested in the Third National Bank. Mr. Harwood was an energetic citizen who stood well in the esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

Thomas Fitch Harwood, who is successfully engaged in the lumber and coal business with his father, is among the enterprising business men of Bloomington. He was born there, July 21, 1888, and is the son of Willis S. and Charlotte (Burr) Harwood, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Thomas Fitch Harwood received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bloomington, after which he was graduated from Denver High School and the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo. He spent three years in the mines of Colorado and Arizona as mining engineer and returned to Bloomington in 1910, where he has since been associated with his father in the lumber and coal business. The firm is known as the W. S. Harwood Lumber & Coal Company and is among the leading business enterprises of Bloomington.

On Oct. 10, 1911, Mr. Harwood was married to Miss Helen Capen, a native of Bloomington, and the daughter of Frank C. and May (Johnson) Capen, natives of Bloomington. Mr. Capen is deceased. His widow lives at 504 E. Front Street, Bloomington. To Mr. and Mrs. Harwood one daughter has been born, Jane, who is 10 years of age. She is the fifth generation of three of Bloomington's prominent pioneer families: the Burrs, Capens and Foots; and the fourth generation of two other prominent families, the Harwoods and the Johnsons.

In politics, Mr. Harwood is identified with the Republican party and he belongs to the Masonic lodge, the Elks and the American Legion. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harwood is a representative citizen of McLean County and is highly esteemed.

Carl E. Whitehouse, who has been connected with the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Bloomington since 1903, is a native of Morgan County, Ohio. He was born in Morgan County, near McConnellsville, Feb. 2, 1879, and is a son of Israel and Catherine (Hastings) Whitehouse.

Israel Whitehouse and his wife were born in Morgan County, Ohio, and were engaged in farming there. Mr. Whitehouse died in November, 1903, and his wife lives on the old homestead. They were the parents of four children: Carl E., the subject of this sketch; Vernon, lives in Morgan County, Ohio; Ella, married John Broedell, lives in Morgan County, Ohio; and Harry, who also lives in Ohio.

Carl E. Whitehouse was educated in the public and high schools of McConnellsville, after which he taught school in Morgan County, Ohio, for four years. He afterward was engaged in selling text books for one year, and in 1903, entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton as fireman. Three years later he was promoted to engineer with a regular run from Peoria to Chicago. At present Mr. Whitehouse is in the pool block service.

On Oct. 18, 1905, Mr. Whitehouse was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Hammond, a native of LeRoy, Ill., born in 1881, and a daughter of William and Catherine (Bishop) Hammond, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of McLean County. Mr. Hammond died in 1903 and his wife died in 1912. They were the parents of four children: Ida, died in 1922, was the wife of Thomas Rutledge; James Walter, lives in Normal; Charles, lives in North Dakota; Elizabeth, married William Dewitt, lives at Moline, Ill.; and Mrs. Whitehouse. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse have four children: Doris, C. E., Jr., Eleanor, and William.

Mr. Whitehouse is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and he and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

Alonzo Sargent, deceased, was a well known citizen of Bloomington. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, and was a son of Samuel Sargent.

Alonzo Sargent was among the early settlers of Bloomington. He followed farming and stock raising in Bloomington Township for many years and then engaged in the bakery business in Bloomington, and later in the livery and feed business. He also was a breeder of draft horses. Mr. Sargent died in August, 1898, at the age of 55 years.

Mr. Sargent was married to Miss Betty Baker, who was born in Bloomington, Feb. 22, 1836, the daughter of Seth and Mary (Gates) Baker, natives of Ohio, and pioneers of Bloomington. Mrs. Sargent's grandfather, Isaac Baker, was the first postmaster of Bloomington. Mrs. Sargent has one sister living: Margaret, the widow of Frank Packard, lives in Bloomington. To Alonzo and Betty (Baker) Sargent five children were born as follows: Frank, deceased; Mary; Clara, the widow of Ambrose Kirkpatrick, lives at 1202 East Washington Street; Frankie, died in infancy; and A. J., lives in Bloomington. There are two grandchildren, Alonzo and Esther Sargent. Mrs. Sargent lives at 1202 East Washington Street, with her daughter, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and is highly respected and esteemed in her community.

William O. Strimple, deceased, was a substantial citizen of Bloomington and a veteran of the Civil War. He was born at Salem, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1844, the son of Robert and Ann (McCune) Strimple.

Robert Strimple and his wife were born in Ohio and were early settlers of McLean County, where they followed farming. Mr. Strimple owned 300 acres of land and was a successful stockman. He was a Republican and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Strimple, now deceased, were the parents of the following children: William O., the subject of this sketch; Adolphus, deceased; Charles, a retired farmer, lives west of Bloomington; Laura, the widow of John Enlow, lives near Bloomington; Emma, the widow of Milan Munsell, lives near Bloomington; Oren, lives retired in Bloomington; and Jane, deceased.

William O. Strimple was educated in the schools of Bloomington and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He followed farming during his life and met with success as a stockman. Mr. Strimple owned 60 acres of land. During the Civil War he served with Company B, 68th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in several important battles and skirmishes. Mr. Strimple died Jan. 2, 1921.

On Sept. 17, 1867, Mr. Strimple was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Eubank, a native of Winchester, Ky., born April 10, 1846, and the daughter of Achilles and Leanner (Kennedy) Eubank, natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Illinois, having come here in 1852 on the first

train that ran into Bloomington. Mr. Eubank died in 1895 and his wife died in 1901. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Strimple; John, lives at Ellsworth, Ill.; Lucinda, the widow of George Jones, lives in Bloomington; Nancy, the widow of Thomas Epperson, lives in Iowa; Mary, deceased; May, the widow of John Miller, lives at Ellsworth, Ill.; and Burt, died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Strimple six children were born, as follows: Cora, born in 1868, married J. C. Fierce, lives in Bloomington; Jennie, born in 1870, died in 1905, was the wife of George Gibbler; Eugene, born in 1872, lives at Topeka, Kan.; John, born in 1874, lives in Wisconsin; Oscar, born in 1876, lives at Peoria, Ill.; and Ella, born in 1885, married Leon Swain, lives in Bloomington. Mrs. Strimple has eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

In politics, Mr. Strimple was identified with the Republican party, and he served as justice of the peace for six years and as constable for four years. He was a member of the Methodist Church and was a reliable citizen of his community. Mrs. Strimple has lived in Bloomington for 22 years.

Louis Dahm, deceased, was a well known and highly respected citizen of Bloomington. He was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 5, 1848, the son of Louis and Cecelia Dahm, natives of France and early settlers of New Orleans, La. There was but one child in the Dahm family, Louis, the subject of this sketch.

Louis Dahm received his education in the schools of New Orleans and came to Bloomington when a young man. He learned the carpenter trade, which he followed his entire life. Mr. Dahm took part in the construction of many of the large business houses of Bloomington and owned a considerable amount of property. He died Nov. 9, 1909, and is buried in Bloomington.

On Sept. 22, 1875, Mr. Dahm was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Herder, a native of Germany, born Dec. 12, 1855, and the daughter of Gustave and Julia (Bush) Herder, natives of Germany and who settled in Bloomington in 1860, having left Germany in 1859. The ocean voyage required nine weeks. Mr. Herder died in 1870 and his wife died in 1884. They were the parents of the following children: Julius, lives in Bloomington; Mrs. Dahm; Clara, married John Lorber, lives in Bloomington;

Charles, deceased; Louis, deceased; and William, also deceased. To Louis and Amelia (Herder) Dahm three children were born, as follows: Louis, born in 1876, died in infancy; Lillian, born Nov. 10, 1878, was married on June 20, 1897, to Robert Bolles, and they live in Chicago; and Edward, born July 23, 1880, lives in Bloomington. There is one grandchild, Marlowe, who was born March 9, 1899. A great grandchild, Bonnie Lee Bolles, was born Aug. 21, 1923, and died in infancy.

Mr. Dahm was a Democrat, and belonged to the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. He was a progressive citizen and merited the high regard in which he was held in the community.

John Wesley Beckwith, deceased, was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Bloomington for many years. He was born near Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1844, the son of Nelson LeRoy and Hannah V. (Mevis) Beckwith.

Nelson LeRoy Beckwith was born near Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1816, and came to McLean County with his family in 1852. He settled at Lexington but later removed to Bloomington, where he engaged in shipping stock. Later, he went to Chicago, where he lived for 20 years. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge and belonged to the Baptist Church. Mr. Beckwith died Feb. 21, 1887, and his wife died Aug. 10, 1899. She was also a native of New York, born Feb. 24, 1816. They were the parents of the following children: Walter I., born May 26, 1840, served throughout the Civil war with the 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died Feb. 21, 1905; N. L., born Oct. 3, 1841, died Oct. 31, 1873; Hannah J. born July 23, 1843, died Feb. 10, 1844; John Wesley, the subject of this sketch; and Lester S., born Oct. 4, 1846, died July 24, 1901.

John Wesley Beckwith was among the pioneer railroad men of Illinois. He was reared and educated in Bloomington and his first position was with the Illinois Central Railroad as conductor. He was later transferred to the Big Four Railroad as conductor, and was later appointed yard master. Mr. Beckwith was killed while on duty, Nov. 10, 1871, and is buried in Bloomington.

During the Civil war Mr. Beckwith enlisted in Company E, 11th Missouri Cavalry and served throughout the war as a bugler. He was wounded during the battle of Lexington, Mo., when his horse was shot from under him.

On May 18, 1868, Mr. Beckwith was united in marriage with Miss Leonora Baird, a native of Clarksburg, W. Va., born March 15, 1848, and the daughter of John S. and Mary B. (Hayes) Baird. Mr. Baird was born in Virginia May 30, 1812, and came to Illinois in 1854, locating in Bloomington. His wife was born Jan. 4, 1811, and was a first cousin to Rutherford B. Hayes, at one time president of the United States. Mr. Baird died May 7, 1879, and his wife died Jan. 16, 1898. They were the parents of 10 children, as follows: Anna M., the widow of Henry Jordan, now 85 years of age, lives in Mansfield, Ill.; Jane A., deceased; Mary, deceased; William, died Oct. 4, 1915; Esther L., the widow of Charles Glissman, lives at Bellflower, Ill.; John M., born April 8, 1846; died Feb. 18, 1921; Mrs. Beckwith; Lewell, born May 4, 1849, died in 1881; Rebecca J., born Feb. 25, 1851, married Joseph Robinson, lives near Portland, Ore.; and Didema, born Oct. 22, 1852, married Lloyd Farmer, and died in 1877. To John Wesley and Leonora (Baird) Beckwith two children were born: Blanche B., born Feb. 24, 1869, died Oct. 27, 1894; and John W., born Sept. 22, 1870, died Aug. 4, 1888.

John Wesley Beckwith was a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church. His widow lives at 611 East Empire Street, Bloomington. She is a member of the Grace Methodist Church, having joined that church when she was nine years old. Mrs. Beckwith has lived in the same residence for 33 years, has been a subscriber of the Pantagraph for 55 years, and a customer of the McLean County Coal Company for 55 years also. She is widely known in McLean County and is among the highly esteemed women of Bloomington, where she has spent so many years.

Shepard Reynolds, deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War and a highly esteemed citizen of Bloomington. He was born in Tazewell County, Ill., April 1, 1845, the son of Jesse and Sarah (Collins) Reynolds.

Jesse Reynolds was a native of Illinois and an early settler of McLean County. There were seven children in the Reynolds family, all of whom are deceased.

Shepard Reynolds attended the district schools of Illinois and when a young man learned the painter's trade, which he followed for many years in Bloomington. He served throughout the Civil War, enlisting at three

different times. He suffered injuries to his head and shoulder during the war, which later caused blindness, and for 15 years before his death, Mr. Reynolds was totally blind. He died Sept. 3, 1901.

On Dec. 31, 1867, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Lyons, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born July 29, 1845, and the daughter of William and Esther (Goodrich) Lyons, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, deceased, were the parents of the following children: Mary Ellen, deceased; Mrs. Reynolds; Martha A., deceased; Frank A., deceased; Salinda, deceased; James Henry, soldier, Iowa; and Alice, married John Hughes, both deceased. To Shepard and Sarah E. (Lyons) Reynolds five children were born, as follows: Charles W., deceased; Clarence H., lives in Bloomington; Nellie M., married M. R. Osman, lives in Bloomington; Elmer and Clyde S., both living in Bloomington. Mrs. Reynolds has 10 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

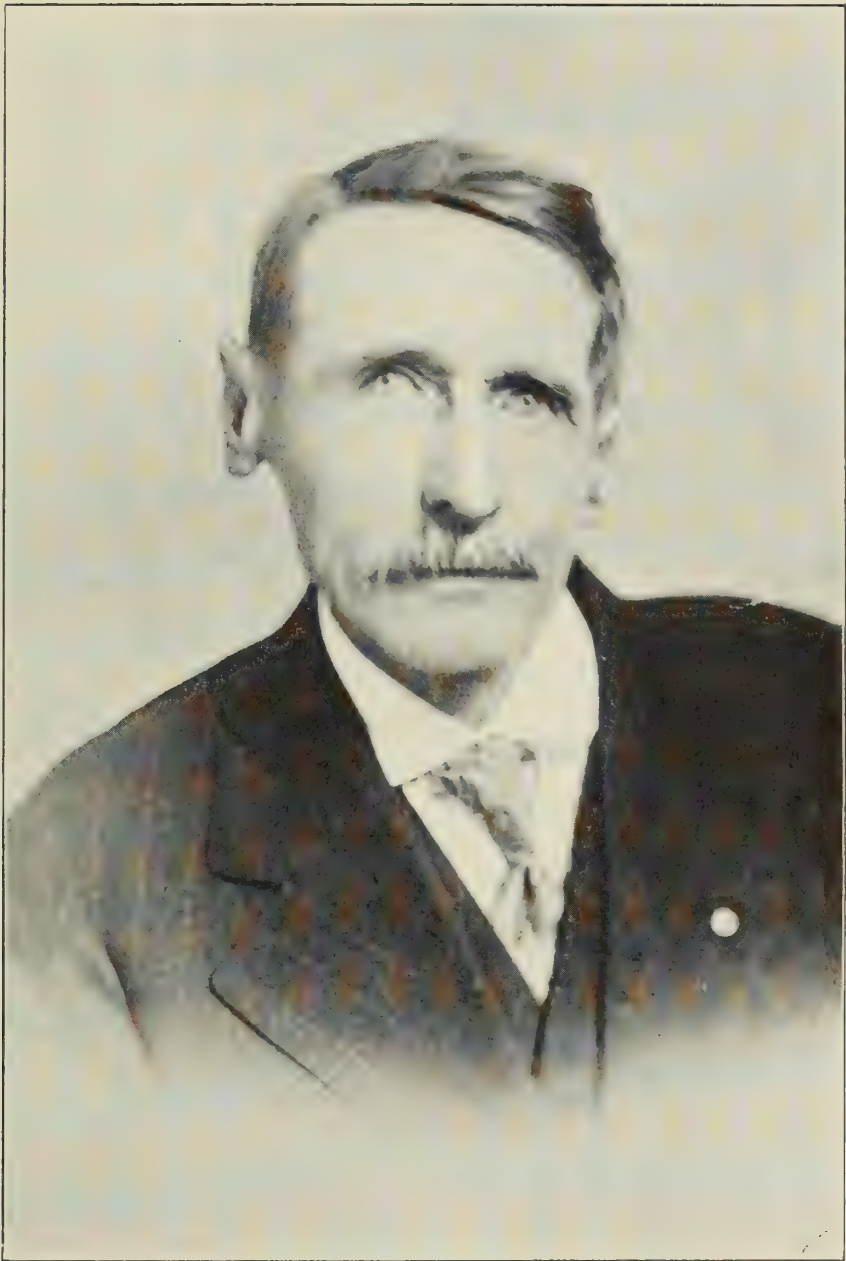
Mr. Reynolds was a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the United Brethren Church and is highly respected in Bloomington.

James F. Riley, a well known and highly respected citizen of Randolph Township, who is now living retired, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Nov. 1, 1843, the son of John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Riley.

John Riley, a native of Kentucky, was kicked by a horse and died when he was 27 years old. His wife died in 1861, at the age of 51 years. James F., the subject of this sketch, was their only child.

James F. Riley was educated in the district schools of Kentucky, and when he was a young man went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a wholesale house as a clerk. He came to McLean County in 1872 and engaged in general farming and stockraising in Randolph Township, where he owns a well-improved farm of 160 acres.

On Nov. 8, 1866, Mr. Riley was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, born in Nicholas County, Ky., and to this union four children were born: Etta H., died at the age of 31 years; Willie Ray, died in infancy; Harry M., died at the age of four years; and Carroll, born Feb. 21, 1887. Mrs. Riley died April 6, 1919, age 73 years. She was a daughter of Labon and Eliza (Victor) Johnson, natives of Nicholas County, Ky., where they died.



JAMES F. RILEY.

Carroll Riley was educated in the public schools and attended Brown's Business College at Bloomington. He is now engaged in general farming and stock raising on his father's farm. In 1910 Carroll Riley was married to Miss Anna Alexander, a daughter of P. D. Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have four children, as follows: Dorothy Laverne, Fern E., Denny H., and Jennie Lee.

James F. Riley is a Democrat and belongs to the Masonic lodge. Mr. Riley and his wife were charter members of the Christian church at Normal, having organized the church at Normal in 1875. Mr. Riley was a first cousin of James Whitcomb Riley, who was the beloved Hoosier poet, and who made many visits to the Riley home in Randolph Township. Mr. Riley spends each winter at Tampa, Florida. He is well known in McLean County and is held in high esteem.

Charles Herder, deceased, was a well known citizen of Bloomington for many years. He was born in Germany, Dec. 22, 1856, the son of Gustave and Julia (Bush) Herder.

Gustave Herder brought his family to this country from Germany in 1856 and located at Bloomington, where he engaged in the upholstery business. He and his wife, now deceased, were the parents of the following children: Julius, lives in Bloomington; Amelia, the widow of Louis Dahm, lives in Bloomington; Clara, married John Lorber, lives in Bloomington; Charles, the subject of this sketch; and William and Lewis, deceased.

Charles Herder was reared and educated in Bloomington and began life railroading on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He became an engineer and after a number of years moved to Venice, Ill., where he engaged in the grocery business for 15 years. Mr. Herder died April 29, 1920, and is buried in Bloomington, having returned here in 1909.

On Nov. 19, 1890, Mr. Herder was united in marriage with Miss Lilly Weyh, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William and Mary A. Weyh, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Weyh came to this country at the age of 14 years and settled in St. Louis, where he engaged in the commission business. He served throughout the Civil War and was slightly wounded. Mr. Weyh served as mayor of Venice, Ill., for a period of 16 years and as justice of the peace for a number of

years. He was a Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men, the Knights of Pythias and the Lutheran Church. He died June 15, 1905, and his wife died Jan. 23, 1915. They were the parents of the following children: Nellie M., deceased; Mrs. Herder; Jessie, married Thomas McCauley, lives in St. Louis; Harry W., lives in St. Louis; and Frederick, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Herder four children were born, as follows: Ruth M., married Daniel Manney, lives at 1104 S. Fell Avenue, Normal, Ill.; Mary J., attending Brown's Business College in Bloomington; Charles W., attending high school; and Lilly J., also a student. Mrs. Herder has one grandchild, Charles Vance Manney, who was born Aug. 16, 1921.

Charles Herder was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He was esteemed throughout the community as a substantial and reliable citizen.

William A. Stautz, deceased, was a well known business man of Bloomington. He was born in that city, Nov. 24, 1859, the son of Jacob and Bibiana (Uhrie) Stautz.

Jacob Stautz was a pioneer business man of Bloomington. There were seven children in the Stautz family, as follows: William A., the subject of this sketch; Louise, the widow of George L. Porter, lives at Indianapolis, Ind.; Rose, married George H. Miller, lives in Bloomington; Emma, the widow of Thomas Darmody, lives in Indianapolis, Ind.; Otilie, married Henry Kadglim, lives at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Jacob, deceased; and Romilda, widow of Ernest Gaffon, lives at Indianapolis, Ind.

William A. Stautz received his education in the public schools of Bloomington and at the age of 17 years engaged in business with his father, who owned and operated a meat business. Mr. Stautz continued in this line of work until the time of his death, Dec. 10, 1921. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Bloomington.

On March 14, 1889, Mr. Stautz was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Lenze, a native of Bloomington, born Nov. 16, 1867, and the daughter of Emil and Bertha (Schroka) Lenze, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Prussia. Mr. Lenze, who died in 1895, was a Re-

publican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and belonged to the Catholic Church. He served during the Civil War. Mrs. Lenze died in 1917. They were the parents of four children: Lydia, married Edward F. Meyer, lives in Chicago; Mrs. Stautz; Anna, lives with her sister, Mrs. Stautz; and Emil, deceased. To William A. and Bertha (Lenze) Stautz three children were born, as follows: William T., engaged in the grain business in Pittsburg, Pa.; George P., engaged in the grain business in Bloomington; and Helen, born May 9, 1894, died Jan. 13, 1916.

George P. Stautz is a World War veteran, having served with a medical supply corps. There are two grandchildren: Helen, daughter of William T. Stautz, who was born Sept. 1, 1915; and William L., son of George P. Stautz, who was born Sept. 3, 1920.

William A. Stautz was a Republican and served as county treasurer of McLean County for one term and as alderman for eight terms. He was a member of the Unitarian Church and belonged to the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Stautz was highly respected and was a substantial citizen of Bloomington.

Francis A. Packard, deceased, was a prominent pioneer of McLean County. He was born in Canada, Jan. 13, 1833, the son of Rev. John A. and Mariam (Bullock) Packard.

Rev. John A. Packard was born at Saint Johnsbury, Vt., the son of Richard Packard, a soldier of the Revolutionary War and a direct descendant of John Alden, well known historical character. Reverend Packard was a minister of the Methodist Church and was a circuit rider, preaching throughout the country. He was an early settler of Canada and later lived in Illinois. He died in 1862 and his wife died in 1876. They were the parents of the following children: Callista, married H. Bryant, both deceased; Marshie, married Christopher Chatman, both deceased; Charles, deceased; Mary Frances, married Joseph Monroe, both deceased; Jesse, deceased; John Alden, Civil War veteran, deceased; Matthew Hale, deceased; Walter S., a Civil War veteran, deceased; Emeline, married George Monroe, both deceased; William B., Civil War veteran, deceased; Thadius, deceased; and Francis A., the subject of this sketch.

Francis A. Packard was reared and educated in Canada and came to the United States in 1855, locating in Bloomington, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. During the Civil War he served with Company I, 94th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war he returned to Bloomington and engaged in the insurance and real estate business. Mr. Packard died May 22, 1911, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

On Feb. 4, 1857, Mr. Packard was united in marriage with Miss Margaret S. Baker, a native of Bloomington, born Aug. 6, 1830, and the daughter of Seth and Mary M. (Gates) Baker, natives of Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Baker was born in 1805 and his wife was born the same year. They came to Illinois in 1827 and were among the earliest settlers of Bloomington, where they built a log cabin on the spot where the post-office now stands. It was the third frame house to be built in the town. Mr. Baker was a well-known merchant and became prosperous. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge and was identified with the Whig party and later became a Republican. He died Dec. 5, 1846, and his wife died Nov. 19, 1839. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Packard; Mary M., married Chambers P. Ober, both deceased; Bettsy Dodge, the widow of Alonzo Sargent, lives on East Washington Street, Bloomington; and Izrael D., who was drowned while in service during the Civil War. To Francis A. and Margaret S. (Baker) Packard two children were born: Edith, born Nov. 1, 1857, married first to Edwin F. Feidler, deceased, and later she was married to James B. Kelley, and they live at 811 West Jefferson Street, Bloomington; and Charles B., born May 24, 1866, died Oct. 7, 1898. Mrs. Packard has two grandchildren: Eva, married John L. Murray, lives in Bloomington; and Edwin F., who lives in Bloomington. There are four great-grandchildren: Loren P. Murray, who was killed by accident in 1921. He was a World War veteran, 154th Aerial Squadron; Margaret H. Murray; Frances Murray; and Robert K. Murray.

Mrs. Francis A. Packard is among the highly esteemed women of Bloomington and is an interesting pioneer. She is now 94 years of age and enjoys good health.

Francis A. Packard was a staunch Republican. He held many public offices and was prominent in the affairs of his city. He was an active church worker, being a member of the Unitarian Church. Mr. Packard belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and was one of the well known and dependable citizens of this section of Illinois.

Harry E. Flesher, postmaster of Lexington, is a worthy descendant of an old and honored Virginia family. He was born on a farm a short distance west of Lexington, Ill., Feb. 22, 1868, the son of John W. and Nannie (Armstrong) Flesher.

Lieut. John Flesher, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served in the Fifth Regiment of Virginia Volunteers during the War of 1812 between the United States and England. His son, Jesse Flesher, was born in Virginia and came to Illinois with his father in 1841. John W. Flesher, father of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of Virginia and lived in Ohio before coming to Lexington, Ill.

Harry E. Flesher was educated in the Lexington public schools and in 1891 entered the employ of Mahan Brothers Company as a salesman, remaining with this firm for 16 years. In 1908 he accepted a position in the hardware store of S. F. Strayer, continuing in the employ of this concern until May, 1911, when he bought the business and has since conducted it under his own name.

The business of H. E. Flesher was one of the most extensive conducted in Lexington. The stock consisted of shelf and heavy hardware, cutlery, granite, tinware, stoves, guns, ammunition and everything carried by a general hardware dealer. In connection Mr. Flesher also conducted an extensive tin and sheet metal shop, manufacturing tin roofing, spouting, skylights, cornices, and also construction work in this line. The plumbing and heating department was also an important branch of the business. Furnaces, hot water and steam heating plants were installed along sanitary and scientific lines. Mr. Flesher was the first to introduce automobile delivery trucks in Lexington. On March 3, 1923, he was appointed postmaster of Lexington, which office he has since filled in a capable and efficient manner.

On Oct. 1, 1891, Mr. Flesher was united in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Yoder, a daughter of Amos Yoder, of Money Creek Township. Five children have blessed this union, as follows: Russell R., lives at Bloomington; Kathryn, married on May 18, 1917, to William C. Lindsay, Jr., manager of the grocery department of the Lindsay and Smith Company at Lexington, and they have one child, Helen Annette; Dorothy L., a graduate of the Lexington High School in 1922 and now postmistress with her father; Edith M., a junior in high school; and Mary E., in the sixth grade of school.

The Flesher family affiliates with the Christian congregation and are prominent in social circles. They reside in one of the modern homes of this city, where they extend hospitality to a large circle of friends. Mr. Flesher is a gentleman of genial personality and an excellent business man, and has always taken an active part in the political and public affairs of his town. He was a member of the Republican County Central Committee for a term of 10 years. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held the office of Keeper of Records and Seal for the past 25 years and has also been their Grand Representative for over 20 years.

J. W. Ashabran, manager of the Lexington Garage Company and agent for Hupmobile automobiles, is a native of McLean County and a prominent business man. He was born in Lexington Township, Aug. 16, 1873, and is the son of Daniel and Lydia (Downey) Ashabran.

Daniel Ashabran, a native of Lexington Township, McLean County, was born April 2, 1840, the son of John and Bettsy (Haner) Ashabran, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneer settlers of McLean County, where they died. Daniel, father of the subject of this sketch, was their only child. He was a leading farmer of Lexington Township and served throughout the Civil War with Company K, 145th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Ashabran owned the old homestead of 200 acres, which he farmed until 1898, when he retired and moved to Lexington, where he died in February, 1916. Lydia (Downey) Ashabran was born in Ohio in 1844 and died in 1891. She was the daughter of William Downey, a native of Ohio and early settler of Clark County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ashabran had five children, of whom only one is now living, J. W., the subject of this sketch.

J. W. Ashabran was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools. He remained on the home place until 1916, when he sold it and came to Lexington. Mr. Ashabran formed a garage company and became manager. He is now secretary and treasurer of the company, which is one of the leading business enterprises of Lexington. They have the agency for Hupmobile automobiles and Fisk tires.

On Dec. 18, 1895, Mr. Ashabran was married to Miss Carrie Harness, a daughter of William and Arzelia (Taylor) Harness, residents of Lexing-

ton. To J. W. and Carrie (Harness) Ashabran four children have been born, as follows: Voyle, at home; Violet, married William Falkingham, lives at Lexington, and they have one child, Donald; Neva, married James Reese, lives at Chicago, and they have one child, Rhoa; and William, lives at home.

Mr. Ashabran is identified with the Republican party in politics and has served as road commissioner for three years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Ashabran is well and favorably known in McLean County and takes an active interest in the affairs of the community.

L. B. Strayer, the well known cashier of The Peoples Bank of Lexington, is a member of one of McLean County's oldest and most prominent families. He was born at Lexington, April 8, 1869, the son of Morinus and Sarah F. (Smith) Strayer.

Morinus Strayer was a well known attorney of McLean County for a number of years, having come here from Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he was born. His wife was a native of McLean County, born in 1842, and she now lives in Lexington. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Strayer was later married to W. D. Powley, deceased. To Morinus and Sarah F. (Smith) Strayer two children were born: Frank, lives in Detroit, Mich.; and L. B., the subject of this sketch.

L. B. Strayer was reared and educated at Lexington and entered the banking business in 1886. His first position was that of janitor in the First National Bank and he was later made bookkeeper and finally cashier of the bank. In 1898 the First National Bank of Lexington was consolidated with The Peoples Bank, and at that time Mr. Strayer entered the hardware business, where he remained until 1911, when he was again made cashier of the bank, which office he has since filled.

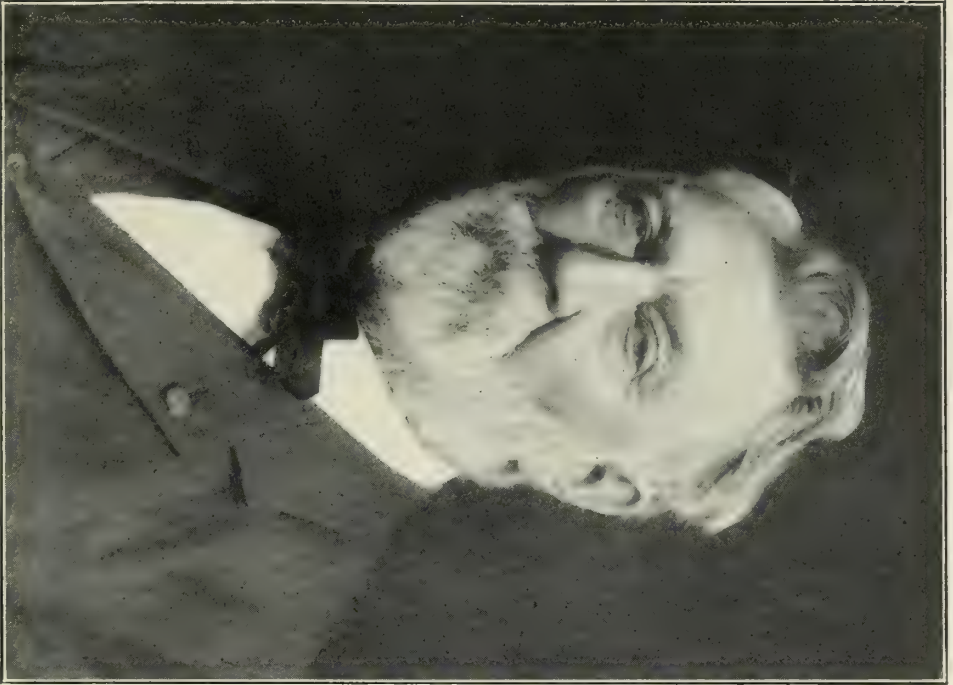
In 1892 Mr. Strayer was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Claggett, a native of Lexington, and she died in 1896 at the age of 25 years. To this union two children were born, as follows: Jane, married John Gilmore, lives at Lexington; and Elaine, lives at Normal, Ill. In 1901 Mr. Strayer was married to Miss Wintie E. Franklin, a daughter of J. N. and Sarah (Chase) Franklin, both deceased. No children have been born to the second union.

In politics Mr. Strayer is a Republican. He has served as city treasurer of Lexington, school treasurer, member of the school board and secretary of the board for 12 years, chairman of the county board and he has been a member of the board of the Smith Library and treasurer since its organization on June 28, 1912. Mr. Strayer is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and was one of the originators of the Turkey Creek Golf Club.

Thomas B. Kilgore, who now lives retired at Bloomington, is a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent citizen of McLean County. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 23, 1840, and is the son of John and Malona C. (Beach) Kilgore, natives of Madison County, Ohio, where the former was born Oct. 30, 1815, and the latter April 6, 1823. The paternal grandparents, Thomas and Jane Kilgore, were born in Pennsylvania.

John Kilgore first acquired 100 acres of land in Ohio, subsequently increasing his possessions to the extent of 256 acres there. On this farm he lived from 1839 until 1893. At one time he was also the owner of 800 acres of land located in Lawndale Township, McLean County, Ill. In 1893 Mr. Kilgore and his wife paid a visit to their son, Thomas B., the subject of this sketch, in Bloomington, and while on this visit Mr. Kilgore died. His wife died April 25, 1905. There were four children in the Kilgore family: Albert, deceased; John N., lives at Kenton, Ohio; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of Samuel Stauffer, of Colfax, Ill.; and Thomas B., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas B. Kilgore received his education in the district schools and also attended Ohio Wesleyan University. He was reared to the life of a farmer and assisted his father in the farm work until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, organized under Colonel Ransom, and during his service took part in 30 battles. He participated in the battle of Corinth, and while at Courtland, Ala., the battalion of which he was a member was surrounded and captured. Mr. Kilgore and five others put spurs to their horses and escaped under a heavy fire. He fought at Perryville, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, the Siege of Knoxville, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, the Siege of Atlanta, and in many other engagements, emerging from all unharmed. After the war Mr. Kilgore remained with his father on the farm. On March 10, 1867, he came to Illinois and with his father's assistance bought



THOMAS B. KILGORE.



MRS. THOMAS B. KILGORE.

320 acres of land in Lawndale Township, McLean County. He applied himself diligently to work and prosperity attended his exertions, enabling him in a short time to add 160 acres to the original purchase. Since 1888 Mr. Kilgore has lived retired in Bloomington. His residence is located at 1006 East Grove Street.

On April 11, 1867, Mr. Kilgore was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Batterton, who was born July 18, 1840, the daughter of Martin and America (Taylor) Batterton, natives of Kentucky. The Batterton family came to Illinois in 1830, locating in Lawndale Township, McLean County. Mrs. Kilgore had one sister, Zerilda, and one brother, Ira. To Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore four children were born, as follows: John M., born March 29, 1868; Lizzie M., born June 1, 1871, married Dr. Welsh, of Lexington; Maude B., born Aug. 1, 1877, married Albert Vasey; and Thomas Beach, born May 16, 1881, an attorney. Mrs. Kilgore died April 25, 1922, and is buried at Colfax, Ill.

Mr. Kilgore is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a 32d degree Mason, having been a member of that organization since 1873. Mr. Kilgore is a substantial citizen and the Kilgore family has always been representative of the best citizenship in the county.

L. F. Hyneman, manager of the Lexington Telephone Company, is a prominent citizen and successful business man of McLean County. He was born at Lexington, July 8, 1879, the son of M. M. and Mary Jane (Wood) Hyneman.

The Hyneman family came to Illinois from Monroe County, Ind., where M. M. Hyneman was born in 1833. They were among the first settlers of Lexington, where Mr. Hyneman worked at his trade of blacksmith. He later carried on farming and stock raising and now lives retired at Lexington. His wife died in 1911 at the age of 76 years. They had five children, as follows: Elizabeth, married H. L. Hyre, lives at Lexington; Julia, married W. C. Knight, lives at Grand Junction, Colo.; Addie, married Jacob Brown, lives at Yukon, Okla.; Eva, married N. F. McConnell, lives at Lexington; and L. F., the subject of this sketch.

L. F. Hyneman received his education in the public schools of Lexington and attended Fishburn Military Academy at Waynesburg, Ky. In

1897 he inaugurated telephone service at Lexington, having built an exchange there. Mr. Hyneman built the switch board and installed it himself and during the first year of service 40 telephones were in use, as compared with 600 now used at Lexington. Mr. Hyneman has 160 miles of long distance lines in use and in 1907 a modern brick building was constructed for the telephone company, which is 20x32 feet in size and of fireproof construction. The Lexington Telephone Company was the first company in any of the small towns to install underground cables and Mr. Hyneman is among the pioneer telephone men of McLean County.

The Lexington Telephone Company was incorporated in 1905 for \$20,000, and since that time has been increased to \$50,000. The company employes six operators and about five men and the stockholders are citizens of the community.

Mr. Hyneman was married on Nov. 20, 1901, to Miss Mae LaFever, a native of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and the daughter of William and Addie (Guy) LaFever, natives of Ohio, who settled in McLean County in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. LaFever now reside at Lexington. To L. F. and Mae (LaFever) Hyneman three children have been born, as follows: Lucile, at home; Lyle; and Levin..

In politics Mr. Hyneman is a Republican and he has served as city alderman. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Hyneman is a man of excellent character, industrious and competent.

George J. Smith, a well known citizen of McLean County, who is successfully engaged in the general merchandise business at Lexington, was born at Lexington, March 16, 1863, and is the son of Milton and Lydia (Goddard) Smith.

Milton Smith was born in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 19, 1808, and died in 1887. He was a farmer and came to Illinois in 1835, making the trip on horseback. Mr. Smith helped build the first house at Lexington and was supervisor of the county board in Lexington Townshop. He was a large landowner and cattle feeder, and was the son of William and Obedience Smith. Lydia (Goddard) Smith was born in Indiana, and was the daughter of Dr. Abbott Goddard, a pioneer physician of McLean County.

She died in 1890 at the age of 70 years. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Smith were the parents of the following children: Sarah, the widow of Willis Strayer, lives at Lexington; W. A., a retired farmer, lives at Lexington; Fletcher M., lives at Everett, Wash.; Carrie, the widow of A. D. Pierson, lives at Lexington; Kate, the widow of L. D. Poole, lives at Lexington; L. H., dairyman, lives at Lexington; George J., the subject of this sketch; Estelle, married Harry S. Shade, lives at Nomal; and Anna Mary, deceased, was the wife of George B. Okeson.

George J. Smith has always lived at Lexington and received his education in the public schools there and is also a graduate of the Bloomington Business College, in the class of 1884. He then engaged in the mercantile business with Lindsay and Son, as a clerk. Five years later Mr. Smith bought the interest of the elder Mr. Lindsay, and formed a partnership with W. C. Lindsay, and since that time the firm is known as Lindsay and Smith. They carry a complete line of general merchandise and it has become one of the thriving business institutions of McLean County. Besides his town interests, Mr. Smith owns a well-improved farm of 250 acres in Lexington Township.

On Sept. 20, 1888, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Emma Lindsay, a native of Lexington, and the daughter of William and Ruth (Carlisle) Lindsay. Mrs. Smith was a classmate of her husband. She died in April, 1899, leaving one son, Milton, who is also deceased. Milton Smith was married to Miss Rachael Armstrong, and she now lives with her father-in-law, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith is a Republican and for the past 20 years has served as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is a substantial and highly respected citizen of McLean County.

W. C. Lindsay, Sr., a successful merchant at Lexington, is a member of one of McLean County's prominent pioneer families. He was born at Lexington, July 21, 1856, the son of William and Ruth (Carlisle) Lindsay.

William Lindsay, an early settler of Lexington, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1844 and came to the United States when he was 24 years of age, locating at Shippensburg, Pa. While there he married and for the next ten years engaged in carpenter and construction work. In

1854 Mr. Lindsay came to Lexington, Ill., where he followed his trade as builder. He brought 10 carpenters with him from Pennsylvania and built many homes for the early settlers. During the Civil War Mr. Lindsay engaged in the general mercantile business in partnership with W. M. Grier, and this partnership continued until 1874. Three years later Mr. Lindsay went into business at Lexington with his son, W. C., the subject of this sketch, and the firm was known as Lindsay and Son. In 1893 he retired from business and died on July 24, 1894. Mr. Lindsay was an active worker in the Presbyterian Church and was an elder for a number of years. He gave the ground where the church now stands and also laid out Lexington City Park and planted trees, which is known now as Lindsay Park, named after Mr. Lindsay. Mrs. Lindsay was born at Shippensburg, Pa., in 1824 and died in 1892. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Alice, married W. M. Grier, lives at Phoenix, Ariz.; John H., lives at Lexington; and W. C., the subject of this sketch.

W. C. Lindsay, Sr., was educated in the schools of Lexington and after finishing his high school course he was employed as clerk in his father's store. In 1877 he went into business with his father and in 1893 purchased his father's interest in the business. The firm was then known as W. C. Lindsay, and in 1896 Mr. Lindsay formed a partnership with George W. Smith, which still exists. They have a fine store and carry a complete line of groceries and general merchandise.

On April 8, 1885, Mr. Lindsay was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Elders, a native of Bloomington, born July 17, 1860, and the daughter of Dr. C. S. and Mary (Martin) Elders. Dr. Elders was a prominent physician of Chenoa, Lexington and Bloomington. To W. C. and Josephine (Elders) Lindsay five children have been born, as follows: Ruth, at home; Dr. Charles, a physician in Chicago who served throughout the World War; Mary, employed in her father's store; W. C., Jr., manager of the Lindsay and Smith grocery department, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Louisa, at home.

Mr. Lindsay is a Republican and has been a member of the school board for a number of years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lindsay has an extensive acquaintance in McLean County and is recognized as a dependable citizen.

W. C. Lindsay, Jr., president of the Commercial Club of Lexington, is a progressive and enterprising young business man of McLean County. He was born at Lexington, Sept. 2, 1895, and is the son of W. C. and Josephine (Elder) Lindsay, a sketch of whom appears in these volumes.

W. C. Lindsay, Sr., is a prominent business man of McLean County and the Lindsay family are among the oldest families of the county. Mr. Lindsay owns a large store at Lexington and is in partnership with George W. Smith. They carry a complete line of general merchandise and have an extensive business. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay have five children, as follows: Ruth, at home; Dr. Charles, a physician at Chicago; Mary, at home; W. C., Jr., the subject of this sketch; and Louisa, at home.

W. C. Lindsay, Jr., has always lived at Lexington. He received his education in the public and high schools there and attended the state university, where he took a commercial course. Mr. Lindsay was then engaged as clerk in his father's store at Lexington and is now manager of the grocery department.

In 1922 when the Commercial Club was organized at Lexington Mr. Lindsay was made president, which office he now holds.

On May 18, 1917, Mr. Lindsay was married to Miss Kathryn Flesher, a native of Lexington, and the daughter of H. E. and Minnie (Yoder) Flesher, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To this union one child has been born, Helen Annette, born June 10, 1918.

In politics Mr. Lindsay is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Lindsay is a capable young man, one whose success in life is assured by virtue of his industry and training.

Nettie Bills Dement, superintendent of McLean County schools, is without doubt one of the prominent women of McLean County. She was born eight miles east of Lexington, Ill., Aug. 5, 1861, and is the daughter of Dr. William W. and Margaret A. (Myers) Bills.

Dr. William W. Bills was a prominent physician of Missouri for many years, and a native of Bourbon County, Ky., where he was born May 11, 1837. He was the son of Dr. Alvin and Mary Nelson (Sims) Bills, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Culpeper County, Va.

To Dr. William W. and Margaret A. (Myers) Bills the following children were born: Nettie Bills Dement, the subject of this sketch; George

W., deceased, was a prominent newspaper man, further mention of whom is made below; and Ella May, married E. G. Hayward, and they live at Cooksville, Ill., where he is a grain dealer.

George W. Bills established a newspaper at Peoria, Ill., which he was conducting at the time of his death in 1915. He was married to Miss Sadie Jeffries, a native of Bloomington, and to this union one son was born, Alvin B., who lives at Washington, D. C.

Nettie Bills Dement was reared on a farm and attended the district schools, and when she was 12 years of age her parents moved to Pleasant Hill, Mo., where she attended high school. Later, she attended Warrensburg Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., and Christian College at Camden Point, Mo. In June, 1881, Mrs. Dement began teaching school in District No. 80 in Randolph Township, McLean County, where she remained for three years, at which time she organized the school at Colfax, Ill., and was made superintendent. President Edwards of Normal and County Superintendent Miller were her helpmates in this project. In 1892 Mrs. Dement resigned her position and the following year on Dec. 25th she was married to George R. Dement, a native of Lexington, Ill., and the son of George T. and Ann E. (Richmond) Dement. He was one of the most successful and prominent men of McLean County. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Dement have had no children but reared Mrs. Dement's nephew, Alvin B. Bills, and he made his home with them until he was 18 years of age.

After her marriage, Nettie Bills Dement lived at Quincy, Ill., for a short time, where her husband was engaged in the insurance business, and they later moved to Lexington, on account of the illness of Mr. Dement's mother. She resumed her teaching there and taught for 25 years and spent each summer either in teaching school or attending Chicago University and Chicago Institute. Among the numerous courses Mrs. Dement has taken is a course in home economics. She has always been ambitious and persevering, which accounts for her unusual success in life.

In politics Mrs. Dement is a Democrat and in 1923 she was elected superintendent of McLean County schools. She is a member of the State Parent Teachers' Association, the McLean County Historical Society, the Illinois State Teachers' Association, the National Educational Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Nettie Bills Dement is a woman of deep convictions, unselfish principles, and strong attachments. Since childhood she has been a member of the Christian Church.

Dr. William Henry Welch, a well known veterinarian at Lexington, is a member of one of McLean County's prominent pioneer families. He was born on a farm four and one-half miles southeast of Bloomington, May 7, 1871, the son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Myers) Welch.

Jeremiah Welch was a native of Vigo County, Ind., born in 1826, the son of Solomon and Susan (Jacoby) Welch. He came to McLean County in 1835 and located on land near Bloomington and became one of the leading farmers and stockmen of that section. Mr. Welch was also a dealer in horses and on different occasions sold three teams of fine horses for \$1,000.00 a team. He died in 1897, and his wife, who was a native of Kentucky, died Jan. 11, 1906. She was the daughter of John G. and Mary (Lindley) Myers, who settled on the present site of the McLean County farm. Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Welch were the parents of five children, as follows: Mary, deceased, was the wife of Louis K. Calhoun; Louella, deceased; Minerva, married Charles C. Wagner, lives in Bloomington; John F., engaged in the real estate business at Bloomington; and Dr. William Henry, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. William Henry Welch spent his boyhood on the farm and attended the district schools, Illinois Wesleyan University, and was graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College in 1892. He then located at Lexington to practice his profession, and since that time has built up a splendid practice. Dr. Welch is widely known as a man of exceptional ability in his profession.

On May 7, 1895, Dr. Welch was married to Miss Elizabeth Kilgore, a native of Lawndale Township, McLean County, born June 1, 1871, and the daughter of Thomas B. and Mary E. (Batterton) Kilgore, the former a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Kilgore now lives retired at Bloomington. Dr. and Mrs. Welch have two daughters, Eleanor, a graduate of the Frances Shimer School of the University of Chicago, and Laurastine, a senior in Lexington Community High School. Mrs. Welch attended Illinois Wesleyan University and is a prominent club woman of Lexington. She served as vice-president of the McLean County Home Bureau, is a charter member of the Women's Club, and has held other offices of importance.

Dr. Welch was elected president of the American Veterinary Medical Association at its annual meeting held in St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1922. He has served as secretary of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association from 1901 until 1906, and was honored by his colleagues with the

presidency of that association in 1906, and under his administration the state association increased its membership from 70 to 300. In connection with his practice, Dr. Welch took up the breeding of Percheron horses and continued in this line until 1916. His farm was the home of "Apollon," considered by many as the greatest son of "Besique." Dr. Welch still owns a farm of 242 acres in Hardin County, Ohio, but sold his farm in Livingston County, Ill., in 1912.

Dr. Welch is a Republican and has served as a member of the school board for 15 years and also as a member of the city council. He served as mayor of Lexington for two years and is a very active member of the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Welch is vice-president and booster of the local chautauqua association. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Church, and is greatly interested in boy scout work. He is prominent in Masonic circles as a member of the Consistory, Chapter and Council, has held a commission as grand lecturer for six years and served as district deputy grand master for two years, and has been past worshipful master of his lodge.

Dr. Welch is one of McLean County's broad-minded and public spirited citizens.

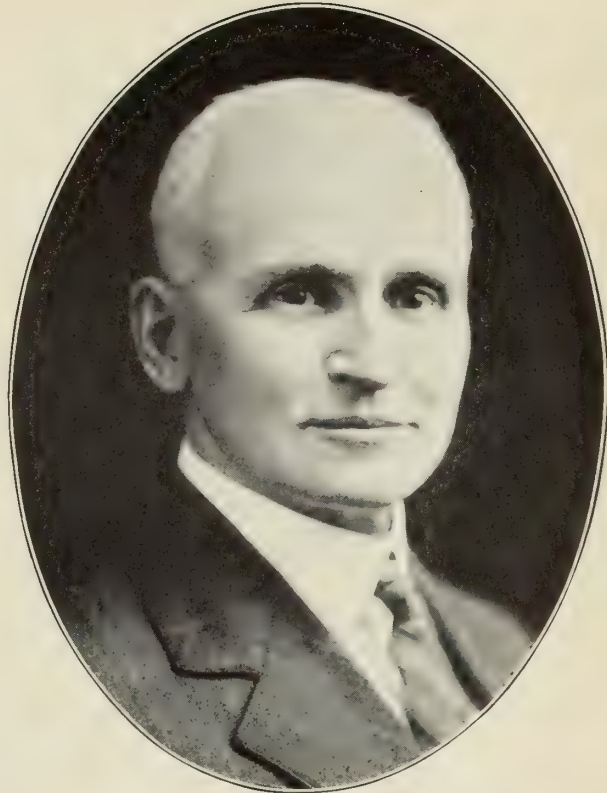
Dr. Charles E. Chapin, a widely known physician of McLean County, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Bloomington for over 26 years, is a native of Illinois, and a member of one of the pioneer families of this state. He was born in DeWitt County, Jan. 29, 1866, a son of Stillman A. and Susan (Lafferty) Chapin.

Stillman A. Chapin was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1821 and his wife was a native of Ohio, born in 1823. Mr. Chapin was engaged in farming for many years in DeWitt County, Ill., and in 1892 removed to Holder, McLean County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: John, who died at the age of four years; Dr. Hiram S., deceased; and Dr. Samuel L., deceased, both of whom were physicians; Mary H.; William A., died in infancy; Finis Ewing, died at the age of three years; and Dr. Charles E., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Charles E. Chapin was reared on his father's farm in DeWitt County and received his education in the district schools and the Clinton



DR. CHARLES E. CHAPIN.



DR. EDSON B. HART.



DR. JOSEPH K. P. HAWKS.



DR. HARLEY H. HART.
Died April 2, 1924.

THE FIRM OF CHAPIN, HART, HAWKS AND HART,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

High School. He entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Melvin, Ill., for three years. Later he served on the medical staff of the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville until 1897. He then came to Bloomington, where he has since been engaged in practice, meeting with uniform success until he has become one of the leading physicians of this section of the state.

Dr. Chapin was married May 8, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth Sterling, a native of McLean County, and a daughter of Smauel and Martha (West) Sterling, early settlers in the vicinity of LeRoy, McLean County. To Dr. and Mrs. Chapin has been born one child, Arnett Sterling Chapin.

Dr. Chapin is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Chapin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the County, State, and American Medical Association.

Dr. Edson B. Hart has been a successful and well known physician and surgeon of Bloomington for the past 21 years. He was born at El Paso, Ill., in 1868, and is the son of Allen and Martha A. (Baldridge) Hart.

Allen Hart was a native of New York city. When he was a young man he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He was among the early settlers of Woodford County, Ill., having come here before the Illinois Central Railroad was built. He purchased land four miles west of Kappa. He died at El Paso in 1880. Mrs. Hart, who was born in Ohio, lives at 1112 Fell Avenue, Bloomington. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart seven children were born as follows: Harvey, an attorney, who died five years ago; Laura M., lives at 1112 Fell Ave., Bloomington; W. A., LaJunta, Colo.; Clara Kennedy, lives at Normal, Ill.; John H., lives at 401 Phoenix Ave., Bloomington; Dr. Edson B., the subject of this sketch; and Esther Hawks, who lives with her mother and sister.

Dr. Edson B. Hart was reared on his father's farm in Woodford County and was graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University and from Northwestern University Medical School in 1900. His graduate work was taken at Lincoln hospital in New York city in 1902. Dr. Hart then came to Bloomington and took up the practice of medicine and surgery.

He has been a member of the Brokaw hospital staff since 1903 and is known throughout the county as a thoroughly competent physician and surgeon.

In 1911 Dr. Hart was married to Miss Louis Howell, a native of Arrowsmith, Ill., and the daughter of Vinton and Frances (Hill) Howell, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Vermont. Mr. Howell died in 1911 and his wife died in 1903. To Dr. and Mrs. Hart four children have been born: Jane, Ruth, Edson and Harvey.

In politics Dr. Hart is a Republican, but in local affairs is an independent voter. He is a member of the Grace Methodist Church and his wife belongs to the Episcopal Church. Dr. Hart says the only fine ever paid by him is his income tax, which he considers a penalty imposed on thrift.

Dr. Joseph K. P. Hawks, who has practiced his profession in Bloomington for over 23 years with honor and exceptional ability, is a veteran of the World War. He was born in Bloomington, Aug. 9, 1873, and is a son of Samuel L. and Emeline (Preston) Hawks.

Samuel L. Hawks was born in Scotland, March 7, 1832, and his wife was born at Beverly, Mass., Aug. 29, 1840. In 1856 they came to Bloomington where Mr. Hawks was employed as engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Later he was appointed superintendent of air brakes. He was the engineer on the train that took the Bloomington fire department to Chicago during the big fire in that city in 1871. Mr. Hawks died Jan. 2, 1905, and his wife died Dec. 15, 1916. They were the parents of one child, Dr. Joseph K. P. Hawks, the subject of this sketch. By a former marriage Mr. Hawks had two sons, Robert E., and Lute B., both deceased.

Dr. Hawks was reared and educated in Bloomington and is a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University and of the medical school of Northwestern University. He has practiced his profession in Bloomington since 1900, and for 13 years was associated with the late Dr. W. E. Guthrie, and since then has been associated with Drs. C. E. Chapin and E. B. Hart. From 1908 to 1918 Dr. Hawks was attendant physician of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. He is a member of the staff of Brokaw Hos-

pital and specializes in surgery. Besides his extensive private practice, Dr. Hawks is surgeon for the Illinois Light & Power Company, the New York Central Railroad and the Nickel Plate Railroad.

During the World War Dr. Hawks volunteered for service in May, 1918, and received his commission as captain in the medical corps, Aug. 31, 1918, with orders to report to the Medical Officers Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. After a few weeks in the training camp, he was ordered to report to Evacuation Hospital No. 46 for service overseas. This unit was not sent across and he remained with it until it was demobilized, receiving his discharge, Dec. 24, 1918. Dr. Hawks' offices are located at 212 Griesheim Building.

On Feb. 3, 1912, Dr. Hawks was married to Miss Esther D. Hart, a native of Kappa, Ill., and the daughter of Allen and Martha Anne (Baldrige) Hart, former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Hart died in 1879 and his widow resides in Bloomington. To Dr. and Mrs. Hawks two children have been born: Esther Josephine, a student, and Allen Hart, now three years of age.

Dr. Hawks is a Republican and a member of the First Presbyterian Church. His wife belongs to the Grace Methodist Church. He is a member of Wade Barney Lodge No. 512, A. F. & A. M., DeMolay Commandery, Knight Templars, and Bloomington Consistory. Dr. Hawks is interested in agriculture and both he and his wife own and operate farms in McLean County.

Dr. Harlan H. Hart is a prominent young physician and surgeon of Bloomington, where he was born May 20, 1894. He is a son of Harvey and Gertrude (Carlock) Hart.

Harvey Hart was born on a farm west of Kappa, Ill., where he spent his boyhood. He taught school in La Junta, Colo., in early life after finishing college at Illinois Wesleyan. He later returned to Bloomington and studied law, graduating from Wesleyan Law School in 1892. After being admitted to the bar Mr. Hart practiced his profession in Bloomington until the time of his death, Aug. 22, 1916. He was a Republican and held the office of Master in Chancery at the time of his death. Mr. Hart was a law partner of R. L. Fleming. Mrs. Hart, who was born

on a farm north of Carlock, Ill., now lives at 1113 East Monroe Street, Bloomington. There were two children in the Hart family: Dean C., born in December, 1890, died in July, 1911; and Dr. Harlan H., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Harlan H. Hart attended the public schools of Bloomington and Illinois Wesleyan University. He was graduated from Northwestern University Medical School in 1920 and served his internship in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. On Aug. 1, 1921, Dr. Hart began the practice of medicine and surgery in Bloomington, where he is associated with the firm of Hart and Hawks.

On Sept. 27, 1919, Dr. Hart was married in Chicago to Miss Rachel Harber, a native of Bloomington, and a daughter of Edgar and Fannie (Price) Harber, natives of Illinois. Mr. Harber died in 1906 and his wife died four years later.

In politics Dr. Hart is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a progressive man in his profession.

Tilden M. Patton, well known mayor, prosperous farmer and insurance writer of Lexington, is descended from one of McLean County's oldest and most prominent families. He was born at Lexington, Ill., Sept. 20, 1886, and is the son of William and Anna (Woodard) Patton.

The Pattons were the first white settlers of Lexington Township and John Patton, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, built the first log cabin in Section 22, Lexington Township, which still stands. It was built in 1820 and John Patton was the only white man in the township that attended the log raising. Shortly afterward his family built a log Methodist Church at Pleasant Hill, which was one of the earliest churches of the county. William Patton was a prominent pioneer farmer of McLean County and he married Miss Kate Cane, a native of Indiana, and to this union several children were born, among them being William, father of the subject of this sketch.

William Patton was born Aug. 11, 1852, and died March 20, 1912. He was a successful farmer like his father William and grandfather John, and owned one of the well improved farms of Lexington Township.

Tilden M. Patton's maternal grandfather, James Woodard, was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the rural schools. He remained with his parents until he was 23 years old, when he was married to Miss Luana Evans, daughter of Samuel Evans of Morgan County, Ind. After his marriage he settled on a farm six miles southeast of Lexington, owned by Mrs. Smith, which consisted of 98 acres, which he afterward purchased. At this time Mr. Woodard had but little means and went in debt for two-thirds of the little farm he purchased. To this he added 1700 acres more of McLean County land. At his death, in addition to his land, he was a large stockholder in the Peoples Bank and owned something over \$100,000 worth of personal property. He died in 1913, and his wife 1909. He and his good wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the year 1875, on the 18th day of March, William Patton was married to Miss Anna Woodard, the oldest daughter of James and Luana Woodard. Anna Patton was born in Morgan County, Ind., Dec. 1, 1856. She is now one of Lexington's large land owners and a stockholder in the Peoples Bank. To them were born three children, of whom only our subject, Tilden, is living. When Tilden was five years old his parents moved to Clinton, Mo., where he spent his first eight years of schooling. From there they moved to Jackson county, Ore., where he finished his education by graduating from the high school of Central Point, Ore., and he also attended business college at that place.

In his early manhood he was employed in the gold mines of the western coast. In the year 1907, Tilden, with his parents, moved back to Illinois on their farm, five miles southeast of Lexington, at which place he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1915 when he moved to Lexington and engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Patton is a large land owner in Lexington Township and owns 160 acres in Indiana, and is one of the largest stockholders in the Peoples Bank of which he is a director. He was elected mayor of Lexington in April, 1923, and since the beginning of his administration much has been done in the way of local improvements for Lexington. The streets are to be paved and other important plans for the betterment of the community will be carried out.

On July 27, 1909, Mr. Patton was married to Miss Rachael Bishop, a native of Lexington, born May 15, 1892, and the daughter of George W.

and Kate (Hill) Bishop. Mr. Bishop lives on his farm in Lexington Township and his wife is deceased. Mrs. Patton died June 15, 1920.

After the death of Mrs. Patton, Mr. Tilden Patton adopted a child, Helen, born July 7, 1911, which he desires to raise as his own child. He and his mother, together with his adopted daughter Helen Patton, are living together at their home in Lexington.

Mr. Patton is a director of the Peoples Bank of Lexington and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, where he devotes most of his interests, and is a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner. He is one of the enterprising and public spirited men of McLean County. Mr. Patton is a Democrat, a member of the school board and has served as alderman since 1915.

Dr. L. M. Magill, a well known and successful dentist of Lexington was born there, Nov. 26, 1871, the son of M. and Frances Susan (Maxwell) Magill.

M. Magill was a native of Erie County, Pa., born in 1821, and he came to Lexington, Ill., in the early forties, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith and wagon maker. Some of the wagons made by Mr. Magill are still in use in McLean County. He was married the first time in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary Luce, who died shortly after they came to Illinois. To that union four children were born, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Magill later married Mrs. Frances Susan Maxwell Shade, a native of Hagerstown, Md., born in 1831. By a former marriage to Lewis Shade, Mrs. Magill had four children, one of whom is now living, William P., who lives at Decatur, Ill. To M. and Frances Susan (Maxwell) Magill two children were born, as follows: Garnett, married C. G. Heuring, lives in California; and Dr. L. M., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Magill died in 1895 and his wife died in 1892.

Dr. L. M. Magill was reared in Lexington and received his education in the public and high schools there, after which he attended the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. After receiving his degree, Dr. Magill practiced dentistry at Wenona, Ill., for 13 years and in 1909 located at Lexington, where he is now located. He has an extensive practice and is efficient in his work.

On June 8, 1910, Dr. Magill was married to Miss Katharine Calhoun, a native of Iroquois County, Ill., and the daughter of Rev. J. D. and Vina

(Robinson) Calhoun. Rev. Calhoun served as pastor of Methodist Churches for 50 years and is now pastor of the Federated Churches at Metamora, Ill. To Dr. and Mrs. Magill one child has been born, Lewis Malcolm.

Dr. Magill is a Democrat and is secretary of the Smith Library at Lexington. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a 32d degree Mason and Shriner. He has long been associated with musical interests of his home town, having been an active member of the Lexington band and serving several terms as president of the Music Club. Dr. Magill is a substantial citizen and stands high in his profession.

John L. Langstaff, well known retired banker of Lexington, and a leading citizen of McLean County, was born on a farm in Licking County, Ohio, June 14, 1841, the son of Henry and Elsie (Wintermute) Langstaff.

The Langstaff family came to Illinois in 1841 from Licking County, Ohio, where Henry Langstaff was born. He worked as a machinist and pattern maker and helped make the first reaper used in this part of the country, which was made by Flag and Ewing of Bloomington. Mrs. Langstaff was born near Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., and she and her husband, now deceased, are buried in the Evergreen Cemetery near Colfax, Ill. They had five children, two of whom are now living, as follows: John L., the subject of this sketch; and Dr. Henry W., a physician, lives at Colfax, Ill.

John L. Langstaff lived in Bloomington until he was 14 years old, and his family then moved to a farm in Martin Township, McLean County, where Mr. Langstaff lived until he was 17 years of age. He received his education in the district schools and attended Wesleyan University at Bloomington and Bryant and Stratton College in Chicago. After finishing his school work, Mr. Langstaff was employed as bookkeeper for Charles E. Brown, a contractor of Evanston, Ill., where he remained for seven years. In 1870 he came to Lexington and was engaged as bookkeeper in the Harness and Van Dolah Bank and later as assistant cashier. Mr. Langstaff continued in the employ of that bank for 25 years and after the death of Mr. Harness he was made cashier of The State Bank at Lexington, which office he held for nine years, retiring from the banking busi-

ness in 1908. He was one of the organizers of The Peoples Bank of Lexington and also served as cashier for one year. Since the time of his retirement Mr. Langstaff has lived in his beautiful home at Lexington. He has been among the successful business men of the county and is a pioneer banker.

On Jan. 28, 1864, Mr. Langstaff was married to Miss Isabella J. Powell, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Harper and Margaret (Jones) Powell, natives of Ohio, and early settlers of McLean County. Mr. and Mrs. Langstaff had four children, as follows: Louie, Irene and Asa, deceased; and Margaret, married B. C. VanLeer, lives at Bloomington. Mrs. Langstaff died in 1919 at the age of 70 years.

Mr. Langstaff is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He is one of the interesting men of his community, and a highly respected citizen of McLean County.

Louis C. Hay, attorney of Bloomington, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of McLean County. He was born in Montezuma, Pike County, Ill., Feb. 10, 1866, and is the son of John L. and Maria (Kinman) Hay.

John L. Hay was a native of Winfield, N. Y., born in 1836, the son of John and Hannah (Ferguson) Hay, the former a native of Winfield, N. Y., and the latter of Montpelier, Vt. John Hay, great-great-grandfather of Louis C. Hay, was born in Cassel Hessen, Germany, and came to the United States the first year of the Revolutionary War. He joined the Continental army and after the close of the war settled in Winfield, N. Y., where the Hay family lived for four generations. John Hay, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a blacksmith and wagon maker at Winfield, N. Y., and was killed in his power mill when his son, John L., was but four months old. His wife was later married to Abner Waters.

John L. Hay was a school teacher for several years and later engaged in farming in Green County, Ill. He died in 1867. There were two children in the Hay family: Nellie, who died at the age of three years; and Louis C., the subject of this sketch.

Louis C. Hay was reared by his father's oldest brother, Albert R. Hay, a farmer of Champaign County, Ill. Mr. Hay received his educa-



LOUIS C. HAY.

tion in the district schools and at the age of 16 years came to Bloomington. He attended Illinois Wesleyan University and was graduated from the law department in 1888. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession there. Mr. Hay was located in the Peoples Bank Building until 1909 when he moved to the Pantagraph Building.

Mr. Hay is a Republican, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, is a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Shrine of Peoria. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Elks lodge of Bloomington. He is unmarried.

George E. Brown, popular garage owner of Lexington and authorized Ford dealer, is a native of McLean County and one of its prominent and successful business men. He was born on a farm in Money Creek Township, Aug. 30, 1868, the son of Asa and Elizabeth (Swoortwood) Brown.

Asa Brown was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1840 and died in 1919. He was among the earliest settlers of Illinois and settled on a farm in McLean County in 1854. His wife, a native of Monroe County, Ohio, died in 1919 at the age of 74 years. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had eight children, one of whom is deceased. George E., the subject of this sketch, is the second in order of birth.

George E. Brown grew up on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools. He worked as a farm hand for five years and then rented land in McLean County for 18 years. In 1903 he purchased 160 acres of land in Money Creek Township, which he still owns. He was widely known as a breeder of pure-bred cattle for 20 years and brought his stock to Lexington, from where he shipped to Chicago twice each week for 15 years. In 1908 Mr. Brown moved to Lexington and engaged in the meat business with L. C. Wheaton for three years, at which time Mr. Brown sold his interest in the business to Mr. Wheaton. He has had the agency for Ford automobiles and tractors since 1913 and has been in his present location since 1917. Mr. Brown has been very successful with his business and is well known throughout the county.

Mr. Brown was married on March 12, 1890, to Miss Margaret Rankin, a native of Money Creek Township, McLean County, and the daughter of John and Mary Jane (Moats) Rankin, the former a native of Ohio

and the latter of McLean County. To George E. and Margaret (Rankin) Brown two children have been born, as follows: Bernard, engaged in business with his father; and Zelda, married Lloyd Worth, lives in Chicago, and they have two children, George William and Junior Worth.

Mr. Brown is identified with the Democratic party in politics and for the past nine years has served as township assessor of Lexington Township. In 1915 he was elected mayor of Lexington, held the office for two years, and in 1919 was again elected for a term of four years, having completed his term of office in 1923. Mr. Brown was supervisor of Money Creek Township from 1905 until 1907, and was also for nine years assessor of the same township. He has served as school director and was instrumental in having the new school in district No. 211 built. He is a director of the Peoples Bank of Lexington and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Brown is a member of the Christian Church and a substantial citizen.

Dr. L. W. Moore is a prominent veterinary surgeon of Lexington and a member of one of Bloomington's oldest and most prominent families. He was born at Bloomington, June 11, 1876, the son of Dr. D. O. and Elizabeth (Wakefield) Moore.

Dr. D. O. Moore, a leading physician and surgeon of Bloomington for many years, was born on a farm in Harrison County, Ohio, and studied medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1858 he came to Bloomington and took up the practice of medicine and he became one of the most successful physicians of his time. Dr. Moore did much to help in the development of the water works at Bloomington and during his life was a prominent citizen. He served as alderman of Bloomington during the early days and died in 1901 when he was 62 years of age. Beside his practice of medicine Dr. Moore conducted a drug store at Bloomington. He was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Moore now lives at 401 East Grove Street, Bloomington. They were the parents of four children, as follows: William, deceased; D. D., a druggist at Bloomington, Ill.; Dr. L. W., the subject of this sketch; and Edna May, lives at Bloomington.

Dr. L. W. Moore grew up in Bloomington and attended the public schools there. After finishing high school he was employed in his fa-

ther's drug store and later in the Palmer-Darnell Carriage Factory. In 1906 he entered the Chicago Veterinary College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1909. Dr. Moore then took up the practice of his profession at Lexington, where he has since been located. He has been efficient and successful in his work and is widely known.

Dr. Moore is a member of the American Veterinary Association and the Illinois State Veterinary Association. He is a Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

D. F. Trimmer, retired, is a highly esteemed and prominent citizen of McLean County. He was born on a farm in Money Creek Township, McLean County, July 27, 1851, the son of Jesse and Amanda (Gilmore) Trimmer.

Jesse Trimmer was a native of Huntington County, N. J., born in 1817, and the son of John Trimmer, one of the earliest settlers of McLean County. John Trimmer had a claim in Money Creek Township and brought his wife and eight children here from New Jersey. They made the trip in wagons and traveled by foot a great deal. After looking the land over, John Trimmer walked to Wisconsin, and his purchases of land ranged from \$1.25 per acre to \$50.00. He owned 2,200 acres of land in Money Creek Township and donated land for the Trimmer District School, which is still in existence. Mr. Trimmer's picture hangs in the school building and he is regarded as one of the leading pioneers of McLean County.

Jesse Trimmer followed farming like his father, and met with marked success. He owned large tracts of land, which he had inherited from his father. In 1839 Mr. Trimmer was married to Miss Amanda Gilmore, a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and to this union eight children were born, three of whom are now living, as follows: John, lives at Rockford, Colo.; Sarah, married Joseph Scott, lives at Pasadena, Calif.; and D. F., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Trimmer died in 1873 and his wife died several years later.

D. F. Trimmer spent his boyhood on the farm and received his education in the district schools, and also attended Normal University and Eureka College. After finishing his schooling, Mr. Trimmer taught school for one term in Money Creek Township and after becoming heir to 240 acres of land he engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Trim-

mer now owns 700 acres of well-improved land and for many years was a progressive and enterprising farmer. He has lived at Lexington since 1870, where he owns a fine home.

Mr. Trimmer was married on Sept. 9, 1874, to Miss Josephine McAferty, a native of Money Creek Township, born Nov. 20, 1851, and the daughter of William and Amanda (Richardson) McAferty, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Trimmer have had four children, as follows: Theron F., lives in Lexington Township; Myrtle, deceased; Ivy J., teaches music at Lexington; and Mortimer, deceased.

In politics Mr. Trimmer is a Republican and he has served as school director for a number of years. He is a member of the Christian Church, having joined at the age of 15 years, and he also belongs to the state and county historical societies. Mr. Trimmer has written many interesting articles for The Pantagraph of Bloomington and he is an ardent student of history. When he was a boy of 13 years he attended the funeral of President Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., and he was the youngest boy to attend the services. Mr. Trimmer stands high in the community and has many friends and acquaintances.

Frank C. Wise, one of the capable and excellent citizens of Lexington, now living retired, is a member of one of the early pioneer families of Illinois. He was born in Yates Township, McLean County, May 19, 1870, the son of Charles and Pauline (Barnek) Wise.

Charles Wise was born at Baden, Germany, Dec. 25, 1838, and came to the United States with his parents when he was 14 years of age. They settled on a farm near Pekin, Ill., and in 1854 came to Lexington, where Mr. Wise became a prosperous farmer and stockman. He owned 300 acres of land and was widely known as a breeder of pure-bred stock. Mr. Wise served with Company C, 94th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, throughout the Civil War. He died Jan. 1, 1888. Pauline (Barnek) Wise was born in Austria, Feb. 26, 1850, and was two years old when her parents came to this country. She now lives with her son, Frank C., the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wise had three children, of whom Frank C. is the only one now living.

Frank C. Wise was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools and also attended Chenoa High School and

the Evergreen Business College of Bloomington. After finishing his schooling, Mr. Wise engaged in general farming in Chenoa Township and became one of the prosperous and widely known stockmen of the county. He retired in 1904 after suffering from paralysis, and now lives at Lexington. Mr. Wise with his mother owns 800 acres of good farm land in McLean County.

Mr. Wise was married on October 27, 1897, to Miss Eleanor Lawrence, a native of Lexington Township, and the daughter of Captain Harrison and Cynthia (Smalley) Lawrence. Captain Lawrence served throughout the Civil War and settled in McLean County after the Civil War. To Frank C. and Eleanor (Lawrence) Wise one child was born, Pauline Gertrude, the wife of Dr. John L. Dies, and they live at Memphis, Tenn., where he practices medicine and surgery. Mrs. Dies is a graduate of Lexington High School, National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C., and also attended the University of Illinois for one year.

Mr. Wise is a director and stockholder of The Peoples Bank of Lexington. He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias.

John Shaver, a well-known retired farmer of Lexington, was born in Fulton County, Ill., Aug. 12, 1850, the son of George and Margaret (McElhaney) Shaver.

The Shaver family came to Illinois from Huntington County, Pa., and settled on a farm in Fulton County. They made the trip in covered wagons and were among the first settlers of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. George Shaver had eight children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Mary Katherine, the widow of Lewis Zoll, lives in Oklahoma; John, the subject of this sketch; and Samuel, lives in Fulton County, Ill.

John Shaver grew to manhood on his father's farm in Fulton County and received his education in the district schools. When he was 23 years of age Mr. Shaver came to McLean County and purchased land in Blue Mound and Lexington townships. He followed general farming until 1896 when he moved to Cooksville, Ill., where he remained until 1909. Mr. Shaver then moved to Lexington and built a fine home in the east end of town, which he later sold. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver reside at the corner of Vine and Chestnut Streets, in Lexington. They own 520 acres of well-improved land.

On Nov. 28, 1878, Mr. Shaver was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Woodard, a native of Morgan County, Ind., and the daughter of James and Luany (Evans) Woodard. The Woodards came to McLean County from Indiana in 1860 and at the time of his death Mr. Woodard owned over 1,800 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Woodard had five children, of whom Mrs. Shaver was the second in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Shaver have no children.

Mr. Shaver is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church.

Wesley P. Franklin, deceased, was a native of Illinois and a prominent citizen of McLean County for many years. He was born on a farm in Owen County, Ind., March 15, 1837, and died April 4, 1920. Mr. Franklin was the son of John and Mary (Puett) Franklin.

John Franklin was a native of North Carolina and in 1818 moved his family to Indiana, where they remained until the late forties, when they came to McLean County, and settled on land in Money Creek Township. Mr. Franklin was a colonel in the state militia of Indiana and died in 1860. He and his wife had 13 children, of whom Wesley P., the subject of this sketch, was the 12th in order of birth.

Wesley P. Franklin spent his entire life on the farm and was successful as a breeder of black Poland Angus cattle and trotting horses. After farming in Lexington Township for many years, Mr. Franklin went to Montana and engaged in stock raising with his son, H. P. Franklin, and they remained at Big Timber, Mont., for 15 years. While there Mr. Franklin organized the Scandinavian American Bank, of which he was president for 15 years. He also served as a member of the Legislature from Montana and died in Montana. There is a memorial window in the Christian Church at Lexington in memory of Mr. Franklin.

On March 23, 1858, Mr. Franklin was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Puett, a native of Indiana, born Feb. 14, 1835. She died July 22, 1915, at Lexington. To Wesley P. and Hannah (Puett) Franklin four children were born, as follows: Estelle F. Mowdy, further mention of whom is made below; Herschel Puett, lives at Big Timber, Mont.; Lillian, married Henry North, lives at Minneapolis, Minn.; and Daisy F. Hamilton, lives at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Estelle F. Franklin was educated in the public and high schools of

Lexington and was graduated from Eureka College, where she studied music. After completing her course in 1887 she studied in New York City and on Aug. 18, 1892, Miss Franklin was married to John L. Mowdy. Mrs. Mowdy has taught music successfully for 40 years and is widely known as an accomplished musician. Mr. and Mrs. Mowdy have one daughter, Edith, who married Allan Ream and they have one daughter, Louise Ream. Mr. and Mrs. Ream live at Oakville, Iowa. Mrs. Mowdy lives at Lexington and she is a member of the Baptist Church. She was the organizer of the Lexington Music Club and is a member of the Lexington Womens Club.

In politics Mr. Franklin was a Democrat and he was a member of the Christian Church. He was an energetic man who stood well in the esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

William A. Smith, a well known retired farmer of Lexington, is a member of one of McLean County's prominent pioneer families. He was born on a farm in Lexington Township, Sept. 27, 1846, the son of Milton and Lydia Ann (Goddard) Smith.

Milton Smith was a native of Kentucky and came to Illinois in 1835, making the trip on horseback. He was born Feb. 19, 1808, and died in 1887. Mr. Smith was among the leading pioneers of Lexington, and helped build the first house there. He was the son of William and Obedience Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Smith were the parents of the following children: Sarah, the widow of Willis Strayer, lives at Lexington; W. A., the subject of this sketch; Fletcher M., lives at Everett, Wash.; Carrie, the widow of A. D. Pierson, lives at Lexington; Kate, the widow of L. D. Poole, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; L. H., a retired farmer, lives at Lexington; George J., a merchant at Lexington; Estelle, married Harry S. Shade, lives at Normal; and Anna Mary, deceased, was the wife of George B. Okeson.

Milton Smith became a prosperous farmer of McLean County and at one time owned 1,800 acres of land, which was later divided among his children.

William A. Smith has always followed farming and stock raising and has been successful. He received his education in the public and high schools at Bloomington and attended Illinois Wesleyan University. Mr.

Smith remained on the home place until 1870 and in 1871 became heir to his present farm of 287 acres in Lexington Township, which he farmed until 1890 when he moved to Lexington.

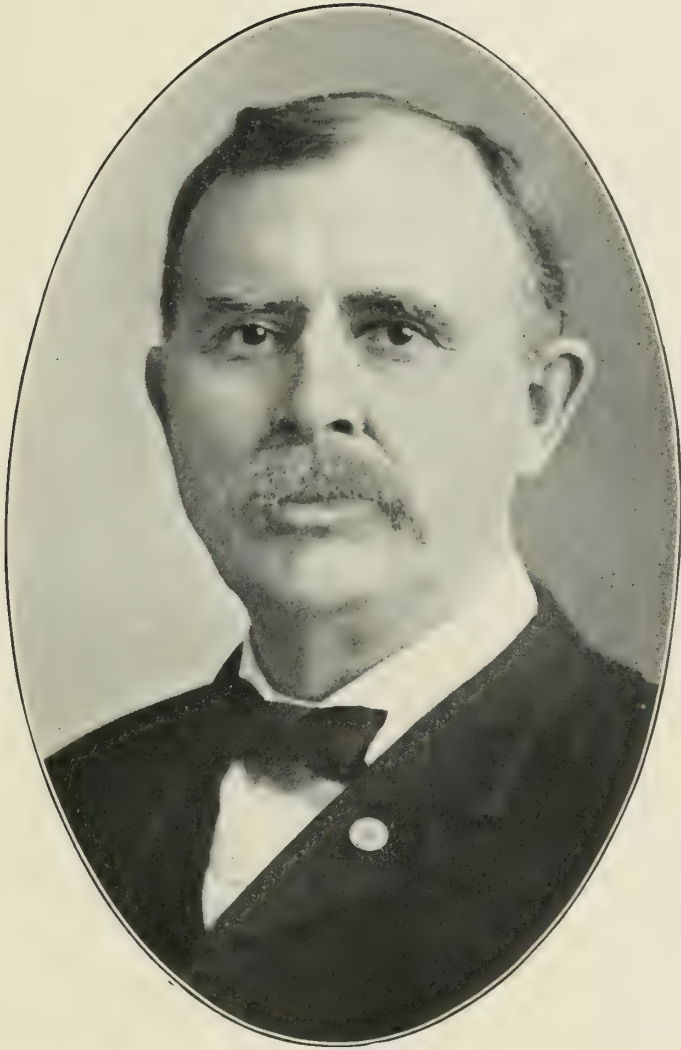
On Sept. 8, 1870, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Tinnie Day, a native of Lake County, Ill., born Aug. 16, 1852, and the daughter of Rev. Allen and Emma (Townsend) Day, natives of New York. To William A. and Tinnie (Day) Smith three children have been born, as follows: Albert, at home; Vivian, the widow of William Perrill, and she has one son by a former marriage, Kenneth Stone; and Josephine, the wife of G. C. Mericle, lives at Monta Vesta, Colo.

Mr. Smith is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is public spirited and progressive and the Smith family has always stood high in the community.

Arthur Van Dyke Pierson, deceased, was a prominent citizen of McLean County for many years. He was born at Mt. Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, May 19, 1847, the son of James S. and Mary J. (Morrison) Pierson.

James S. Pierson was a native of Knox County, Ohio, and was born Aug. 7, 1821. In 1853 he brought his family to McLean County and after a short time moved to Menard County, Ill. However, in 1855 he returned to McLean County, where he purchased 230 acres of land in Lexington Township. Mr. Pierson was an extensive sheep raiser and was appointed judge of sheep at many state fairs. He died May 19, 1900, and his wife, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, died March 24, 1915. She was born Sept. 12, 1826, and they were married on July 30, 1846. To James S. and Mary J. (Morrison) Pierson six children were born, as follows: Arthur Van Dyke, the subject of this sketch; Louisa, the widow of D. T. Douglas, lives in Martin Township, McLean County; Emily A., the wife of J. A. Bailey, lives at Los Angeles, Calif.; Eleanor, lives with her sister, Mrs. Douglas; Elmer, deceased; and Grace, deceased, was the wife of Howard McFarland.

Arthur Van Dyke Pierson received his education in the district schools and lived on the home place until the time of his marriage, when he purchased land for himself. He followed farming until 1901, at which time he retired and moved to Lexington, where he died Jan. 16, 1916.



ARTHUR VAN DYKE PIERSON.

Mr. Pierson was a successful farmer and an excellent citizen. During his life he wrote many articles for The Pantagraph of Bloomington and also for the Lexington papers. One of his best known writings is concerning the lives of Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

On March 30, 1876, Mr. Pierson was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Smith, a native of Lexington Township, born June 13, 1853, and the daughter of Milton and Lydia Ann (Goddard) Smith. Mr. Smith was born in Franklin, Ky., Feb. 19, 1808, and died Feb. 12, 1888. His wife was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1820, and died May 20, 1890. To Arthur Van Dyke and Carrie (Smith) Pierson three children were born, as follows: Lawrence Milton, born Oct. 6, 1878, and killed during a football game at Lake Forest College in Chicago, where he was attending school, on Sept. 28, 1900; Anna N., born May 19, 1882, married Harry Blue, lives on the home place; and Madge, born Oct. 2, 1888, is an invalid and lives with her mother.

Mrs. Carrie Pierson was educated in the public and high schools of Lexington. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Missionary Society. Mrs. Pierson is one of the hospitable and highly esteemed women of McLean County and she has many friends.

Arthur Van Dyke Pierson was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. When the Smith Library was organized he was elected president of the board. He was one of McLean County's representative and well known citizens.

Alexander Hensley, a well known citizen of McLean County, now living retired at Lexington, is a native of Kentucky. He was born on a farm in Oldham County, Ky., Aug. 10, 1848, the son of Thomas and Nancy (Davis) Hensley.

Thomas Hensley was a tobacco grower in Kentucky, where he was born. He moved his family to Illinois in 1856 and settled on a farm of 80 acres in Blue Mound Township. Mr. Hensley served as a member of the school board for many years and was a deacon of the Christian Church. He died in 1909 at the age of 82 years. His wife died 1898, she being 66 years of age. To Thomas and Nancy (Davis) Hensley six children were born, two of whom are now living: Alexander, the subject of this sketch; and Frank, lives in California. After the death of his first wife Mr. Hensley was later married to Mrs. McCollough, also deceased.

Alexander Hensley was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools. After working as a farm hand for two years he purchased land in Lawndale Township, McLean County, which he farmed until about 10 years ago. Mr. Hensley was a successful farmer and breeder of pure-bred stock. He owns 223 acres of well improved land, which is located in Lawndale, Blue Mound, and in Lexington townships.

Mr. Hensley was married in 1872 to Miss Steary Miles, a native of Ohio and the daughter of E. A. Miles. To Mr. and Mrs. Hensley the following children were born: Lee, deceased; Joseph Albert, lives in Washington; Jay Alexander, lives in Michigan; Ed, lives at Saxton, Mo.; Pearl, married Claude Albertson, lives at Indianapolis, Ind.; Guy, lives in Lawndale Township, McLean County; Thomas Wesley, lives in Blue Mound Township; Edna, married Henry Lindenbaum, lives in Lexington Township; and one child died in infancy.

Mr. Hensley is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church. He is a substantial citizen of McLean County and is well known.

Thomas A. Dawson, widely known as a breeder of pure bred Short-horn cattle and Durock Jersey hogs, is the owner of 200 acres of well-improved land, and a member of one of McLean County's oldest and most prominent families.

The Dawson family is of Welsh extraction and came to America during the first settlement of Virginia. James R. Dawson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1794 and went to Madison County, Ohio, in 1817, where he and his family remained until 1832, when they moved to McLean County. They settled on a farm one and one-half miles southwest of Lexington and were among the earliest settlers of the county. James R. Dawson was a successful farmer and owned 240 acres of land. His wife died three years after coming to Illinois .

John Dawson, father of the subject of this sketch and son of James R. Dawson, was born in Madison County, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1820, and died in 1900. He followed farming during his life and became the owner of 700 acres of land in McLean County. Mr. Dawson went to California in 1875 and remained there four years. He then lived retired at Lexington

until the time of his death. He was a member of the Christian Church and a Democrat. Mr. Dawson was married to Miss Arminta Adams, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born in 1862. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are now living, as follows: Thomas A., the subject of this sketch; and Orlando, lives retired at Lexington.

Thomas A. Dawson was born in Lexington Township, Oct. 13, 1854, and has always been a farmer. He received his education in the public and high schools of Lexington and attended the university at Normal for five months. Mr. Dawson has owned his own farm since he was 18 years of age, 200 acres which his father gave him. For many years he has specialized in the breeding of pure-bred stock and his farm is among the well improved stock farms of McLean County. His son, Harvey E., now farms with him. In 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Dawson moved to Lexington where they now reside.

Mr. Dawson was married on Jan. 1, 1873, to Miss Arabelle Campbell, a native of Lexington, and the daughter of John and Adeline (Hefner) Campbell, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Dawson seven children have been born, as follows: Oscar A., lives in Chicago; Bernard O., deceased; Austin, lives at Olathe, Kan.; Arminta, deceased; Nettie, married B. E. Grimsley, lives in Lexington Township; Alta, married Ralph Payne, lives in Chenoa Township; and Harvey E., who farms the home place in Chenoa Township. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mr. Dawson is identified with the Democratic party in politics and is a member of the Christian Church. He is well known throughout the county, where he is highly esteemed as a man of progress, industry, and initiative.

L. H. Smith, who now lives retired on his farm near Lexington, is a substantial citizen of McLean County. He was born on a farm in Lexington Township, Aug. 13, 1858, the son of Milton and Lydia Ann (Godard) Smith.

Milton Smith came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1835, making the trip on horseback. He was born in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 19, 1808, and died in 1887. Mr. Smith was among the leading pioneers of Lexington, and helped build the first house there. He was the son of William

and Obedience Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Smith were the parents of the following children: Sarah, the widow of Willis Strayer, lives at Lexington; W. A., a retired farmer, lives at Lexington; Fletcher M., lives at Everett, Wash.; Carrie, the widow of A. D. Pierson, lives at Lexington; Kate, the widow of L. D. Poole, lives at Lexington; L. H., the subject of this sketch; George J., merchant of Lexington, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Estelle, married Harry S. Shade, lives at Normal; and Anna Mary, deceased, was the wife of George B. Okeson.

L. H. Smith was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He farmed the home place until 1888, when he purchased his present farm of 30 acres near the city limits of Lexington. Mr. Smith conducts a dairy and has pure-bred Jersey cows.

On Sept. 30, 1879, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Rozilla Ralston, a native of Lexington, and the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (McNery) Ralston, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of McLean County. To L. H. and Rozilla (Ralston) Smith two children have been born, Harold, deceased, and Bessie, at home.

Mr. Smith is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of integrity and ability, a good farmer and an excellent citizen. Mr. Smith has had a hobby for the past 30 years of taking pictures, and he has in his possession a fine collection of photographs taken throughout the state of Illinois.

Robert E. Jones, deceased, was one of McLean County's most prominent and highly respected citizens. He was born at Montgomeryshire, Wales, Oct. 30, 1843, and died at Lexington, June 12, 1902. Mr. Jones was the son of Richard and Anna (Evans) Jones, natives of Wales, where they spent their entire lives.

Robert E. Jones was reared on his father's farm in Wales and received his education in the schools there. In 1865 he came to the United States and went as far west as Emporia, Kan. After several years Mr. Jones returned to Wales, was married, and returned to this country with his family in 1877. They settled on land near Lexington and Mr. Jones became a prosperous farmer. His first farm consisted of 80 acres, but at the time of his death he owned 160 acres. He was an extensive cattle feeder and also shipped stock.

On June 2, 1869, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Hughes, a native of Wales, born July 30, 1843, and the daughter of Morris and Elizabeth (Evans) Hughes. To Robert E. and Rebecca (Hughes) Jones eight children were born, as follows: Morris T., grocer at Lexington; Elizabeth Ann, the widow of William Cochran, lives in Chicago; Nellie Jane, the widow of L. O. Carnahan, and she conducts the N. J. Carnahan Dry Goods Company at Lexington; Richard G., state inspector of highway equipment, lives at Lexington; Emlyn Ivor, an attorney at Seattle, Wash., is a graduate of the University of Michigan; Winnie, a graduate of the University of Michigan and teacher of latin and history in Detroit before her marriage to John Nettleship, and they are now abroad; Sarah Florence, a graduate of the school of music at the University of Michigan, and she now teaches music and art at Quincy, Ill.; and Ora Margaret, a graduate of the University of Michigan, for a number of years secretary to the grand master of the state of Illinois Masonry, and she is now married to Athur Millard, lives at Chicago. Mrs. Jones has 21 grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

Mrs. Robert E. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and also belongs to the McLean County Historical Society. She has always taken an active interest in public welfare, especially educational affairs, and she has traveled extensively, having made five trips abroad. Mrs. Jones' daughter, Mrs. Carnahan, is a member of the Lexington Board of Education. She has one son, Charles, who married Louise Van Dolah, and they have one daughter, Given.

Robert E. Jones was a staunch supporter of the Republican party and served as road commissioner for several years. He was a well educated man and a representative man of affairs in Lexington and McLean County.

Lewis C. Wheaton is an extensive stock buyer of Lexington and the owner of 305 acres of well improved land. He was born at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1860, the son of James S. and Emma (Dawson) Wheaton.

James S. Wheaton was a native of Fayette County, Ohio, as also was his wife. He died in 1862 at the age of 28 years, leaving one son, Lewis C., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Wheaton was a butcher by trade and in partnership with Mr. Wickoff, who is still in the meat business. In 1873

Mrs. Wheaton was married to Jesse Stretch, and to that union one son was born, Harry H. Stretch, who lives at Normal. Mrs. Stretch died in 1919 at the age of 81 years.

Lewis C. Wheaton is a self-made man. He received his education in the district schools and lived on his step-father's farm until 1881, when he began buying stock. Mr. Wheaton's first farm was in Gridley Township and he now owns land there and also in DeWitt County, Ill. He has been a leading stockman of McLean County for many years and is also a feeder of stock. Mr. Wheaton dealt in fine horses for many years also, and sold them throughout the United States. In 1912 he moved to Lexington, where he owns a fine residence in the southeast part of town. He devotes his entire time to the buying and shipping of stock.

On Oct. 2, 1906, Mr. Wheaton was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Atonia Claggett, a native of Culpeper County, Va., and the daughter of Thomas and Columbia (Claggett) Claggett, early settlers of McLean County. Although Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton have no children of their own they have reared and educated two, Elmer J. Roy, a son of Mrs. Wheaton's sister, and Alice Ambrose, a daughter of Albert and Belle Ambrose.

Mr. Wheaton is a Republican and for five years served as township assessor of El Paso Township, McLean County. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is an enterprising citizen of McLean County.

John S. Johnston, deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War and one of the successful and enterprising farmers of McLean County. He was born at Hellers Corner, Ind., Dec. 1, 1838, the son of Charles and Rebecca (Stevenson) Johnston.

Charles Johnston was a native of New Jersey, and his wife was born at Xenia, Ohio. He went to Ohio when he was a young man, married there, and then brought his family to Illinois during the early days. They settled on a farm west of Danvers, and later moved to White Oak Township, where Mr. Johnston became a large landowner and successful farmer. There were nine children in the Johnston family, as follows: James S., deceased; Mary N., deceased, was the wife of Charles Barnes, and he lives at Mound City, Kan.; John S., the subject of this sketch; Martha Jane, deceased, was the wife of W. J. Baldridge; Joseph Henry, deceased; Cath-

erine, deceased, was the wife of Henry Wright; Rebecca, the widow of John A. Benson, lives at Middlepoint, Ohio; Amanda, deceased, was the wife of S. C. Kirkpatrick; and Sarah, married Alonzo McKinney, lives at Normal, Ill.

John S. Johnston grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools and at Illinois Wesleyan University. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted with the 3rd Illinois Volunteer Cavalry and served for three years and three months, and was raised to the rank of sergeant. After the close of the war, Mr. Johnston returned to McLean County and engaged in general farming and stock raising. He owned 240 acres of land and was a breeder of good stock, and also an extensive cattle feeder. He came to Hudson, Ill., in January, 1889, and died Feb. 5, 1905.

On Jan. 1, 1865, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Martha Elizabeth Havens, a native of Hudson Township, McLean County, born Feb. 11, 1841, and the daughter of Hiram and Sarah Ann (Trimmer) Havens. The Havens family came from Licking County, Ohio, to McLean County, and Jesse Havens, grandfather of Mrs. Johnston, settled at Hudson, Ill., in 1826, on land now known as Haven's Grove. He was the first postmaster of Hudson. Mrs. John S. Johnston, who died Feb. 15, 1887, was one of the first students to be enrolled at Illinois State Normal, at Normal. Her father, Hiram Havens, was known as Squire Havens and was one of the prominent farmers of Hudson Township. At one time in the winter he shot a wild deer near his home. He walked through the woods, following the steps of the deer, and when he came upon it a man was skinning it. Mr. Havens discovered that the man had also shot the deer, both their bullets striking at the same spot, although the bullets left the body at different spots.

To John S. and Martha Elizabeth (Havens) Johnston six children were born, as follows: Lora, further mention of whom is made below; Aura, a farmer, lives in Hudson Township; Grace, lives at Hudson, Ill.; Mae, lives at Hudson, Ill.; Emma, married J. A. King, lives at Atlanta, Ill.; and Sarah R., married Chester A. King, lives at Normal, Ill.

Lora Johnston was born and reared in White Oak Township and attended Illinois Wesleyan University, and later taught school for six years. In 1903 Miss Johnston was appointed postmistress of Hudson, Ill., which office she held until July, 1915. She was acting postmistress from Jan. 24th until April 24th, 1923, and later appointed postmistress again, which office she now holds. Miss Johnston is local correspondent for The Panta-

graph of Bloomington and she is one of the interesting and refined women of the community. After the death of her mother and father, she assumed the role of provider and brought up her brothers and sisters. During the World War Miss Johnston was very active in the Red Cross work. She was chairman of the organization for Hudson Township and devoted all her time to the cause.

In politics Mr. Johnston was a Republican and he was a member of the Methodist Church. He was an industrious, energetic man, who held the high esteem of his neighbors.

William G. Long, now living retired at Lexington, has been a prominent farmer and stockman of McLean County for many years. He was born in Spencer County, Ind., March 25, 1847, the son of C. W. and Harriet (Franklin) Long.

C. W. Long was born in Kentucky and at the age of 16 years went to Missouri and later to Indiana, where he farmed for a number of years. He later returned to Missouri and was a prominent breeder of horses in Lincoln County and sold his horses at St. Louis during the early days. Mr. Long moved his family to McLean County at the time of the building of the Chicago and Alton Railroad through that county and he built a hotel at Lexington with Noah Franklin. Mr. Long was married the first time to Harriet Franklin, a native of Indiana, who died in 1863 at the age of 36 years, and to this union three children were born, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, the widow of R. S. Dement, lives at Chicago, Ill.; William G., the subject of this sketch; and Nancy Emma, deceased, was the wife of George Mahon. After the death of his first wife Mr. Long was married to Miss Jane Pollard and they moved to Odessa, Mo., where he died in 1891. To this union five children were born, one of whom is now living, Clara, the widow of Mr. Gilbert, and she lives at Odessa, Mo.

William G. Long was reared and educated in Lexington and was employed as a clerk in the general store of George T. Dement and Company. He then followed general farming in Lexington Township, where he owned 217 acres of land. After several years of farming Mr. Long's health failed and he went to San Diego, Calif., where he worked as a street car conductor for four and one-half years. He returned to Lexington, Ill., in 1895, and again followed farming and stock raising until



MRS. W. G. LONG.



W. G. LONG.

1915, when he retired and moved to Lexington. After selling his farm in Lexington Township, Mr. Long purchased 320 acres of land in Indiana, which he sold one year later. In the 80's Mr. Long made some improvements as to road graveling. He built one mile of gravel road from the Mackinaw river bridge near his farm to Lexington at a cost of \$1,000. The road was 10 feet wide and one foot deep. Mr. Long states that this was the first gravel road built in the state of Illinois. He donated the gravel and another man and himself with two teams did the construction. The money was donated by the Lexington business men; the farmers did the hauling.

On Aug. 16, 1870, Mr. Long was united in marriage with Miss Emma P. Flesher, a native of Lexington Township, born in a log cabin, April 29, 1852. She was the daughter of Andrew J. and Sarah (Brown) Flesher and came to Lexington to live when she was 12 years of age. Her father was a well known lumber dealer there. Mrs. Long died Dec. 10, 1920. Mrs. W. G. Long was a very loving wife, a devout Christian woman. For many years she was organist in the Presbyterian Church and later the Methodist Church of which she was a member. She was a great helpmate to her husband. They were as one in all things. Mr. and Mrs. Long had no children but adopted a son, R. H. Long, who now lives at Montgomery, Ala., where he raises pure bred cattle. He has two sons, Robert and Clarence Long.

Mr. Long has served on the city council and is a firm believer in prohibition. He is a member of the Methodist Church and has held many offices in his church. He is a respected citizen of his community.

Frank Allison, a retired farmer of Lexington Township, is a prominent and substantial citizen of McLean County. He was born in Allin Township, McLean County, May 10, 1870, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha (Johnson) Allison.

Benjamin Franklin Allison was a native of Ohio, born in 1846. He came to Illinois and settled on a farm four miles southwest of Lexington, which he farmed for 17 years. Mr. Allison died in 1897 and his widow now lives with her children at Ames, Iowa. She was a native of Twin Grove Township. Mr. and Mrs. Allison were the parents of eight children, one of whom is deceased.

Frank Allison received his education in the district schools and has always lived on a farm. In 1891 he rented land in Money Creek Township, which he farmed until 1919, when he purchased 25 acres of land in Lexington Township, just outside of the city limits of Lexington. He now lives retired.

On Dec. 17, 1890, Mr. Allison was married to Miss Minnie May Johnson, a native of Miami County, Ohio, and the daughter of George and Mary Jane (Surface) Johnson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. To Frank and Minnie May (Johnson) Allison four children have been born, as follows: Ruby Jane, married W. F. Beck, lives in Lexington Township; Josephine Elizabeth, married Ralph Berry, lives in Money Creek Township; Flossie A., married Lincoln West, lives in Blue Mound Township; and Eugene F., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have five grandchildren.

Mr. Allison is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church. He stands high in the community and he and his wife have many friends and acquaintances.

R. T. Claggett, vice-president of The Peoples Bank of Lexington, and leading farmer of McLean County, is a native of Fairfax County, Va., where he was born May 10, 1858. He is the son of James A. and Catherine (Johnson) Claggett.

James A. Claggett was born in Virginia and came to McLean County with his family on Dec. 25, 1866, and settled on a farm in Lexington Township, where Mr. Claggett became a successful stockman. He owned 400 acres of land, which is now owned by his son, R. T. Claggett, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Claggett died in 1886 at the age of 66 years and his wife died in 1900 at the age of 86 years. They had three children, of whom R. T. is the youngest and the only one now living.

R. T. Claggett received his education in the district schools, but was not able to receive much schooling as his mother lost all the slaves on their farm during the Civil War, and he was obliged to work on the farm when he was quite young. Mr. Claggett has always been a farmer and now operates 400 acres of well-improved land in Lexington Township. He moved to Lexington in 1897 and owns a beautiful home at the corner of Cedar and Chestnut avenues.

On Jan. 24, 1884, Mr. Claggett was married to Miss Minnie Biggs, a

native of Money Creek Township, born Jan. 31, 1863, and the daughter of Josiah and Lucy (Empie) Biggs, early settlers of McLean County. Mrs. Minnie (Biggs) Claggett, on her mother's side, is a direct descendant of Barbara Fritchie; on her father's of John Quincy Adams. Josiah Biggs was born in Money Creek Township, Feb. 26, 1834, the son of Lemuel and Nancy (Mullen) Biggs, natives of Ohio. One son of Lemuel Biggs is still living, Lemuel, and he lives at Seattle, Wash. Josiah Biggs was married on Aug. 30, 1860, to Lucy Empie, a native of New Albany, N. Y., born Aug. 30, 1842. Mr. Biggs died in 1900 and his wife died July 29, 1922. They were the parents of five children, of whom two are now living, Mrs. Claggett and Hattie, the widow of Frank Brown, Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Claggett's great aunt, Deliah (Mullen) Evans, was the first woman teacher to teach in the school that stood on the present site of Bloomington, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Claggett have no children of their own, but reared Elmo F. Hill and his sister, Catherine Hill was adopted.

Elmo F. Hill was born at Lexington, Feb. 3, 1899, the son of Elmer and Daisy (Mosier) Hill, both deceased. He enlisted for service during the World War from Peoria, in October, 1917, and was assigned to the 5th Balloon Corps. In January, 1918, after training at Omaha, Nebr., he sailed for France, where he died on Sept. 23, 1918, from influenza. Mr. Hill's body was returned to this country in 1920 and buried in Selma Cemetery, McLean County.

Catherine Claggett was born Oct. 5, 1900. She has attended Lexington High School, Fairy Hall at Lake Forest, Ill., and in 1924 she will be graduated from the university at Normal, Ill.

R. T. Claggett is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church, as also is his wife. They have an extensive acquaintance in McLean County and stand high in the community.

M. E. Jenny, who is successfully engaged in business at Lexington, was born at Highland, Ill., Nov. 10, 1883, and is the son of S. L. and Louisa (Steiner) Jenny.

S. L. Jenny, a native of Switzerland, came to this country when he was a young man and settled at Highland, Ill. He served throughout the Civil War, having enlisted from Jamestown, Ill. Mr. Jenny now lives retired at Highland and is 83 years of age. His wife was born in Illinois

and died in 1921 at the age of 72 years. They were members of the German Evangelical Church and the parents of five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living. M. E., the subject of this sketch, is the eighth in order of birth.

M. E. Jenny was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools. He started life as a farm hand near Peoria, Ill., and when he was 21 years old he started farming on rented land. In 1915 Mr. Jenny came to Lexington and engaged in the grocery business. He has built up a fine business and is among the enterprising merchants of the community. In 1917 Mr. Jenny began handling farm implements in connection with his store and he now represents the International Harvester Company. He owns two store buildings at Lexington as well as a fine home.

On Dec. 10, 1920, Mr. Jenny was united in marriage with Miss Alma Frieburg, a native of Saybrook, Ill., and the daughter of Charles and M. Frieburg. Mr. Frieburg lives at Saybrook, Ill., and his wife is deceased. To M. E. and Alma (Frieburg) Jenny one daughter has been born, Dorothy, born Feb. 25, 1923.

Mr. Jenny is a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1916 he began trap shooting and in 1922 won the state championship at a meet where 150 trap shooters engaged in. Out of 200 targets, Mr. Jenny shot 197. Mr. Jenny is an excellent business man of Lexington, where he is highly esteemed as an alert and enterprising citizen.

George W. Priest, a substantial and well known farmer and stockman of Hudson Township, is a member of one of McLean County's oldest families. He was born on the farm where he now lives, Sept. 21, 1846, the son of Elijah and Rebecca (Hinthorn) Priest.

Elijah Priest was a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, as also was his wife. They came to McLean County in 1835 and settled on the farm now owned by their son, George W. Priest, the subject of this sketch. At that time there was only one frame house standing in Bloomington and Mr. and Mrs. Priest were interesting pioneers of the county. He died in 1890 at the age of 79 years and his wife died in 1867, at the age of 54 years. They had six children, of whom only one is now living, George W.,

our subject. After the death of his wife, Elijah Priest was later married to Miss Minerva McCurdy, a native of Ohio, who died in 1875. No children were born to this union.

George W. Priest has always been a farmer. He received his education in the district schools of Hudson Township and then engaged in farming on the home place with his father. Mr. Priest has improved the home place considerably and he is known as a breeder of good stock.

In 1896 Mr. Priest was married to Miss Ellen Priest, a native of Iroquois County, Ill., who died June 24, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Priest had no children.

Mr. Priest is a Democrat and served as school director for 25 years. He is one of the highly esteemed and prominent men of his community.

Stephen A. Finley, now living retired at Lexington, is a member of one of McLean County's oldest families. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1855, the son of James and Harriet (Owens) Finley.

The Finley family came to Illinois from Brown County, Ohio, in 1857 and settled on a farm in Blue Mound Township, where James Finley became a prosperous farmer. He later moved to Lexington Township, where he operated 100 acres of well improved land. Mr. Finley died Nov. 15, 1907, at the age of 82 years and his wife, who was born Sept. 15, 1824, died Nov. 29, 1901. They were the parents of 12 children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Mary, the widow of J. A. Roberts, lives at Varna, Ill.; Curtis, lives at Schuyler, Nebr.; Stephen A., the subject of this sketch; Richard C., a retired farmer, lives at Bloomington; and G. L., lives at Red Lodge, Mont.

Stephen A. Finley was two years of age when his family came to Illinois and he received his education in the district schools. He began farming on rented land in 1883 and later purchased 85 acres in Lexington Township, McLean County. Mr. Finley added to his land holdings whenever possible and now owns 285 acres of well-improved land in Lexington Township, which is operated by his son. He retired in 1920 and now resides at Lexington.

On Feb. 20, 1883, Mr. Finley was united in marriage with Miss Laura Elbert, a native of New Albany, Ind., born Oct. 17, 1857, and the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Elbert. Mr. Elbert was born near

Pittsburgh, Pa., and came to McLean County in 1857, and settled on land in Blue Mound Township. He served with the 33d Illinois Volunteer Infantry throughout the Civil War and also served in the Mexican War. Mr. Elbert died Aug. 20, 1907, at the Danville Military Soldiers Home, and his wife died in 1867. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Mrs. Finley; Sarah, married F. P. Casey, lives at Peoria, Ill.; N. L., lives in Blue Mound Township on the old home place; Anna, the widow of C. K. Hutchinson, lives at Lexington; and Nettie, married Parker Hefner, lives in Blue Mound Township. To Sephen A. and Laura (Elbert) Finley five children have been born, as follows: Anna, deceased, was the wife of Harold Brown; Elbert, lives at Hudson, Ill.; Myrtle, deceased; Eugene, who operates the home place; and one child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Finley have four grandsons.

Mr. Finley is identified with the Democratic party in politics and he has served as school director for 20 years and as road commissioner. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Finley is a substantial citizen.

Van Armstrong is a prosperous farmer and stockman of Lexington Township and the owner of 460 acres of well improved land. He was born on a farm in Highland County, Va., Dec. 22, 1875, and is the son of William and Susan (Botkin) Armstrong.

William Armstrong and his wife were born in Highland County, Va., where he operated a large farm for his uncle, John T. Armstrong. During the Civil War he served for three years with the Confederate army and he died in 1916 at the age of 68 years. Mrs. Armstrong still lives on the farm in Virginia. They had eight children, all of whom are living, and Van, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child in order of birth.

Van Armstrong spent his boyhood on the farm and attended the district schools of Virginia. When he was 15 years of age he left home and came to Lexington, Ill., where he remained one year and then went to Iowa. Mr. Armstrong borrowed \$15.00 from a schoolmate to help pay his way to Illinois from Virginia and after coming here worked on a farm for \$18.00 per month for three years in the employ of William Rockel. He later farmed the Ed Kemp farm for 20 years and in 1920 purchased his present farm in Lexington Township, which was originally the Will-

iam Rockel farm. Mr. Armstrong raises stock and also carries on general farming and his farm is well improved and among the valuable stock farms of the community.

On Dec. 25, 1899, Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Alice Turnipseed, a native of Lexington, and the daughter of D. T. and Emma (Cross) Turnipseed. To Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong four children have been born, as follows: Lola, married Fred Froelich, lives at Gridley, and they have two children, Van Edwin and Fred Franklin Froelich; Florence, Willie, and Glenard, all at home.

Mr. Armstrong is identified with the Democratic party in politics and he has served as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Armstrong is a man of integrity and ability, a good farmer and an excellent citizen.

Manfred J. Trimmer, an enterprising and well known farmer and stockman of Money Creek Township, is a native of McLean County. He was born on a farm in Money Creek Township, Aug. 3, 1856, the son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Stretch) Trimmer.

Daniel Trimmer was born in New Jersey and was one of the first settlers of McLean County, having come here in 1826. He engaged in farming and was one of the prominent stockmen of the early days. He was accidentally shot while on his way to the polls to vote for President Lincoln, when his gun accidentally exploded. Mrs. Trimmer, a native of Licking County, Ohio, died in 1892. By her first marriage she had 10 children, all of whom are now deceased except Manfred J., the subject of this sketch. She later married W. J. Fryer and to that union two children were born, one of whom is now living, Charles E. Fryer, who lives at Bloomington.

Manfred J. Trimmer was four years old when his father died. He received his education in the district schools and has always followed farming and stock raising, and he lived on the same farm in Money Creek Township for 20 years, which he rented. In 1913 Mr. Trimmer purchased his present farm of 12 acres and made extensive improvements. He has been a breeder of pure-bred hogs for 35 years and has made many exhibits of his Chester White hogs at fairs. He also is an extensive shipper of pure-bred hogs for breeding and also raises shorthorn cattle.

On Feb. 2, 1882, Mr. Trimmer was married to Miss Ella Ogden, a native of Money Creek Township, and the daughter of Albert and Sarah (Pertle) Ogden, the former a native of McLean County and the latter of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Trimmer two children have been born, as follows: Earl C., married Bernadine O'Hara, lives in Los Angeles, Calif., and they have one daughter, Valeria; and Ruby L., married Hershel Kemp, lives near Burlington, Iowa, and they have four children, Ogden, Franklin, Lucille and Morine.

Mr. Trimmer is a Republican, served as county supervisor for about three and one-half years, road commissioner for four years, and as school director for 35 years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a substantial citizen of McLean County.

Noah Franklin, president of The State Bank of Lexington, and the owner of 1,100 acres of well improved land in Money Creek and Gridley Townships, has been prominently identified with McLean County for many years. He was born in Owen County, Indiana, June 29, 1831, the son of John and Mary (Puett) Franklin.

The Franklin family originally came from England and at an early date emigrated to North Carolina, where John Franklin was born. In 1818 he and his wife removed to Indiana where they remained until 1850, then coming to McLean County, where they settled on land in Money Creek Township. Mr. Franklin was a colonel in the state militia of Indiana and died in 1860. He and his wife had 11 children, of whom all are deceased except Noah, the subject of this sketch.

Noah Franklin was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools near Lexington, Ill. He has always followed farming and stock raising and has met with marked success. In 1853 he purchased 320 acres of land warrants from Mexican war soldiers, through the government, at \$1.00 per acre, which he improved from raw prairie. Mr. Franklin has added to his land holdings until he now owns 1,100 acres in McLean County. He has been widely known as a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle and as a shipper of stock. In 1877 he removed to Lexington, where he now lives retired.

Mr. Franklin is one of the organizers of The State Bank of Lexington and has served as president for the past six years.



NOAH FRANKLIN.

On June 29, 1854, Mr. Franklin was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Spawr, a native of McLean County, and the daughter of Jacob Spawr. To this union five children were born: Ida M., the widow of Charles Bush, lives with her parents; Elmo, a farmer, lives in Money Creek Township; Minnie, deceased; Bert A., an attorney of Bloomington, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Lola, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin have three grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin will celebrate their 70th wedding anniversary in June, 1924. At the time of their marriage the Chicago & Alton had just completed construction work between Bloomington and Lexington, and the superintendent of construction honored the young couple by sending a coach from Bloomington to Lexington to take them back for their wedding, which took place in Bloomington. Thus Mr. and Mrs. Franklin and their wedding party of 40 guests were the first passengers on the new railroad. An amusing incident which occurred on the return trip, made on a flat car, was when one of the young ladies, Miss Barnes, raised her umbrella while the train was in motion. A gust of wind blew it from her hands into a nearby field. The train, however, was stopped and the engineer backed the cars to recover the lost umbrella.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin began life with a capital of but \$300.00. Mr. Franklin is a Republican and served as mayor of Lexington for one term. He is a member of the Christian Church and stands high in the community and McLean County.

William E. Platt is a prosperous farmer and stockman of Hudson Township and the owner of 328 acres of good farm land. He was born on the farm where he now lives, May 21, 1867, and is the son of Jesse and Jane (Hinthorn) Platt.

Jesse Platt was a native of Champaign County, Ill., born Jan. 13, 1830, and his wife was born in Ohio. When he was a young man, Mr. Platt came to McLean County and settled on the present Platt farm in Hudson Township, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1907. His first wife died Sept. 16, 1875, at the age of 48 years and Mr. Platt was later married to Miss Sarah Hinthorn. No children were born to this

union. William E. Platt, the subject of this sketch, is the only one of five children now living that were born to Jesse and Jane (Hinthorn) Platt.

William E. Platt has always lived on the same farm in Hudson Township, which he purchased in 1909. He received his education in the district schools and started life farming on the home place. Mr. Platt has made improvements on the place and is a successful farmer.

On Nov. 16, 1916, Mr. Platt was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Hinthorn, a native of Waldo Township, McLean County, and the daughter of Eli and Minnie (Brown) Hinthorn, natives of McLean County. Mr. and Mrs. Platt have two children, as follows: Edward Jesse and Dorothy Fern, both at home.

Mr. Platt is identified with the Democratic party in politics and has served as school director of District No. 202. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is an enterprising and progressive citizen of McLean County.

Charles E. Ransom, a leading farmer and stockman of Lexington Township, and the owner of 168 acres of well improved land, was born in Cavallo, Coshocton County, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1847, the son of Thomas L. and Ann (Pierson) Ransom.

Thomas L. Ransom was a native of Ohio and a successful farmer. He served throughout the Civil War and died in 1898. Thomas L. and Ann (Pierson) Ransom had two children, as follows: Temperance, deceased, was the wife of Dr. E. L. Dooley; and Charles E., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Ransom was married the second time to James Adams, a native of Kentucky and a pioneer settler of Illinois. No children were born to this union, and she died in February, 1884, at the age of 62 years. Thomas L. Ransom was married also a second time to Mrs. Maxfield and had three children by his second marriage, as follows: Ella M. LeBrun, Louisiana; May, now lives in Louisiana, and Clara, deceased.

Charles E. Ransom was reared by an uncle and aunt, James S. and Mary Jane (Morrison) Pierson. He received his education in the Pleasant Hill District School and rented land until 1878, when he purchased his present farm, which is located in Lexington Township. He carries on general farming and is among the efficient farmers of the township.

On March 14, 1888, Mr. Ransom was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Dinsmore, a native of Knox County, Ohio, born March 2, 1858,

and the daughter of John M. and Martha J. (Guy) Dinsmore, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Ohio. At the close of the Civil War the Dinsmore family went to Iowa and two years later moved to Jasper County, Mo. In 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore moved to Kansas City, where he died. Mrs. Dinsmore died at Carthage, Mo. In 1883 Mrs. Ransom came to McLean County to visit relatives and while here met Mr. Ransom. Before her marriage she was employed by The Carthage Press for 13 years, as she had learned the printer's trade in 1875. She also taught school before her marriage. To Charles E. and Josephine (Dinsmore) Ransom three children have been born, as follows: Guy D., married Fern Sprouse, and they have three children, Ruth Anne, Charles Robert and Louis Joseph; Truman, married May McMeekin, and they have one child, Betty Louise; and Mary Louise, lives at home.

In politics Mr. Ransom is a Republican and he has served as school director of Adams School. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has been a ruling elder over 40 years. He is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of McLean County. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Albert S. Ogden, deceased, was a prominent farmer of McLean County for many years. He was born on a farm in Money Creek Township, McLean County, Jan. 9, 1837, and died Jan. 7, 1909. Mr. Ogden was the son of Samuel and Nancy (VanDolah) Ogden.

The Ogden family are of English descent and the great-grandfather of Albert S. Ogden, the subject of this sketch, was Albert Ogden, who settled at Albany, N. Y., before the Revolutionary War. Samuel Ogden settled in McLean County, Ill., many years ago and was among the earliest settlers of the county. He came from Lincoln, Ohio, where he was born. Mr. Ogden became the owner of 900 acres of land, which he entered from the government, and he was a successful stockman. He died in 1892 at the age of 83 years and his wife died July 8, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ogden had 10 children, one of whom is now living, Alexander. .

Albert S. Ogden spent his boyhood on the home place and received his education in the district schools. He owned 260 acres of well-improved land in Money Creek Township and was a successful stock raiser. The

Ogden farm is now operated by his son, Elmon O. Ogden, who is widely known as a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle.

On March 8, 1860, Mr. Ogden was married to Miss Sarah C. Pirtle, a native of Owen County, Ind., born July 21, 1843, and the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (McKnott) Pirtle, early settlers of McLean County. Mrs. Ogden died Feb. 14, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden were the parents of 13 children, 10 of whom are now living, as follows: Ora, the widow of Enos Trimmer, lives at Towanda, Ill.; Ella, married M. J. Trimmer, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Elmon O., farms the home place; Stella, married Charles Yoder, lives east of Bloomington; Dorothy, the widow of Elsworth Van Buskirk, lives at 403 West Grove Street, Bloomington; Pearl, lives at Des Moines, Iowa; Nora, married James W. White, lives at Clear Lake, Iowa; Coral married Hary H. Fritz, lives on the home place; Ernest, lives in Texas; and Theresa, the widow of Elmer Anderson, lives at Bloomington.

Mr. Ogden had been a Democrat for 29 years and served as school director for 12 years and also as highway commissioner. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 482. Mr. Ogden was highly respected and was one of the substantial citizens of McLean County.

S. P. Livingston, deceased, was a native of Licking County, Ohio. He was born Dec. 29, 1842, and died July 13, 1921. Mr. Livingston was the son of Isaac and Sarah (Wise) Livingston, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of 11 children, of whom S. P., the subject of this sketch, was the fourth in order of birth. Isaac Livingston moved his family to McLean County in 1855, where he followed farming until the time of his death. His wife died at Pontiac, Ill.

S. P. Livingston grew up on his father's farm and attended the Hudson district schools. He rented land until 1875, at which time he purchased 60 acres in Hudson and Gridley townships. Mr. Livingston became a prominent farmer and at the time of his death owned 190 acres of land. In 1911 he retired and moved to Hudson, Ill., where he owned a considerable amount of town property.

On March 26, 1863, Mr. Livingston was married to Miss Arminta Moore, a native of Livingston County, Ill., born Feb. 12, 1844, and the daughter of John and Margaret (Popejoy) Moore. Mrs. Livingston's

parents died when she was six years old and she was reared by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Isam Moore. She was educated in the schools of Fairbury and taught school for several years before her marriage. At that time the school term lasted three months each year and she received \$12.00 per month and board. To S. P. and Arminta (Moore) Livingston 10 children were born, only one of whom is now living, Araminta E., married Burt Stephens, lives on a farm near Normal, Ill., and they have the following children: Sterling R.; Dwight B.; and Avery L. Stephens.

Mr. Livingston was a Democrat and served as constable of Hudson for a time. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Livingston was a man of integrity and strong business acumen, a believer in progressive methods in his work, and always ready to support the best interests of his community.

William Thomas Carman Burtis, deceased, was a leading farmer of Hudson Township for many years, and a member of a prominent pioneer family of McLean County. He was born at Hudson, Ill., Nov. 16, 1844, the son of Edwin E. and Sarah Ann (Lewis) Burtis.

Edwin E. Burtis was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was the son of Jacob Hicks and Eliza (Carman) Burtis. Jacob Hicks Burtis was born in Queens County, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1796, and at the age of 18 years he settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he learned the carving business and the cabinet making trade. In the War of 1812 he enlisted for service from New York City and was made a captain, but was never called into active service. Mr. Burtis was married on Feb. 5, 1821, to Miss Eliza Carman, who died in 1832, leaving four children. In 1835 Jacob Hicks Burtis was married the second time to Miss Mary Weeks and five children were born to this union. During the year of 1835 Mr. Burtis started west with his family, stopping at Jackson and Alton, Ill., and they did not come to Hudson, Ill., until Dec. 1, 1836. The Burtis family was one of the first families to settle in this community and during their first winter lived with James T. Gildersleeve and family. Mr. Burtis purchased 160 acres of land in the Hudson colony and began farming in 1837. He died June 16, 1873. Mr. Burtis was baptized in the Episcopal Church but was not a member of any church. He was, however, a Christian, and a highly respected pioneer of McLean County.

Edwin E. Burtis, father of the subject of this sketch, came to McLean County with his father when he was a boy and became a successful farmer, operating the original homestead in Hudson Township.

William Thomas Carman Burtis lived on the same farm during his entire life and was a successful and widely known stockman. He specialized in the breeding of pure-bred Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle and was also a shipper of stock. Mr. Burtis died Aug. 2, 1902.

On Nov. 5, 1878, Mr. Burtis was united in marriage with Miss Leah Jane Ambrose, a native of Hudson, Ill., born Nov. 18, 1856, and the daughter of James and Amelia (Hedges) Ambrose, natives of England. The Ambrose family came to the United States in 1850 and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and two years later moved to Hudson, Ill., where Mr. Ambrose was employed at the carpenter trade. He also followed general farming and owned 160 acres of land. To William Thomas Carman and Leah Jane (Ambrose) Burtis seven children were born, five of whom are now living, as follows: Altha, married Fred Musgrove, lives at Chicago; Cecel, married G. E. Myers, lives at Normal, Ill.; Ralph W., lives at Defiance, Ohio; Floss, lives in Defiance, Ohio, and is a trained nurse; and Parker lives on the home place with his mother. Mrs. Burtis has two grandchildren: Mary Ellen Myers and Joanna Lou Burtis.

Mr. Burtis was a Republican and attended the Methodist Church. He was a man of energy, strong purpose and industry. In his business affairs he was ever upright and fair, and in his work as a citizen he was the upholder of high standards.

Edward Curtis Mahan is an enterprising and successful farmer of Money Creek Township, where he operates 330 acres of good farm land. He was born at Lexington, Ill., Nov. 19, 1883, the son of William Robert and Emma Jane (Strausbaugh) Mahan.

William Robert Mahan was born at Lexington, Ill., and his wife is a native of Decatur, Ill. They now live at Lexington, where Mr. Mahan conducts a hardware and implement business. They have three children, as follows: Clara Irene, married C. P. Scroggin, lives at Chicago; Edward Curtis, the subject of this sketch; and Douglass S., at home.

Edward Curtis Mahan received his education in the public schools of Lexington and in 1901 began farming the J. N. Franklin farm. Two

years later he farmed his father's land in Money Creek Township and in 1917 purchased 86 acres of land in the same township. Mr. Mahan raises a good grade of stock and during the World War was an extensive feeder of cattle.

On Feb. 20, 1908, Mr. Mahan was married to Miss Bertha Douglass, a native of McLean County and the daughter of James and Mary S. (Paul) Douglass, a sketch of whom also appears in this work. Before her marriage, Mrs. Mahan taught school for five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis Mahan one child has been born, Oma C., at home.

Mr. Mahan has served as township assessor of Money Creek Township since 1918 and he is also a member of the Community School Board of Lexington. He is a Republican and is one of the progressive and substantial citizens of McLean County.

William Humphries is a prominent farmer and stockman of Hudson Township and the owner of 400 acres of well improved land. He was born at Hudson, Ill., March 19, 1858, and is the son of Thomas and Jane (Ambrose) Humphries.

Thomas Humphries was a native of England, born March 6, 1826, and his wife was also born in England, March 3, 1826. In 1852 Mr. and Mrs. Humphries came to this country and lived in New York until 1856, when they moved to Hudson, Ill., where Mr. Humphries worked at the carpenter trade. Ten years later he purchased 160 acres of land in Hudson Township, which he farmed until the time of his death, July 7, 1876. His wife died in January, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Humphries had four children, two of whom are now living: W. J., lives at Des Moines, Iowa; and William, the subject of this sketch. Two daughters died in infancy.

William Humphries was reared on his father's farm and attended the Hudson Township district schools. He has always followed farming and has lived on his present farm in Hudson Township since 1877. The land was owned by his father, who was about to build a home on it at the time of his death. Mr. Humphries and his mother then built it. The Humphries farm has been owned by only three parties since the land was entered from the government. Mr. Humphries has good buildings and good equipment on his farm and he is known as a breeder of pure-bred stock.

On Oct. 25, 1882, Mr. Humphries was married to Miss Charlotte Parker, a native of Castleton, Vt., born Feb. 5, 1861, and the daughter of Jehiel and Paulina (Pond) Parker, natives of Vermont. In 1865 the Parkers came to Illinois and settled at Gardner, where Mr. Parker died. His widow now resides at Calumet, Mich. Mrs. Humphries was educated in the public and high schools at Gardner, and attended Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill., where she met Mr. Humphries. Before her marriage she taught school for several years. To William and Charlotte (Parker) Humphries seven children have been born, as follows: Bert P., at home; John W., a farmer, lives in Hudson Township; Edward, a farmer, lives in Hudson Township; Mary, married Loren Miller, lives at Marinette, Wis.; Dr. Paul A., a physician, Towanda, Ill.; Kate, deceased; and Fred, at home.

Mr. Humphries is a Republican and has always taken a keen interest in politics, although he has never aspired for any office. He is a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Humphries is well and favorably known in McLean County and takes an active interest in the affairs of his community.

Joseph B. McNaught, deceased, was one of McLean County's successful farmers. He was born near Spencer, Ind., Dec. 27, 1822, and died Sept. 21, 1866.

Mr. McNaught came to McLean County when he was a young man and was among the first settlers of the county. He worked making fence rails for 25 cents per hundred. After several years Mr. McNaught returned to Indiana and was married to Miss Agnes Scott, a native of Indiana, born March 17, 1828. To this union 10 children were born, seven of whom are now living, and Mrs. Sarah E. McNemar is the only one living in McLean County. Mrs. Joseph B. McNaught died Feb. 24, 1907.

Sarah E. (McNaught) McNemar was born in Gridley Township, Jan. 30, 1848, and she was the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. McNaught. She was married in 1864 to Joseph B. Carter, a prominent farmer of McLean County. He died on June 29, 1879, at the age of 35 years. To this union four children were born as follows: Etta, married



SARAH E. MCNEMAR.

Henry Gonder, lives at Rippey, Iowa, and they have six daughters and one son: Joseph B., lives at St. Edwards, Nebr., and he has eight children; Lennie M., married Alma Wick, lives at Lexington, and they have one daughter; Mabel, married Sherman Foster, and they have two daughters and one son. Mrs. Carter was later married to William Stewart, also deceased, and she was married the third time to C. J. W. McNemar, who died Feb. 10, 1920. Mrs. McNemar has nine grandchildren and 22 great grandchildren. She lives at Lexington and owns 200 acres of well improved land in Money Creek Township, McLean County. She is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Rebecca lodge. Mrs. McNemar is one of the interesting pioneer women of McLean County and grew to womanhood among the wild game of the prairies.

Joseph B. McNaught was a highly respected citizen of McLean County. He was industrious, earnest and sincere, and merited the high regard in which he was held by the community.

Edward Ambrose, deceased, was a prominent citizen of McLean County for many years. He was born at Hudson, Ill., March 7, 1862, and was the son of James and Amelia (Hedges) Ambrose.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ambrose were natives of Chilton, England, and came to this country in 1850. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Ambrose purchased a farm in Hudson Township, which was later owned and operated by his son, Edward, the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. James Ambrose had six children, of whom Edward was the fourth in order of birth.

Edward Ambrose was reared on the farm and received his education in the district schools. He lived in Hudson Township during his entire life and became a leading farmer and stockman. He died July 17, 1911.

On March 25, 1890, Mr. Ambrose was married to Miss Rebecca Bishop, a native of Money Creek Township, McLean County, born Jan. 20, 1865, and the daughter of Pleasant W. and Amelia (Timmons) Bishop, natives of Indiana. In 1836 the Bishop family moved to McLean County. Pleasant W. Bishop was the son of William G. and Rebecca (Briggs) Bishop, natives of South Carolina. Pleasant W. Bishop followed farming during his life and was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He served throughout the Civil War in the 94th Illinois Volunteer Infantry

and was a chaplain in the 37th Regiment. Mr. Bishop died at Gilbert, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1918, and his wife died July 19, 1886. She was a native of Ohio and the daughter of Henry B. and Celia (Briley) Timmons, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio. John Briley, great-grandfather of Mrs. Ambrose, was a native of Ireland and after coming to the United States served throughout the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Pleasant W. Bishop had seven children, two of whom now live in McLean County: Charles F., a policeman at Bloomington; and Mrs. Ambrose.

To Edward and Rebecca (Bishop) Ambrose six children were born, as follows: James B., a veteran of the World War, lives on part of the home place and is married to Miss Margaret Crichton, and they have one child, James; Ruth, attends Chicago University; Ellen, married Leslie A. White, lives at Miami, Fla.; Bernard B., at home; Lois, teaches in the public schools at LeRoy, Ill.; and Stephen, at home.

Mrs. Edward Ambrose has made many improvements on the farm since the death of her husband and erected a fine modern brick residence, which is located two and one-half miles northeast of Hudson. She owns 240 acres of land.

Edward Ambrose was a Republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In all the phases of his life, Mr. Ambrose was industrious, earnest and sincere. He merited the high regard in which he was held by the community.

James Wilson, deceased, was a successful farmer and stockman of Hudson Township and a widely known citizen of McLean County. He was born in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1846, the son of John and Mary (Greer) Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson were natives of Ireland, where they spent their entire lives. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom is now living, Mary, who lives on the old homestead in Ireland.

James Wilson, the subject of this sketch, came to this country in 1875 and for a short time lived in Connecticut, after which he came to McLean County. He was employed on the farm of his uncle, James Greer, in Hudson Township for eight years and later rented land from his uncle for five years. Mr. Wilson purchased the farm he had been renting, which

is located three and one-half miles northeast of Hudson, and now owned by his widow. Mr. Wilson was a breeder of good stock and specialized in the breeding of Poland China hogs and Norman horses. He died May 15, 1912.

On April 2, 1874, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Martha Workman, a native of Ireland, born Oct. 29, 1848, and the daughter of Ezekiel and Martha (Sands) Workman, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. To James and Martha (Workman) Wilson two children were born, as follows: Julia, married Ed Hamm, a farmer, lives in Hudson Township; and Ida, married William Humphries, a farmer, lives in Hudson Township.

Mrs. Wilson now lives at Hudson and still owns the homestead in Hudson Township, which contains 264 acres of good farm land. She is a member of the Methodist Church and has a wide circle of friends in McLean County.

In politics James Wilson was a Republican and he was a member of the Methodist Church, and held many offices in his church. He was a stockholder of the Hudson Elevator. Mr. Wilson was a man of energy and in his business affairs was ever upright and fair.

Charles Moncelle, deceased, was a leading farmer of Woodford County. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Dec. 28, 1853, the son of John and Marguerite Celestine (Verrion) Moncelle.

John Moncelle left his home in France in 1855 and came to the United States, settling near Metamora, Ill., where he was employed at his trade as blacksmith. After a short time he sent for his family in France and after their arrival in Illinois they lived at Versailles where his wife died, and Mr. Moncelle died at Peoria, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. John Moncelle had eight children, six of whom are now living.

Charles Moncelle was three years old when he was brought to this country and he was reared and educated at Versailles, Ill. After finishing his school work, he learned the blacksmith trade with his father, which he followed until his marriage in 1882. Mr. Moncelle then engaged in general farming and stock raising in Woodford County, Ill., where he rented land. Later he purchased 160 acres of land, which was part of the Henry Grove farm. Mr. Moncelle sold this farm in 1906 and the following year purchased 240 acres of well-improved land in McLean County.

in Lawndale Township. He died before moving to the new home, on Feb. 18, 1907. Mrs. Moncelle moved her family to the new location the following year, where they lived until 1913. She now resides at Lexington but still owns the home place as well as city property.

On Dec. 26, 1882, Mr. Moncelle was united in marriage with Miss Emma Grove, a native of Woodford County, Ill., born Nov. 21, 1861, and the daughter of Abraham and Caroline (Niergarth) Grove. The Grove family originally came to Illinois from Virginia and the Niergarth family from Switzerland. To Charles and Emma (Grove) Moncelle four children were born, as follows: Earl, a farmer, lives in Lexington Township; Rudy, lives in Lawndale Township; Charles LeRoy, a farmer, lives in Lawndale Township; and Caroline, married Leslie Brooks, a farmer, lives in Money Creek Township.

Mr. Moncelle was a Democrat. He was a substantial citizen and widely known.

Edgar Sager, deceased, was a prosperous farmer and stockman of Hudson Township and the owner of 250 acres of land. He was born at Barton, Tioga County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1846, the son of John and Phoebe (Meeker) Sager.

The Sager family came to Illinois from New York during the early days. They made the trip to Buffalo by boat and from there to Detroit, Mich., came by horse and wagon. On June 17, 1846, they arrived in Stephenson County, Ill., where John Sager farmed until 1864, at which time they moved to McLean County and settled on the present Sager farm in Hudson Township. Mr. Sager purchased 40 acres of land, which was all timber, and he became a leading farmer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Sager, who died at Hudson, Ill., were the parents of four children.

Edgar Sager received his education in the district schools and spent one year at Illinois State Normal University at Normal, where he studied surveying. He then was employed as a surveyor for the Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, and was located near Sterling, Ill. In 1869 he was called home by the illness of his mother and then taught school for seven years. Mr. Sager became engaged in general farming and stock raising in 1877 on the home place, which he purchased that year. He made many improvements on the place and was considered a leading stockman of the county. Mr. Sager died Oct. 21, 1923.

In March, 1878, Mr. Sager was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Fincham, a native of Towanda, Ill., born May 18, 1858, and the daughter of Alexander and Mary Jane (Busick) Fincham. To Edgar and Amanda (Fincham) Sager four children have been born, as follows: Maude, married George Naggle, lives near LeRoy, Ill.; Blanche, married Leo Stuckey, lives at Perkins, Mo.; Carl, lives at Chillicothe, Ill.; and Lyle, married Lacy Brown, lives at home.

Edgar Sager was an independent voter and held many township and county offices, such as township school trustee, which office he had held for 30 years. Mr. Sager contributed to all churches, particularly the Methodist Church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Sager was a reliable and efficient member of the community and had the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Hiram Havens, deceased, was one of the honored pioneer settlers of McLean County. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 29, 1817, the son of Jesse and Margaret (Hinthorn) Havens.

Jesse Havens was a native of Monmouth County, N. J., and the son of Jesse Havens, Sr., who was killed during the War of 1812 when the vessel, *Essix*, was sunk and the entire crew massacred. Jesse Havens, Jr., father of the subject of this sketch, brought his family from Ohio to McLean County, Ill., on Dec. 31, 1829, making the trip in covered wagons. They settled on land in Hudson Township, and Mr. Havens became the owner of 2,000 acres of land, which is known now as Havens Grove. He served in the War of 1812 and was one of 160 men who took part in the defense of Fort Stephenson. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Havens had 11 children, of whom Hiram, the subject of this sketch, was the second in order of birth.

Hiram Havens was reared on the farm in Hudson Township, where he spent his entire life. He was 12 years old when his people came to McLean County and at that time Indians were still living in the county. The homestead in Hudson Township is known as "Havenhurst" and it has been in the Havens family about 100 years. Hiram Havens was greatly interested in the study of law and at the time of his death owned 300 volumes of law books. He became a counselor and also served as justice of the peace for many years, and was always proud of the fact that in his

40 years of service in that capacity, none of his decisions were reversed in higher courts. Mr. Havens died Oct. 13, 1890.

On April 5, 1838, Hiram Havens was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Trimmer, a native of Hunterdon County, N. J., born Feb. 4, 1821, and the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lanterman) Trimmer, the former a native of Hunterdon County, N. J., and the latter of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Havens five children were born, of whom only one is now living, Mrs. Etta Carrithers.

Mrs. Etta Carrithers was born on the home place in Hudson Township, and on March 1, 1863, was married to Fred A. Carrithers, a native of Marshall County, Ill., born June 20, 1858, and the son of Rev. William P. and Mary (Barnes) Carrithers, natives of Indiana. Mr. Carrithers is depot agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Hudson and he and his wife reside on the old Havens homestead, "Havenhurst". They have one son, Henry Carrithers.

Mrs. Carrithers was educated in the public schools and attended Illinois State Normal University at Normal. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is now the fifth vice-president of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812. During the World War Mrs. Carrithers was chairman of home service and devoted her entire time to war work. She is a member of the McLean County Historical Society and held the vice-presidency for two years. She has in her possession some interesting history in connection with the Havens family and has traced it back as far as the year 800. The Havens family originally came from France and Mrs. Carrithers has a metal painting coat of arms of the family.

In politics Hiram Havens was originally a Whig and later a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Havens was a prominent man of the community, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Frank Messer, a successful farmer and stockman of Money Creek Township and the owner of 188 acres of land, is a native of McLean County. He was born on a farm in Gridley Township, Nov. 25, 1873, the son of John P. and Elizabeth Jane (Dawson) Messer.

John P. Messer was born in McLean County in 1834 and died in July, 1897. He was a widely known farmer during his life and a substantial and highly respected citizen of McLean County. His wife, a native of

Ohio, now resides at Lexington, Ill. They were the parents of six children, of whom Frank, the subject of this sketch, is the third in order of birth.

Frank Messer spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools of Gridley Township. He rented land for a number of years and in 1911 purchased his present farm in Money Creek Township. Mr. Messer has made many improvements on the place and is well known as a breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle.

On Sept. 6, 1903, Mr. Messer was married to Miss Clarene Flesher, a native of Lexington Township, McLean County, and the daughter of Alonzo and Hattie (Dury) Flesher, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Messer have one child, Lowell, born Aug. 13, 1904.

Frank Messer is an independent voter and an active member of the Christian Church. He is a substantial citizen who has built up a successful farming business by his integrity and progressive methods.

M. L. Ramseyer, now living retired on his farm in Hudson Township, has been a leading farmer and stockman of McLean County for many years. He was born at Canton, Neuchatel, Switzerland, Jan. 3, 1864, the son of John and Anna (Ummel) Ramseyer.

John Ramseyer brought his family to the United States from Switzerland in 1874 and located in Butler County, Ohio, where they remained until 1877. At that time they came to McLean County, where Mr. Ramseyer followed farming north of Danvers. He died in 1882 at the age of 46 years and his wife died about 20 years ago. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: M. L., the subject of this sketch; Anna, married Valentine Birky, lives at Bloomington, Ill.; Susan, married R. K. Rader, lives in White Oak Township, McLean County; John, lives at Pulaski, Iowa; Rosa, lives at Bloomington, Ill.; Mary, married Peter Tschantz, lives at Pulaski, Iowa; C. W., congressman from the 6th District of Iowa, and he lives at Bloomfield, Iowa; Lina, married D. L. Widmer, lives at Pulaski, Iowa; and S. F., lives at Pulaski, Iowa.

M. L. Ramseyer grew up on the farm and received his education in the district schools. He was employed as a farm hand for 10 years, and received \$4.00 per month for the first year. Mr. Ramseyer rented land in Dry Grove Township, McLean County, from 1884 until 1901, at which time he purchased his present farm of 250 acres in Hudson Township.

For many years Mr. Ramseyer was successful as a breeder of Percheron horses and for the past several years pure bred Shorthorn cattle, and he now lives retired.

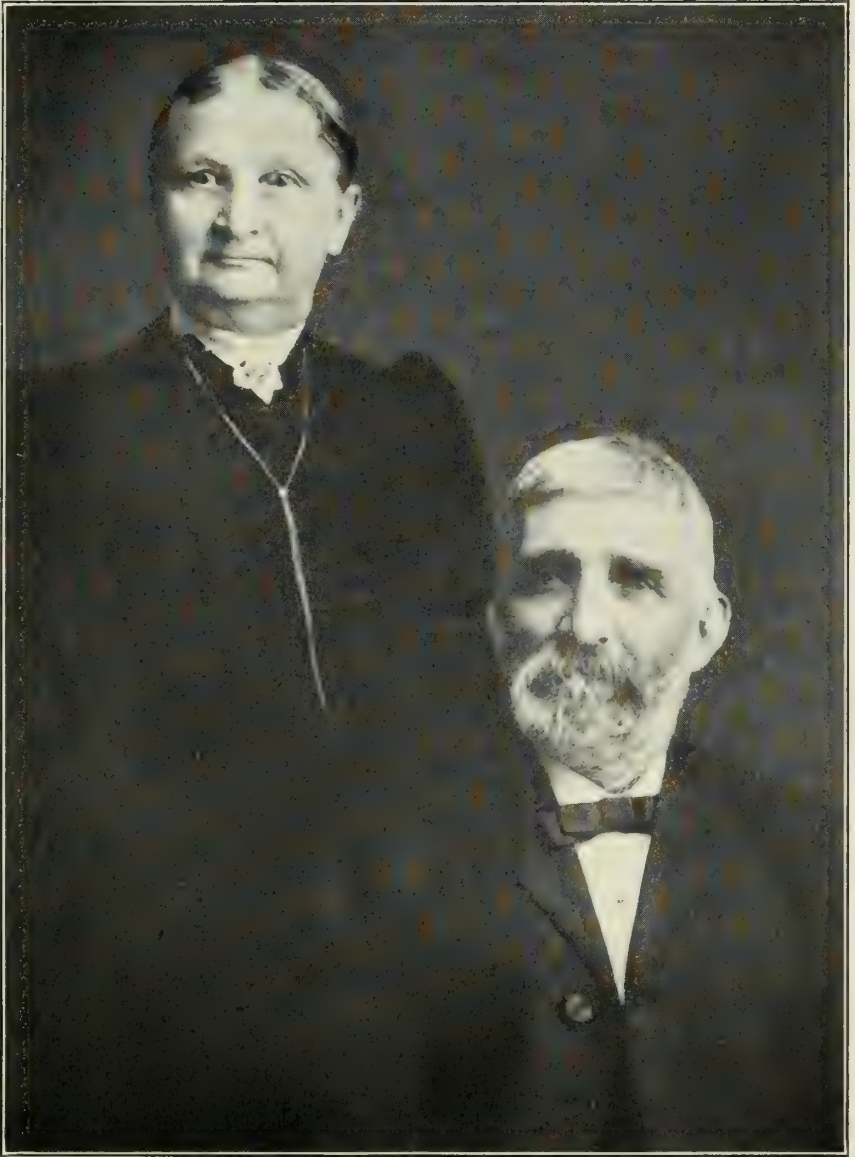
In 1888 Mr. Ramseyer was married to Miss Louisa Risser, a native of Tazewell County, Ill., born in 1866. She died June 19, 1890, leaving one son, Roy A., an attorney at Bloomington, Ill. Mrs. Ramseyer was the daughter of Andrew and Mary (Sweitzer) Risser, the former a native of France and the latter of Illinois. In February, 1892, Mr. Ramseyer was married to Miss Anna Stahly, a native of McLean County, born Nov. 21, 1866, and the daughter of Rev. John and Mary Stahly, natives of Switzerland and early settlers of McLean County. To M. L. and Anna (Stahly) Ramseyer four children were born, as follows: Pearl E., lives in Chicago; Ethel V., a nurse in the Mennonite Hospital at Bloomington, Ill.; Lloyd, attends Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio; and Lyle J., deceased.

Mr. Ramseyer is a Republican and has served as school director for 21 years in Dry Grove and Hudson townships. In 1914 he was elected county supervisor of McLean County, which office he held for four years. Mr. Ramseyer is a member of the Mennonite Church. The Ramseyer family are substantial and influential citizens and are well known throughout the county.

William H. Edwards, deceased, was a prominent citizen of McLean County for many years. He was born at Morristown, N. J., May 24, 1837, and died May 12, 1913. Mr. Edwards was the son of Levi and Phoebe (Douglass) Edwards.

The Edwards family settled in Licking County, Ohio, many years ago, having moved there from New Jersey. Levi Edwards and family moved to Knox County, Ohio, where he followed his trade as blacksmith. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are deceased except a daughter, Mrs. Laura LaFever, who lives in Ohio.

William H. Edwards received his education in the district schools and was a blacksmith by trade, although in later life he engaged in general farming and stock raising. He came to McLean County in 1864 and rented a farm two miles east of Lexington, where he remained for four years. Mr. Edwards then purchased 40 acres of land in Lexington Township and after adding to his land holdings he became the owner of 360



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. EDWARDS.

acres of well improved land. In 1905 he moved to Lexington, where he lived retired until the time of his death in 1913.

On Oct. 26, 1864, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Eliza J. Guy, a native of Washington County, Pa., born Oct. 6, 1843, and the daughter of Joseph and Mary J. (Reed) Guy. The Guy family went from Virginia to Pennsylvania and later to Knox County, Ohio, where Mr. Guy engaged in farming. He died there and his wife died at Lexington, Ill., June 3, 1915. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom now live at Lexington. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

In politics William H. Edwards was a Republican and he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the highly respected and dependable citizens of his township and county.

William Anderson, an enterprising and successful farmer of Money Creek Township, is the owner of a well improved farm, and a member of one of McLean County's prominent pioneer families. He was born in Hudson Township, Aug. 2, 1874, the son of Frank M. and Isabelle (Hinthorn) Anderson.

Frank M. Anderson was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1849, and came to McLean County when he was 21 years of age. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Milhorn) Anderson, natives of Ohio, who came to McLean County in 1870 and located in Hudson Township. Frank M. Anderson now lives retired on his farm in Gridley Township and his wife died in 1895. They were the parents of the following children: William, the subject of this sketch; Daniel A., lives in Iowa; Hattie, married William Messe, lives at Breckenridge, Minn.; John C., lives in Gridley Township, McLean County; Ina, married Herbert Hall, lives in Gridley Township; Samuel, lives in Gridley Township; and Ona, married Henry Geiger, lives in Gridley Township.

William Anderson grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He worked as a farm hand for a short time and then rented land for 10 years before purchasing his present farm of 73 acres in Money Creek Township. He farms 220 acres. Mr. Anderson is widely known as a breeder of pure-bred Spotted Poland China hogs. The farm where he lives is well improved and contains good buildings. It is now owned by Mrs. Sarah E. Kearfott.

On Jan. 14, 1897, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Leona Kearfott, a native of Money Creek Township, born Aug. 2, 1876, the daughter of William E. and Sarah E. (Coon) Kearfott. Mr. Kearfott was a prominent farmer of McLean County for many years, having come here from Licking County, Ohio. He died June 10, 1923, and his widow now resides at Normal, Ill. Mr. Kearfott formerly owned the present Anderson farm. To William and Leona (Kearfott) Anderson two children have been born, as follows: Omer L., at home; and Erma, married George Scarbeary, a farmer, lives in Hudson Township, McLean County.

Mr. Anderson is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church. He is one of McLean County's dependable and progressive citizens.

Frank Maple, well known as an enterprising farmer and stockman of Hudson Township, and the owner of 420 acres of land, was born on the farm he now owns, Oct. 23, 1861. He is the son of Sceaphes and Margaret (Hinthorn) Maple.

Sceaphes Maple was a native of Knox County, Ohio, born Oct. 12, 1828. He came to McLean County before the Civil War and settled on land in Hudson Township, which is still known as the Maple farm. Mr. Maple followed general farming and stock raising during his life and met with success. He died March 16, 1910, and his wife died in 1890. They were the parents of four children, as follows: William, lives in California; Frank, the subject of this sketch; James, lives at Newman, Calif.; and a daughter died in infancy.

Frank Maple has always been a farmer and is widely known as a breeder of pure bred stock. He attended the district schools and then farmed on the home place, and now owns 420 acres of land in Hudson Township. Mr. Maple lives at Hudson, Ill. He is also an extensive buyer and shipper of stock.

On March 21, 1900, Mr. Maple was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Platt, a native of McLean County, born in 1873, and the daughter of Jesse and Jane (Hinthorn) Platt, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Maple died in 1915, leaving three children, as follows: Florence, Ellen and Etta, all at home.

Mr. Maple is a stockholder in The Hudson State Bank and also a director. He has served as township collector of Hudson Township for two

terms and also as school director of District No. 202 in Hudson Township. Mr. Maple is a Democrat and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has always been a man of progressive ideas, and he is a reliable and substantial citizen.

Victor L. Nickel, the competent and well known assistant cashier of The State Bank at Chenoa, Ill., was born at Chenoa, March 29, 1885, the son of Charles and Louisa (LeDuc) Nickel.

Charles Nickel was a native of Germany and came to the United States in 1872. He settled in New York City, where he remained for two years, after which he came to McLean County, Ill., and engaged in the hardware business at Chenoa. Mr. Nickel was president of The State Bank of Chenoa since its organization in 1892 until the time of his death in 1905. He was a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Lodge and belonged to the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Nickel died in 1921. They were the parents of two children, Lillian, school teacher, lives at home, and Victor L., the subject of this sketch.

Victor L. Nickel received his education in the public and high schools of Chenoa and after finishing his school work became engaged in the banking business at Chenoa. He started as bookkeeper for The State Bank and is now assistant cashier.

In June, 1911, Mr. Nickel married Miss Grace Hisoredt, a native of Urbana, Ill., born in 1888, and the daughter of Ward and Sarah (Neuhauser) Hisoredt, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hisoredt now live retired at Gridley, Ill. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Mrs. Nickel; Ethel, the wife of George Niergarth, lives in St. Louis; Minerva, the wife of Harry Colmery, lives in Topeka, Kan.; and Lucille, school teacher, lives in Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Nickel have one child, Lynn, born Feb. 7, 1913.

Mr. Nickel is president of the local board of education and is supervisor. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is well known in McLean County.

The State Bank of Chenoa was organized in 1892. It has a capital stock of \$30,000.00 and a surplus of \$30,000.00. The present officers of the bank are: A. D. Jordan, president; L. L. Silliman, cashier; and Victor L. Nickel, assistant cashier. The directors are: E. M. Pike, R. G.

Jordan, Victor L. Nickel, J. E. Wightman, A. D. Jordan, and W. D. Castle. The phenomenal growth of The State Bank of Chenoa is due in no small degree to co-operation, and the stockholders are to be congratulated upon having such competent leaders as Mr. Nickel.

Dr. Marcus M. Lord, deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War and one of McLean County's most highly respected citizens. He was born at Albany, Franklin County, Vt., April 17, 1843, the son of Ebenezer Kelly and Jeanette (Gregg) Lord.

Ebenezer K. Lord was born in New Hampshire and when a young man moved to Vermont, where he owned and operated a starch factory for many years. He later went to Iowa, bought up large tracts of land, and became a prominent and successful business man. He died in 1906 and his wife died in 1905. They are buried in Vermont. Mr. Lord was a Republican during the time of his residence in Vermont, but after going to Iowa he became a staunch Democrat. He was a member of the Baptist Church and belonged to the Masonic Lodge. To Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer K. Lord four children were born, as follows: Jeanette, married Charles Rowley, both deceased; Dr. Marcus M., the subject of this sketch; Harriet, married Lorenzo Miles, now lives retired in Boston, Mass.; and Ermina, married Frank Simmons, both deceased.

Dr. Marcus M. Lord spent his boyhood in Albany, Vt., and was educated in the public schools and later attended a medical college in Pennsylvania. Dr. Lord practiced medicine in Vermont for a number of years and later went to Iowa, where he was among the pioneers of the medical profession. He served during the Civil War and was in service for 18 months. While in the army he contracted typhoid fever and rheumatism, from which he never fully recovered. Dr. Lord came to Chenoa in 1889, where he practiced for several years before retiring. He died March 20, 1917, and is buried in Chenoa.

On Aug. 4, 1867, Dr. Lord was married to Miss Ida I. Butts, a native of Stowe, Vt., born Jan. 5, 1849, and the daughter of Prosper and Mary M. (Luce) Butts. Both Mr. and Mrs. Butts were born at Stowe, Vt., and Mrs. Butts was a cousin of Governor Cyrus Luce of Michigan. She was born April 18, 1821, and died in 1908. Mr. Butts died in 1877. They had four children, as follows: L. Porter, Civil War veteran, well known

attorney of Vermont and now lives retired at North Hyde Park, Vt.; Mrs. Lord; Mary A., school teacher for many years, later architect, and now retired at North Hyde Park, Vt.; and Jennie A., married Homer L. Stearns, now retired, Burlington, Vt. The city of Stowe, Vt., was named after Mrs. Lord's great grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Stowe, a prominent citizen of that section. To Dr. Marcus M. and Ida I. (Butts) Lord two children were born, as follows: Blanche L., married Frederick Henry Ballinger, druggist, Chenoa; and Porter Butts, born Jan. 2, 1881, died Aug. 12, 1915. Mrs. Lord has two grandchildren, Gordon H. Lord, born at Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 26, 1911; and Jean Lucille Van Dolah born July 31, 1922.

Mrs. Lord taught school in Vermont before her marriage and has been superintendent of the Chenoa City Library for ten years. Dr. Lord served as justice of the peace in Iowa and also as postmaster there. He was a Democrat, a member of the Congregational Church, and belonged to the Masonic Lodge and was High Priest, also the Consistory. He took an active part in state work as a lecturer. Dr. Lord was an excellent citizen and merited the high regard in which he was held in the community.

James E. Jontry, the well known and capable postmaster of Chenoa, was born at Chenoa, Oct. 18, 1871, the son of John Jacob and Mary A. (Nickerson) Jontry.

John Jacob Jontry was a native of Ohio and came to Illinois during the Civil War. He settled at Chenoa and followed his trade as shoemaker for many years and died Dec. 19, 1921. His wife, a native of Indiana, is also deceased. Mr. Jontry was a Democrat and served as alderman for three terms. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Jontry had six children: Lena, deceased; James E., the subject of this sketch; Frank, shoemaker, Chenoa; Harry, engaged in the clothing business at Chenoa; Charles, lives at Pontiac; and Marion, harnessmaker, lives at Chenoa.

James E. Jontry has always lived at Chenoa. He was educated in the public schools there and then became engaged as a telegraph operator and agent for the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad at Chenoa. Mr. Jontry remained in the employ of the railroad until September, 1913,

when he was appointed postmaster of Chenoa. He has filled the office in a most efficient and trustworthy manner, and is favorably known throughout McLean County.

On April 30, 1900, Mr. Jontry married Miss Margaret J. McCormick, a native of Illinois, born Sept. 12, 1877, and the daughter of John and Bridget (Clooney) McCormick, natives of Ireland and early settlers of Illinois. Mr. McCormick is deceased and his wife lives at Chenoa. They were the parents of the following children: Frank, lives at Sigel, Ill.; Anna, married Joseph Knight, lives at Pontiac, Ill.; Agnes, married William Toomey, lives at Chenoa; Mrs. Jontry; William, lives in Chicago; Walter B., Delco Light Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Gertrude, married L. M. Bauman, garage, Chenoa. To Mr. and Mrs. Jontry five children have been born: Paul, Mark, Josephine, Walter, and Eleanor.

Mr. Jontry is identified with the Democratic party in politics.

William H. Hawthorne, editor and owner of The Chenoa Clipper Times, is one of McLean County's prominent citizens. He was born in Granville, Putnam County, Ill., Dec. 20, 1890, the son of W. E. and Emma Amelia (Opper) Hawthorne.

W. E. Hawthorne was born near Granville, Ill., where he has resided for many years. Mr. Hawthorne is editor of The Granville Echo and president of the State Bank at Granville. He has devoted considerable time to school work and was a professor in Indiana for a number of years. Mr. Hawthorne is a Republican and a member of the Congregational Church. He and his wife live at Granville. They have six children, as follows: William H., the subject of this sketch; Orin L., associated with the American Writing Paper Company in Omaha, Neb.; Helen, married William H. Benson, ranch owner of Montana; Marie, at home; Charles F., engaged in the newspaper business with his father; and Edward E., also in business with his father.

William H. Hawthorne received his education in the public and high schools at Granville and attended Wheaton College. He then was employed by the Blakley Printing Company at Chicago for five years and also spent several years in the newspaper offices with his father before coming to Chenoa. On Dec. 1, 1915, Mr. Hawthorne combined two newspapers and called it The Chenoa Clipper-Times.

In politics Mr. Hawthorne is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. The Hawthorne family have always been progressive, public spirited, and citizens of real worth.

Noah H. Pike, now living retired at Chenoa, is a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent pioneer business man of McLean County. He was born at Casco, Maine, Aug. 27, 1840, the son of Harrison Wallace and Susan A. (Mobberly) Pike.

Harrison Wallace Pike was a native of Cornish, Maine, and one of the earliest settlers of Bloomington, coming here with his family in 1854. He was a trader during his life and established the Pike House during the early days, which was the first hotel west of Chicago. Mr. Pike was a Democrat and was a great church worker. He died in June, 1875, and his wife died in 1876. They were the parents of the following children: Edward M., retired lumber man and sheriff of McLean County, lives at Chenoa; Noah H., the subject of this sketch; Susan, married James Sanders, insurance business at Bloomington; I. H., attorney, retired, Oak Park, Ill.; A. H., now deceased; Anna M., deceased; Mary Alice, married Dr. Ely Gale, both deceased.

Noah H. Pike received his education in the public schools and attended the first high school at Bloomington, Demit School. He then entered the lumber business with his brothers, Edward M. and A. H. Pike. They are among the oldest lumber men of McLean County, having engaged in the business since 1868. Mr. Pike and his brothers had but eleven dollars as capital when they started, but by hard work and good management they became prosperous and widely known business men. Mr. Pike later purchased his brothers' shares and conducted the business alone until the time of his retirement, Jan. 1, 1892. He lives at Chenoa.

During the Civil War, Mr. Pike enlisted for service in Company I, 145th Infantry, from Illinois and served for five months. He now receives a pension of \$72.00 each month. His brother, Edward M. Pike, also service during the Civil War and was wounded. He received a medal from Congress. Another brother, A. H., served in the army at the age of 15 years and was taken prisoner for eight months during the war. I. H. Pike, also a brother of Mr. Pike, served during the Civil War and was taken prisoner.

On May 2, 1869, Mr. Pike married Miss Lucy Helen Shelton, a native of Ohio, born Sept. 20, 1845, and the daughter of James and Lucinda (Jolly) Shelton, parents of the following children: George, deceased; Sarah, married John Varble, both deceased; Mrs. Pike; Hattie, deceased, was the wife of Lawrence Brady; and Edward, lives at Bloomington, Ind. Mr. Shelton died in 1906 and his wife died in 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Pike had one son, Delmer Elton, who died in infancy.

Noah H. Pike is the oldest Mason at Chenoa and has been a member since 1868, and has held almost every chair in the local lodge. He has served as alderman, school commissioner, and president of the National Association of Lumber Dealers. He and his wife are members of the Christian Scientist Church. They are interesting pioneers of the county and are highly respected citizens.

O. F. Dawson, now living retired at Lexington, is the owner of 360 acres of land in Lexington and Chenoa townships, and a member of one of one of McLean County's prominent pioneer families. He was born on a farm one and one-half miles southwest of Lexington and were among and Arminta (Adams) Dawson.

The Dawson family is of Welsh extraction and came to America during the first settlement of Virginia. James R. Dawson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1794 and went to Madison County, Ohio, in 1817, where he and his family remained until 1831, when they moved to McLean County. They settled on a farm in Lexington Township, May 19, 1857, and is the son of John the earliest settlers of the county. James R. Dawson was a successful farmer and owned 240 acres of land. His wife died three years after coming to Illinois.

John Dawson, father of the subject of this sketch, and son of James R. Dawson, was born in Madison County, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1820, and died in 1900. He followed farming during his life and became the owner of 700 acres of land in McLean County. Mr. Dawson went to California in 1875 and remained there four years. He then lived retired at Lexington until the time of his death. He was a member of the Christian Church and a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson were the parents of



O. F. DAWSON AND FAMILY.

eight children, two of whom are now living: Thomas A., extensive farmer, who lives at Lexington, Ill.; and O. F., the subject of this sketch.

O. F. Dawson was educated in the schools of Lexington and has always lived in McLean County. When he was 21 years of age, Mr. Dawson started farming on his father's land in Chenoa Township, which he later became heir to. He made extensive improvements on the place and until 1915 Mr. Dawson was among the leading stockmen of the county. He lived retired at Bloomington for one year and now lives at Lexington.

On Aug. 21, 1898, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Farr, a native of Yates Township, McLean County, and the daughter of William R. and Martha Ellen (Gallehugh) Farr. The Farr family came to McLean County from Virginia and were prominent farmers of Yates and Gridley Townships. To O. F. and Catherine (Farr) Dawson two children have been born, as follows: Grace, married Benjamin Schifer, lives at Chicago and they have two daughters, Grace and Glee Frances; and John W., a farmer in Lexington Township, married Miss Helen Crumbecker, and they have one daughter, Roslyn Lynet.

Mr. Dawson is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He is one of the substantial citizens of the community, where the Dawson name has always stood for community development and improvement.

Dr. Charles Roy Kerr, a prominent physician of Chenoa, is a veteran of the World War. He was born at North Star, Mich., Jan. 10, 1885, the son of Alpheus and Addie (Doty) Kerr.

Alpheus Kerr was a native of Ohio and an early settler of Michigan. He later moved to Brockport, N. Y., where he died in March, 1917. Mr. Kerr was a successful farmer and fruit grower and his wife owned 150 acres of land in New York. He was a Republican, and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Kerr now resides at Brockport, N. Y. She is a member of the Methodist church. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Anson, farmer, lives at Adams Basin, N. Y.; Dr. Charles Roy, the subject of this sketch; and Luther B., lives in Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Charles Roy Kerr was educated in the public and high schools of Brookport, N. Y., and then was graduated from medical college in Chicago in May, 1913. He was then connected with the staff of a Chi-

cago hospital for twelve months and later practiced at Anchor, Ill. At the outbreak of the World War Dr. Kerr enlisted for service and received the commission of first lieutenant at Camp Beauregard in Louisiana. He still holds the rank of first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps. In October 22, 1923, he received his commission as captain. Dr. Kerr took up his practice of medicine at Chenoa on October 1, 1919, and since that time has built up a large practice and is widely known as an able physician and a high class citizen.

On March 15, 1915, Dr. Kerr was married to Miss Jessie Helen Corbett, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of John W. and Catherine (Dacy) Corbett, the former a native of New York and the latter of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Corbett now resides in Chicago. His wife died April 27, 1899. They had three children, as follows: Mary Ethel, married to A. J. Malboeuf, lives in Ohio; Mrs. Kerr; and Edward T., lives in Wisconsin.

Dr. Kerr is a member of the Masonic Lodge and was commander of the American Legion at Chenoa No. 234, in 1922 and Vice-commander in 1923.

Hugh Vaughan, deceased, was a prominent farmer and stockman of McLean County for many years. He was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Edwards) Vaughan.

Both Edward Vaughan and his wife spent their entire lives in Wales. They had six children, as follows: Jane, deceased; Hugh, the subject of this sketch; Robert, deceased, was for many years a prosperous gold mine owner in Montana; Edward, deceased; John, lives in Wales; and Mary, lives in Wales.

Hugh Vaughan came to the United States when he was 21 years of age, making the trip in a sailing vessel. He lived in New York for four years and then came to Illinois and purchased a farm in Lexington Township, McLean County. Later, Mr. Vaughan located in Chenoa Township on a farm of 240 acres. He became a prosperous farmer and was among the leading stockmen of the county. Mr. Vaughan helped survey the northern part of McLean County when the roads were being laid out and he was a strong advocate of better schools during the early days. He died Jan. 7, 1907, and is buried in the Chenoa Cemetery.

On April 8, 1865, Mr. Vaughan married Miss Ellen Jones, also a native of Wales, born Nov. 19, 1838, and the daughter of Hugh and Jane (Evans) Jones, both deceased. Mrs. Vaughan had the following brothers and sisters: Rolland, deceased; Grace, married Thomas Jones, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Hugh, deceased; Jane, lives in Wales; Margaret, lives in Chicago; John, retired farmer, lives in Spokane, Wash.; Catherine, lives in Wales; David, banker, Spokane, Wash.; and Ivan, merchant, lives in Wales. To Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Vaughan eight children were born, as follows: Edward, born Sept. 24, 1866, died July 24, 1892; Viola, married Kenneth McIver, ranchman, lives in Great Falls, Mont.; Hugh, deceased; Mary, lives with her mother; Grace, married Earl Starkey, lives at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Robert, farmer, Chenoa Township; Margaret, married Frank Thayer, farmer, lives at Chenoa; and John, farmer and stockman, Chenoa Township. Mrs. Vaughan has 13 grandchildren. One grandchild, Angus Vaughan McIver, is a veteran of the World War. He enlisted at Great Falls, Mont., and was instructor in training civil engineers. He was in service in France for 15 months and also with the reconstruction army in Germany. Mr. McIver is a graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. Vaughan now owns 80 acres of land in Chenoa Township. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan made a visit to Wales after being in this country for 42 years and remained there for four months. They were accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Starkey.

Hugh Vaughan was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was an excellent citizen and merited the high esteem in which he was held by the community.

Lloyd Sarver, a veteran of the World War, is one of Chenoa's enterprising and successful young business men. He was born in Shelby County, Ill., Aug. 5, 1894, the son of Alonzo and Ella Poteet Sarver.

Alonzo Sarver, a native of Tennessee, came to Illinois many years ago and settled in Shelby County. He followed farming and stock raising for a number of years and is now interested in the produce business at Chenoa with his son, Lloyd, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Sarver is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He and his wife reside at Chenoa, and have but one child, Lloyd Sarver.

Lloyd Sarver was educated in the public and high schools of Chenoa and has been engaged in the produce business since 1914 with his father. He enlisted for service during the World War and was sent to Camp Bradley and later to South Carolina, and served for 10 months with Battery B, 4th Battalion. Mr. Sarver was the first commander of Ben Roth Post at Chenoa, American Legion Post No. 234, and he is prominent in all activities of the Legion. Mr. Sarver and his father deal in farmers' produce and also have a place of business at Lexington, Ill.

On March 10, 1920, Mr. Sarver was married to Miss Erletta Haushalter, a native of Livingston County, Ill., and the daughter of E. H. and Ella A. (Curry) Haushalter, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. Mr. Haushalter is engaged in the shipping of stock from Chenoa, and does an extensive and profitable business. Mr. and Mrs. Haushalter have the following children: Harvey L., telegraph operator, Chicago and Alton Railroad, lives in Chicago; Paul, deceased; Lena, deceased; Arletta, born Oct. 26, 1898, the wife of Lloyd Sarver. Mr. Haushalter is a prominent citizen and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of Chenoa. To Lloyd and Arletta (Haushalter) Sarver one child has been born, Wayne Lloyd, born Feb. 20, 1921.

Mr. Sarver is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He is well known in McLean County and has many friends.

Rudolph Pershina is a progressive young business man of Chenoa and a veteran of the World War. He was born in Toplice, Austria, April 17, 1895, the son of John and Mary Pershina.

John Pershina was a native of Toplice, Austria, born January, 1858. He was a farmer in the old country and in 1890 came to the United States and first settled at Birmingham, Ala., lived there nine years and worked in the coal mines there. He made a trip back to the old country in about 1893 for his wife. They then returned to the United States and settled near Birmingham, Ala., where they lived about five years, when they came to Springfield, Ill., where they are both now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Pershina have four children, as follows: John, deceased; Mary, married Bert Mlaker, lives in Springfield, Ill.; Rudolph, the subject of this sketch; and Albina, lives in Springfield, Ill.

Rudolph Pershina spent his boyhood in Springfield, having come to this country in 1904. After attending the public schools, he was employed as a machinist for 11 years, and spent part of that time in the employ of the Firestone Tire Company, Akron, Ohio, and also with the Ford Motor Car Company. Mr. Pershina was inducted into service during the World War and served with the 64th Company, Battery D, Heavy Field Artillery, and was in service 16 months, eight months of which was spent in France with the 7th Division. He was on the firing line for three months and discharged April 3, 1919. Mr. Pershina has conducted a tailoring and dry cleaning establishment at Chenoa since Feb. 1, 1922, and during that time built up a successful business.

On Aug. 25, 1921, Mr. Pershina married Miss Fannie Beyer, a native of Illinois, born in 1893, and the daughter of Frank Beyer. Frank Beyer was born in New York and came to Missouri where he engaged in farming, and later came to Morton, Ill., where he and his brothers engaged in the electrical business. In 1901 there was an explosion in the plant, killing two children of Mr. Moses Beyer. He then, after the explosion, engaged in general farming and stock raising and purchased 160 acres of land in Tazewell County, Ill., which he improved, which he later sold and bought 160 acres in Indiana, and now owns, having a tenant on same. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beyer now live at Morton, Ill., where he is engaged in the feed milling business. To Rudolph and Fannie (Beyer) Pershina one child has been born, John Edwin, born May 18, 1922.

Mr. Pershina is a Republican.

Cornelius Healy, who has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad for 45 years, is a substantial citizen of McLean County. He was born at Galena, Ill., April 25, 1857, the son of James and Margaret (Ryan) Healy.

James Healy was a native of Ireland, as also was his wife. He came to the United States when he was a young man and settled in New York for a short time, and later came to Illinois and lived at Galena. Mr. Healy later moved his family to Gilman, Ill., where he died. He was employed as a section laborer on Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroads during the many years he lived in this country. Mrs. Healy died Jan. 1, 1913, and they are buried at Gilman, Ill. They were the parents

of the following children: James, deceased; Cornelius, the subject of this sketch; William, section foreman, Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, lives at Gilman, Ill.; Patrick, a passenger conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad and has the run known as Daylight Special between Chicago and St. Louis, lives in Chicago; and Mary, married William Devlin, conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad, lives at Gilman, Ill.

Cornelius Healy was educated in the schools at Gilman and started life railroading. He came to Chenoa on March 15, 1886, and has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad for the past 45 years. Mr. Healy is one of the pioneer railroad men of this section of the state and is now section foreman. He is known as a reliable and dependable citizen and his record with the railroad during his many years of service proves that he is efficient and capable.

On Feb. 9, 1887, Mr. Healy was married to Miss Margaret Kelley, a native of Weston, Ill., born Sept. 29, 1866, and the daughter of John and Ann (Flanigan) Kelley. Mr. Kelley was born in Ireland and was employed on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad as section foreman for a number of years at Chenoa, Ill., where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley were the parents of the following children: James, deceased; John, deceased; Mrs. Healy; Thomas, deceased; William, lives at Forrest, Ill.; Frank, deceased; and two children died in infancy. Mr. Kelley died Sept. 1, 1886, and his wife died Aug. 3, 1906. To Cornelius and Margaret (Kelley) Healy nine children were born, as follows: James, born March 3, 1888, lives at Fairbury, Ill.; Rev. John, further mention of whom is made below; Mary, further mention of whom is made below; Francis, born March 17, 1891, deceased; Vincent, mention of whom is also made below; one child died in infancy; Margaret, born July 18, 1901, has taught school for one year and lives at home; Bernice, born April 15, 1906, at home; and Cornelius, Jr., born April 3, 1910, at home.

Rev. John Healy was born at Chenoa, July 28, 1889, and was ordained to the priesthood on June 24, 1916, being the first priest ever ordained from Chenoa. Rev. Healy is located in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Chicago.

Mary Healy was born Sept. 27, 1890, and was educated in the grade and high schools of Chenoa and at Illinois State Normal School. She taught in the rural schools for three years and for the past 11 years has taught in the Chenoa High School. Miss Healy is one of the pioneer teachers of Chenoa, and is well known throughout the county.

Vincent Healy was born Oct. 6, 1896, and now lives in Chicago. He is a veteran of the World War, having enlisted in the first part of the war, and he was the first boy to enlist from Chenoa. Mr. Healy was stationed at Springfield, Ill., and later sent to Texas. He served in Company G, 108th Ammunition Train, and was in France for 13 months, taking part in several important battles, including the Toule Drive, the Argonne Drive, and the battle of Saint Mihiel. He was also with the army of occupation in Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Healy have three grandchildren, as follows: Rose Kathleen Healy, lives at Fairbury, Ill., born July 12, 1914; Francis Healy, born Jan. 20, 1916, lives at Fairbury, Ill.; and John Healy, born Sept. 26, 1921, lives at Fairbury, Ill.

Cornelius Healy, Sr., is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He and his family are highly respected citizens of McLean County and have many friends.

Elmo Elson, a successful young farmer of Chenoa Township, was born in the township where he now lives, Aug. 4, 1898, the son of Lorenzo and Mary E. (Bauman) Elson.

Lorenzo Elson, now living retired at Chenoa, has been a prominent farmer and stockman of McLean County for a number of years. He was born in Peoria County, Ill., and engaged in general farming in Pike Township, Livingston County, for a number of years. When he was 25 years old Mr. Elson moved to Chenoa Township, where he now owns 474 acres of land. Mr. Elson is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church. There are six children in the Elson family, as follows: Leta I., married Peter Claudon, farmer, Chenoa Township; Gilbert, farmer, Chenoa Township; Lester I., further mention of whom is made below; Elmo, the subject of this sketch; Ira, farmer, lives in Gridley Township; and Raymond, lives at Chenoa.

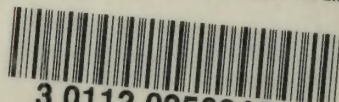
Elmo Elson grew up on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools. He now operates 234 acres of land, which belongs to his father. Mr. Elson has lived on this farm in Chenoa Township since 1919 and has Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. His wife raises Rhode Island Red chickens extensively and now has about 300 on hand.

On Dec. 22, 1921, Elmo Elson was married to Miss Vera Wessels, a native of Yates Township, McLean County, born March 30, 1901, and the daughter of Jons and Katherine (Myers) Wessels. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wessels are natives of Germany and now live retired at Fairbury, Ill. They are the parents of the following children: Anna, married David Munz, farmer, lives near Fairbury, Ill.; Martin, farmer, lives in Yates Township; Jennie, married Paul Munz, a farmer, Indian Grove Township, Livingston County; John, farmer, lives in Yates Township; Fred, farmer, lives near Fairbury, is a World War veteran, having served in the army for 13 months, 10 of which were spent in France and in the Army of Occupation; Frank, also a veteran of the World War, having served with the 33d Division overseas for six months, when he contracted rheumatism and scarlet fever; Minnie, married Donald Ortman, a farmer, lives in Livingston County; and Mrs. Elson. To Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Elson has been born one child, Marshall Wayne, born Aug. 13, 1923.

Lester I. Elson, a brother of Elmo Elson has been unable to do anything since the World War. He was inducted into service from Bloomington and was in service for 10 months, seven of which were spent overseas with the 135th Machine Gun Battalion, 35th Division. He contracted rheumatism and was in a government hospital for about four months and now lives at Chenoa. Mr. Elson married Miss Gladys Paden, a native of Kentucky.

Elmo Elson is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic Lodge. He and his wife are well known throughout McLean County and have many friends.

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